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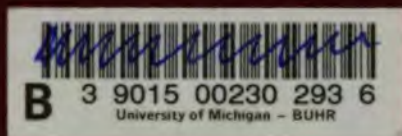
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CXVI. Caldwell, April 1, 1853. Tack of Cowdon Moor, Neilston parish, to William Craig.

Notices of the Plates and Autographs.

NOTICES OF THE PLATES AND AUTOGRAPHS.

PLATE I. Frontispiece: Remains of the Old place of Caldwell. See p. 27 note.

- **II.** Monument of Sir John Ross of Hawkhead, and his spouse Marjory Mure of Caldwell; erected in the latter half of the fifteenth century. To face p. 7, which see.
- **III.** Monument of Hans Hamilton Vicar of Dunlop, and his spouse Janet Denham of Westshields. To face p. 24, which see.
- **IV.** Page 47, Fac-simile of the Caldwell coat of arms, from page 45 of the Manuscript Heraldry of Sir David Lindsay, Lord Lyon. See page 3.
- **V.** Holograph of No. XXXVI. p. 135, which see.
- **VI. AUTOGRAPHS.**
 - 1. Date and Signature of No. I. p. 49.
 - 2. Date and Signature of No. VII. p. 60.
 - 3. Date of No. XV. p. 83, and signatures of James Earl of Glencairn, Robert Lord Sempill, and (Sir) Robert Mure of Caldwell,—the principal parties mentioned in Nos. XIII.—XV. pp. 78—83.
 - 4. Date and Signature of No. XVI. p. 84.
 - 5. Date of, and Signature to the contract of Marriage¹ between Zachary Boyd² and Margaret Mure of Glanderston, signed "Att Glasgow, the twentie four day of Januar MDC threttie nyne zeires." The names to the left of those of the spouses are those of the Bride's father, of Patrick Bell Lord Provost of Glasgow, and of John Fleming Burgess of Glasgow.

¹ Not printed in this collection. ² See p. 26.

NOTICES OF THE PLATES AND AUTOGRAPHS.

PLATE VII. AUTOGRAPHS (continued).

6. Date and Signature of No. XXVII. p. 94.
7. Date of, and signatures to, the Contract of Marriage¹ between William Mure of Glanderston, and Euphemia Mure of Caldwell, signed "At Paislaye the twentie twa daye of Januarie, the zeire of God MDC and fourtie sewine zeirs." The signatures comprise, besides the names of the Bride and Bridegroom, those of the following persons: Jean Knox ("Lady Caldwell"), and Uchter Knox of Ramphorlie, the mother and maternal uncle of the Bride; Hew Mure of Thornton, her paternal uncle and guardian; Alexander 6th Earl of Eglinton, surnamed Graysteel from his martial temperament, and his son and successor Hugh Lord Montgomerie, —who fought on opposite sides at the battle of Marston Moor in 1644; Sir William Cochrane of Cowdon² afterwards first Earl of Dundonald; Sir William Mure of Rowallan,—celebrated as a scholar, poet, and antiquary,—grand-uncle of the Bride, and his son Sir William Mure of Rowallan younger; Pollock of that ilk; Porterfield of that ilk; Ralston of that ilk; Montgomerie of Langshaw; Brisbane of Bishopton, &c.; representatives of leading families of Renfrewshire and Ayrshire gentry.

PLATE VIII. AUTOGRAPHS—Continued.

8. Date of, and signatures to, the Contract of Marriage between William Mure of Caldwell³ and Barbara Cunynghame, of Cunynghamhead, signed "At Kilmarnock toun, this secund day of Novembre, ye yeir of God forsaied" [1657]. The subscribing friends and witnesses are, The Bride's father Sir William Cunynghame of Cunynghamhead; Sir Willm. Mure of Rowallan, senior and junior; Fullarton of that ilk; Cuninghame of Craigends; Mure of Glanderstone, and his brother Captain James Mure.
9. Holograph of No. XXXVIII. p. 136.

¹ Not printed in this Collection. The Bride's portion was, by the Contract, ten thousand marks, about £560 sterling; and her outfit or Trousseau, one thousand marks. See p. 100, conf. p. 74 note.

² The small indistinct signature in the right hand corner. The Cowdon estate now forms part of the Caldwell property.

³ Not printed in this Collection. See Introductory Memoir, p. 19, seqq.

⁴ See pp. 94 and 140, seqq.; and Lives of Ladies of the Covenanters, p. 262.

NOTICES OF THE PLATES AND AUTOGRAPHS.

PLATE IX. AUTOGRAPHS—Continued.

10. Holograph of No. XL. p. 138.
11. Subscription of No. LII. p. 184. The signature is supplied from another document not printed in this Collection.¹
12. Subscription and Signature of No. XLVII.² p. 180.
13. Signatures of the Laird of Glanderstone and Caldwell, writer of Nos. XLVI. LXI. &c., and of Sir James Stuart of Goodtrees Lord Advocate, to the draft contract of marriage between the nephew and heir of the former and the daughter of the latter.³

¹ Carstairs seems rarely to have signed his letters.

² Misprinted XLII. in the text. ³ Not printed in the Collection.

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INTRODUCTORY MEMOIR.

PART I.

It has been said that were any man, moderately endowed with judgment, taste, and habits of observation, to draw up, at the close of a life spent in the active pursuits of the world, a well digested account of what he had seen, heard, and reflected, his book would prove both amusing and instructive, not only to his own friends but to the public of his day. If this be true of the life of an individual man, extending over some fifty or sixty years, it may be presumed to hold equally good in regard to a family or race of men extending over several centuries. The narrative ought also, in the latter case, to possess that peculiar kind of attraction which remoteness of time imparts to the details of human life and conduct. It is this consideration which has led the compiler of the present collection of original papers to hope, that they may be found not altogether devoid of interest by the student of Scottish history and manners, however little claim they may possess to general attention, on the ground either of their own intrinsic importance, or that of the family to which they chiefly relate.

In this preliminary Memoir it is proposed to offer a concise account of the descent and principal vicissitudes of the Caldwell family, with more immediate reference to the documents in the collection. Such more

specific notices as may be required for the full understanding of those documents will be supplied in connexion with each.

The first part of the compilation, occupying the first volume, consists of miscellaneous papers or parchments, feudal contracts, letters, journals, factory accounts, land-leases, and other statistical records, household and personal, illustrative of the internal history of Scotland, and of the state of society and manners in that country, between the latter part of the fifteenth and the early part of the eighteenth century.¹

The second part, occupying the second and third volumes, consists chiefly of the correspondence and miscellaneous papers of Baron Mure, the compiler's grandfather, which extend from 1733 to 1776. The series closes with a more limited selection from the papers of the compiler's father and immediate predecessor.

The original documents are in the possession of the family, with very few exceptions, which have in each case been distinguished in the text by an asterisk prefixed to the title.

It need scarcely be added, that a collection of this nature, intended for private and chiefly local circulation, comprises much to which no place might have been allotted in a similar work destined for public sale. It is to be hoped, however, that there are few of the papers which will not be found more or less conducive to the main object of the compilation,—that of shedding light on Scottish history, literature, and manners, or on the lives and characters of remarkable Scotchmen.²

¹ The Series of Tacks, or Land-leases, at the close of the volume, extends to the present century.

² With a view of sparing more fastidious readers the task of closely sifting what they may, perhaps justly, consider the rubbish of the collection, in order to discover the few pearls, if such there be, which it may contain, each volume has been provided with a specific Table of Contents, and the last with a copious Index.

Attention is particularly requested to the "Advertisement" on the fly leaf of the first volume of Part Second. At the close of each volume specimens have been given, in facsimile, of the signatures, or of other autograph portions of the documents which it comprises, or which are preserved in the family repositories, but not printed in this collection. These specimens have been selected with the double object of illustrating the orthography of the times, and of exhibiting the handwriting of individuals.

The Mures of Caldwell are immediately descended from Sir Reginald More or Mure of Abercorn, Lord High Chamberlain of Scotland, who appears in that office in the year 1329, the first of the reign of David II.¹ The family name occurs written at different epochs in many different forms, of which More and Moore are the most ancient, Mure and Muir the most usual.² It seems to be identical with that of the Irish Moores, Marquises of Drogheda, and Earls of Charleville, whose armorial bearings are also the same as those of the Ayrshire Mures. The arms of "Muir of Rowallan," and "Muir of Caldwell," then the two principal families of the name in Scotland, are given in p. 45 of the Scottish heraldry of Sir David Lindsay, Lord Lyon, compiled about the year 1540.³ Those of Caldwell are the plain shield of the Mores, bearing three gold molets on a fess azure, which has never been varied; while on the shield of Rowallan are quartered the wheat sheaves of the Comyns.

The most ancient seat of the family is understood to have been Polkelly,⁴ not far from Kilmarnock in Ayrshire. The neighbouring estate of Rowallan was acquired at an early period by a marriage with an heiress of the Comyns.⁵ The Mures of Rowallan, as they have since been entitled, obtained lustre during the first half of the fourteenth century, by the marriage of Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Adam Mure, to her

¹ Crawford's *Lives of Officers of State*, p. 285.

² In the Ragman Roll are six signatures of the name More: three Reginalds, two Gilchrists, and one Adam More. These names continued common in the families of Rowallan, and of Abercorn or Caldwell, during the 14th and 15th centuries. Nisbett, *Heraldry*, Vol. II. Append. p. 31, sqq.

³ Printed in facsimile by Laing, Edinburgh, from the original manuscript in the Advocate's Library. (See Plate II.) If, as stated in the peerages, the Drogheda Moores are a Kentish family, settled in Ireland in Queen Elizabeth's time, the correspondence of their bearings with those of the Ayrshire Mores would be a singular instance of remote connexion of name and race illustrated by heraldic evidence.

⁴ Crawford's *History of Renfrewshire*, by Robertson, 4to, 1818, p. 304. Note to p. 21 of Sir Wm. Mure's "*Historie and Descent of the House of Rowallane*." Glas. 1825.

⁵ *Carta penes Comit. de Glasgow*. Douglas' *Peerage*, by Wood, vol. i. p. 627. *Historie of the House of Rowallane*, p. 21.

cousin,¹ Robert Earl of Strathern, Steward of Scotland, who afterwards succeeded to the throne as Robert II. He was the first sovereign of the House of Stuart, and by him she became mother of the whole blood royal of that race.

Sir Reginald of Abercorn, ancestor of Caldwell, was uncle to this Sir Adam, and grand-uncle to the Queen.² His patrimonial property consisted of the lands of Cowdams, Camseskane, and others, situated chiefly in the counties of Ayr and Renfrew. That these lands belonged to him before the year 1328, appears from a contract³ relative to them between him and the monks of Paisley, dated in that year. They have ever since continued in the Caldwell family, its present representative being still their feudal superior. They are next noticed in a charter of 1367,⁴ by which the Earl of Strathern (afterwards Robert II.) confirms to Sir William More, Sir Reginald's heir, the previous deed of 1328. William More de Camseskane is mentioned in an entry in the Chamberlain's rolls, of date 1392; Johannes Mure, jun. de Cowdams, is one of the Boundary Commissioners of the Burgh of Prestwick, in Ayrshire, in 1446; and the charters relative to the same lands, still preserved at Caldwell, extend back to 1475.

Sir Reginald acquired his other great estates of Abercorn, Erth, Torwood, the Dene, &c. in the Lothians and Stirlingshire, by a marriage

¹ The controversy which arose among subsequent Scottish historians, as to the legitimacy of the offspring of Robert II. and Elizabeth Mure, proceeded not so much upon any question of a marriage having taken place, as on the ground of its nullity from overproximity of kin. The dispute was finally settled by Andrew Steuart's discovery, in the Vatican, of the original Papal dispensation for the marriage.

² This appears from a Charter of date 1393, by Robert III., of certain lands to Sir Adam Mure junior, (the Queen's brother), and failing the heirs of his body, "to Sir Reginald Mure of Abercorn and Godfrey Mure of Caldwell, his grand-uncle and cousin, &c." See Robertson's *Origin and Descent of the House of Stuart*, in his *History of Renfrewshire*, 4to. 1818, p. 470. As Sir Reginald died, by reference to the documents cited in the next two notes, before 1367, it must be presumed, that in the charter quoted by Robertson his heirs rather than himself are alluded to.

³ Cartulary of Paisley, p. 27, edited by Maitland Club.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 32.

with the daughter of Sir John Graham of Eskdale and Abercorn, whose sister, Isobel Graham, was the first wife of Walter Stewart, father of Robert II.¹ He adhered steadily to the national cause during the English wars; and, on the forfeiture of Sir Andrew Murray for treachery at the battle of Dupplin, received the lands of Tullybardine by grant from the crown.² This accumulation of honestly gotten wealth obtained for Sir Reginald the reputation of the richest subject in Scotland. In 1340 he was one of the Commissioners appointed to treat with the English lords, Percy, Mowbray, and Nevil, for a truce between the two nations.³ He died before 1367, leaving two sons, William and Gilchrist,⁴ and a daughter, Alicia, who married, first Sir William de Herch of Terreglis; secondly, Sir John Stewart of Ralston,⁵ son of Walter Stewart of Scotland by Isobel Graham, and half-brother of Robert II. The eldest son,

SIR WILLIAM.

was one of the twelve nobles deputed by the Parliament of 1367 to treat with England for the release of King David II., taken prisoner at the battle of Durham.⁶ On his death without issue male, his estates of

¹ Crawford's Officers of State. Douglas' Peerage, by Wood, vol. i. p. 46.

² These lands were afterwards restored by his son, Sir William More, for a stipulated sum of money, to Sir William Murray, ancestor of the Dukes of Athol. Crawford, MS. History of the Caldwell Family, in the Advocate's Library.

³ Rymour Federa, tom. v. p. 200—202.

⁴ Mentioned in the Cartulary of Paisley, p. 41, and in that of Cambuskenneth, under date Oct. 4, 1363. Crawford, MS. History of the Caldwell Family. Allusion also occurs to another son Reginald, who died before his father, as among the hostages given to the English on the release of king David II. Crawford, Officers of State, i. p. 290; and MS. History of Caldwell Family.

⁵ Douglas' Peerage, by Wood, vol. i. p. 46. A dispensation for this marriage, as being within the forbidden degree, is given by Andrew Steuart, History of the House of Stuart, p. 431.

⁶ Hailes, ad. an. 1357, where Sir William is distinctly styled of Abercorn; which settles the questions discussed by the author and editor of the "Historie of the House of Rowallane," p. 43.

Abercorn, &c. passed with his daughter Christian to Sir John Lindsay of Byres, ancestor of the Earls of Crauford and Lindsay, who on that occasion adopted the three molets of the Mores in their bearings.¹ The old patrimonial estates of Cowdams, Camseskane, &c. passed to the male representative of the family,

GODFREY MURE, OF CALDWELL,

the first who is so designated, grandson probably of the Chamberlain, and son of Gilchrist above mentioned. The estates of Caldwell, in the shires of Ayr and Renfrew, are understood to have been acquired, about the close of the fourteenth century, by a marriage with the heiress of Caldwell of that ilk, then a family of some note, having given a Chancellor to Scotland in 1349.² To him succeeded

JOHN.

By a letter of the Regent Duke of Albany, of date October 29, 1409,³ a Remission is granted to John Mure of Caldwell, Archibald Mure of Polkelly, and Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock, for the slaughter of Mark Neilson of Dalrymple, in one of those local feuds common in this turbulent age, and in which the Caldwell family bore a large share. The same John signs as witness to a charter of the lands of Dreghorn by Fullerton of Crosbie, dated 19th January 1340. The signatures to this deed comprise, in the following order, the names of several of the prin-

¹ Douglas' Peerage, &c. vol. i. p. 382.

² Crawford's Officers of State. A younger male branch of this family retained, with the family name, possession of a part of the estate called Little or Wester Caldwell, about a mile to the west of the principal residence. They failed towards the end of the seventeenth century, in the person of John Caldwell, who represented Renfrewshire in the first Scottish Parliament after the Revolution, as one of his ancestors had done in the early part of the same century. See No. XXX. of this vol. under dates 1647 and 1649. These lands now form part of the Caldwell property.

³ Quondam penes Comit. de Kilmarnock. Crawford's Hist. of Renfrewshire, p. 305.

22



Stone & Flag by: Stone

MONUMENT OF SIR JOHN EGGS LORD OF HAZLEHEAD AND HIS SPOUSE MARJORIE MURE OF CALDWELL.

32

5

cipal Ayrshire families of the time : " George of Cambell, lord of Lowdon and sheriff of Ayr ; John More, lord of Caldwell ; John of Chalmr, lord of Gategarth ; James of Cathcart, lord of Macarberton ; Robert More of Rowalland, sheriff depute ; wth oyers sundrie." ¹ He was succeeded by another

JOHN.

The same probably, who, during the lifetime of his predecessor, under the title (as above noticed) of Joannes Mure junior, de Cowdams, acted as boundary commissioner for the Borough of Prestwick in 1446.² He married Elizabeth, daughter of Lindsay of Dunrod, by whom he had, besides his son Sir Adam who succeeded him, a daughter Marjorie, who married Sir John Ross of Hawkhead, ancestor of the present Earl of Glasgow, Lord Ross. A monument of this lady and her husband was preserved till lately, entire, in the parish church of Renfrew. It consisted of a massive stone sarcophagus, decorated with armorial bearings, on the summit of which reclined, side by side, statues of Sir John³ and his spouse. The whole was inclosed within an arched niche, on the cornice of which, as still visible on the interior side wall of the church, is the following inscription : " Hic jacet Joannes Ros miles, quondam dominus de Haukhede, et Marjorie uxor sua ; orate pro ipsis." When the church was repaired, about thirty years ago, the niche was partly built up, and

¹ Carta penes Fullerton de Crosbie. See note to p. 70 of " Historie and Descent of the House of Rowallane." Partly from the precedence here given to the Laird of Caldwell's name, partly on other grounds, some Scottish genealogists have been of opinion that the Caldwell Family at this time ranked as older than that of Rowallan ; and Crawford, in his MS. history of the former, has an elaborate argument to prove that it is the direct male representative of the Mores of Polkelly, from which both sprang. Rowallan seems however to have been generally recognised, at every period, as chief of the name.

² Another of these Commissioners was " Alexr. de Caldwell de Todrygges," of whom see No. I. of the documents in this volume.

³ This is the Sir John Ross, celebrated in the popular Scottish tradition, under the title of Palm-my-arm, for his exploits against the English.

the sarcophagus and statues were removed to the family vault of the Earl of Glasgow below the church, where they still remain in good preservation. The figures and reliefs are remarkable for richness of carving. Sir John is in armour, and his lady in the dress of the times.¹ To this laird succeeded his son

SIR ADAM,

who was knighted by James the Fourth, and is described by Crawford as "a gallant stout man, having many feuds with his neighbours, which were managed with great fierceness and much bloodshed." He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Sempill of Eliestoun, and sister of John first Lord Sempill. By this lady he had four sons: Constantine, John, Hector, and Robert. Hector was killed in a feud at Renfrew in 1499, by John and Hugh Maxwell, eldest son and brother of the Laird of Nether Pollock,² who, as appears from No. III. of this volume, him-

¹ The friendly connexion between the Caldwell family and the two noble houses of Ross and Boyle, now jointly represented by the Earl of Glasgow, has been maintained with remarkable constancy during the ensuing four centuries. In 1538, a papal dispensation is granted (see No. X. of this volume) for the marriage of the then Laird of Caldwell with Christian, daughter of the Lord Ross, the spouses being within the forbidden degree. In 1591, King James VI. writes to Sir Robert Mure, to solicit his good offices with the Lord Ross of that day, in an affair of interest to his Majesty, on the ground of the tender friendship which subsisted between the families (see No. XVII.) In the early part of the eighteenth century, Lord Glasgow, and his brother the honourable Patrick Boyle, are mentioned among the most intimate friends of Mr., afterwards Baron, Mure. (See Part Second, Nos. VII. and X.) The younger of the two brothers afterwards marries Agnes, sister of the Baron; and, on her death, espouses her first cousin, Elizabeth Dunlop, mother of the late Lord Justice General Boyle, and of Miss Helen Boyle, who married Thomas Mure, Esq. of Warriston, the Baron's first cousin. The late Earl of Glasgow, who died in 1845, appointed the compiler of this collection guardian of his younger children; and between him and the present Earl an uninterrupted friendship has subsisted since their boyhood.

² "Jacobus dei gratia Rex Scotorum omnibus probis hominibus suis...salutem. Sciatis quod remisimus Johanni Maxwell filio et heredi apparenti Johannis Maxwell de Nether Pollok, Johanni Maxwell servitori dicti Johannis, et Hugoni Maxwell fratri germano domini de Pollok ... rancorem animi ... et omnem actionem quam ergo ipsos ... habemus, pro

self narrowly escaped a similar fate at the hands of Hector's brother John. Robert the youngest son was more successful in his encounters, as is shown by a Remission under the Privy Seal, granted on the 24th January, 1500, "to Robert Mure, son to Adam Mure of Caldwell knight, for the slaughter of umquhile Patrick Boure, and for the forthocht felony done upon the Laird of Ralston."¹ Sir Adam had also two daughters: Elizabeth, married to George Lindsay of Dunrod; and Janet, married to John Stewart of Ardgowan, ancestor of the present Sir Michael Shaw Stewart. Sir Adam died soon after the beginning of the sixteenth century, and was succeeded by his second son,

JOHN,²

who in the year 1515 joined the league of the Earls of Lennox, Arran, and Glencairn, against the government of the Duke of Albany, appointed Regent by the Parliament after the death of James IV. On the 20th of February of that year he battered with "artalzerie," took and sacked the "Castle and Palace" of Glasgow, one of the principal fortresses of the kingdom. The proprietor, James Beaton Archbishop of Glasgow, was then Chancellor of Scotland, and a leading supporter of the Regent. In the following year, when the Regent's party acquired the ascendant, an action of damages for the destruction and plunder of his castle and palace was brought by the Chancellor against the Laird of Caldwell. The indictment of this process has been preserved,³ and gives a list of the spoils, comprising the whole equipage

feloniis factis Johanni Constable et Hectori Mure filio domini de Caldwell, infra villam de Renfrew, et pro omnibus aliis criminibus et offensis per dictas personas supra dominum de Caldwell et suos servitores retroactis temporibus quomodolibet perpetratis. ... Sub magno Sigillo nostro, ... apud Renfrew, 20^o die mens. Januarii, anno dom. 1500, et regni nostri decimo tertio. Carta penes Maxwell de Pollok. See Note to No. II. of this volume.

¹ Pitcairn Crim. Trials, vol. I. p. 101.*

² Crawford calls this laird Sir John; but he is not styled "Knight," or "Miles," in any of the writs to which the compiler has had access.

³ See No. IV. of this volume.

of an archepiscopal residence in those days, from the contents of the treasury and armoury down to the meanest kitchen utensil.

In consequence, it would appear, of the pecuniary difficulties in which Caldwell was involved by these proceedings, he was, at a later period, 1527, under the necessity of mortgaging his estate of Camseskane. From this incumbrance he was relieved by the intervention of Hugh first Earl of Eglinton, to whose daughter his eldest son was married. But the relief afforded was burdened with the onerous conditions specified in the contracts which form Nos. V.—VII. of this volume. By these contracts, commonly called bonds of Manrent, the laird binds himself to perform military service to the Earl, so long as the sum lent shall remain unpaid; and in further security for its payment, or for the performance of the equivalent services, the Earl is conditionally infeft in a portion of the estate of Caldwell.

From the mode in which Caldwell's signature is adhibited to these documents—with his hand on the pen led by the notary—it appears that he could not write his name. This was an accomplishment not very common among Scottish country barons in those days; as is evident from similar signatures, of the same or more recent date, by the representatives of families of equal or greater rank than Caldwell.¹

Feuds ran high in the west of Scotland at this time, and during the whole of the sixteenth century. In the end of the same year 1527, or the beginning of the next, not many weeks after the signing of those contracts, the Castle of Eglinton, in which they were signed, was sacked and burnt to the ground by Cuthbert Earl of Glencairn, chief of the Cunninghams,² then the leading interest opposed to the Earls of Eglinton in the shires of Ayr and Renfrew.³

¹ See *Miscellany of Abbotsford Club*, pp. 11, 13; and *Notes to Sir Walter Scott's Border Minstrelsy*.

² *Douglas' Peerage*, p. 498.

³ Subjoined is the account given of these transactions by Tytler, *History of Scotland*, vol. v. 1st. ed. p. 120:—"Scarcely had Arran returned to his allegiance, than he entered into a new combination with Lennox, Glencairn, Mure of Caldwell, and other barons, with the apparent object of wresting from the Regent that share of the govern-

In the year 1665, the Earl of Eglinton of that time prefers against the Laird of Caldwell a claim for payment of the penalty mentioned in the bonds of 1527, on the ground of its having fallen due in default of performance of the military services stipulated in the same bonds. In Nos. VIII. and IX. of this volume are two Opinions of counsel, repudiating the validity of the claim. The whole series of documents Nos. V. to IX. illustrates the gradual transition from feudal violence to constitutional law, during the period over which they extend.

This laird married Lady Janet Stewart, understood to be a daughter of his confederate in arms, Matthew Earl of Lenox and Darnley, grandfather of Darnley husband of Queen Mary.¹ He had a numerous progeny of sons, and two daughters: Agnes, married to Patrick Montgomerie of Giffen, and Elizabeth, married to William Ralston of that ilk. On the second son Alexander was bestowed, in 1537, the lands of Kittochside in Lanarkshire, which returned to the family again on his death without issue. They were again alienated, about the year 1600, to the Reids of Kittochside, by whom they are still possessed, the feudal superiority remaining with Caldwell. The eldest son,

JOHN,

succeeded his father in 1538. He was twice married; first to the Lady Isobel Montgomery,² daughter of Hugh first Earl of Eglinton; secondly,

ment to which he not unjustly deemed himself entitled by his affinity to the Royal family. The rebellion at first assumed a serious aspect. The Castle of Glasgow, belonging to Beaton, archbishop of that see, and which was important as being the depot of the royal artillery, was stormed and plundered by Mure. . . . But the promptitude and energy of Albany, who immediately assembled an army and marched to the spot, overawed the conspirators, and compelled them to submit to terms. The fortress was surrendered. Arran, with his associate earls, was once more received to the peace of the King; whilst Mure, a bold and turbulent baron, continued to foment disturbances in the west country."

¹ So Crawford, MS. History of Caldwell family. There can be no doubt of her having been a lady of the house of Lennox, and that through her the Glanderstoun estate was acquired by her son, as mentioned below.

² Douglas' Peerage, by Wood, vol. i. p. 498.

to Christian daughter of Ninian Lord Ross of Hawkhead. A papal dispensation for the latter marriage, as being within the forbidden degree, was obtained on the 10th of July 1538.¹

This laird was also extensively engaged in the feudal strife of the district. In 1543 he took part with the Earl of Glencairn in the bloody battle called the "Field of the Muir of Glasgow," fought by the adherents of the Earls of Lennox and Glencairn, headed by the latter chief, against the Earl of Arran, Regent of Scotland. A remission for their share in this adventure was granted by the crown, in 1553, to the Laird of Caldwell and his brothers, Archibald Mure in Hill of Beith and James Muir of Boldair.² On the 27th of March 1549, he is indicted for having, "with his fyve brothers and twenty-six others, armed in warlike manner, invaded Robert Master of Sempill and his servands for their slaughter, near the place and tour of Cauldwell, and put them to flight."³

There is also extant a family bond of manrent,⁴ for such it may be called,—the principals, witness, and agent, on one side, being of one name,—granted on the 3d of December 1551, "to Robert, maister of Boyd, by Johne Mure of Cauldwell, Wm. Mure in Glanderstoun, Constantine Mure in Boghall, Hector Mure in Beith, Archibald Mure, and James Mure broder to the said Johne Mure. . . . In witness of the whilk thing, I the said Johne Mure and the remanentis that culd wryt, has subscrivit this present writ; and thay that culd nocht subscribe has touchit the pen, led be the notar underwritten, before witness: Johne Mure, Balzie of Glasgow

"John Mure of Cauldwell with my hand.

"Wylzem Mure of Glanderstoun.

"James Mure with my hand at the pen.

"Ita est: Johannes Mure Notarius publicus, ex mandato dicti Jacobi, manu propria."

¹ No. X. of this volume.

² Crawford's MS. Baronage of Scotland in Advoc. Libr.

³ Pitcairn Crim. Records, vol. i. p. 343.*

⁴ Miscellany of Abbotsford Club, p. 15.

In another quarrel Robert Mure, one of the three sons of this laird, was slain by "Sir Patrick Houstoun of that ilk, and others," on the 11th of April 1550. This act is described in the records of the Justiciary Court¹ as "a crewall slauchter, committed under silence of night, on antient feud and forthocht felony." On the 14th of June of the same year, Archibald Houstoun, the actual perpetrator, was tried for the crime and beheaded. But this was not considered full satisfaction, nor was the feud between the two families finally compounded for thirty years afterwards. By a written agreement, of date 7th December 1580,² between Sir Robert Mure then of Caldwell and the same Sir Patrick Houstoun, the amount of compensation due by Sir Patrick for his share in the matter is referred to the arbitration of eight leading gentlemen of the shires of Renfrew and Ayr, four on each side. For Sir Patrick are named: John Shaw of Greenock, Alex. Fleming of Barochan, William Wallace of Johnstone, and John Fullerton of Dreghorn. For Sir Robert: John Blair of that ilk, John Mure of Rowallan, Thomas Spreull of Cowdon, and Hugh Ralston of that ilk. This laird died about the year 1554. By him were acquired, in right, it would appear, of his mother Lady Janet Stewart, the lands of Glanderstoun, part of the Renfrewshire property of the family of Stuart Earl of Lennox.³ They were bestowed by the Laird of Caldwell on his second son William, whose descendants, the Mures of Glanderstoun, continued a distinct Renfrewshire family until 1710. They then became, on failure of the elder line, heir to the Caldwell estates, and thus re-united the two branches of the family after a separation of 150 years.

The eldest son succeeded as

SIR JOHN,

having been knighted by James V. He married Jonet Kennedy of Bargany in Ayrshire, by whom he had several sons. He was killed on the

¹ Pitcairn, vol. i. pp. 350.* 183.

² No. XII. of this volume.

³ See No. II. of this volume.

10th of September 1570, by the Cuninghams of Aitkett and the Ryeburns of that ilk,¹ who afterwards, in the sequel of the same series of feuds, slew his kinsman, Hugh Earl of Eglinton, on the 18th of April 1586. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

SIR ROBERT,

knighted by James VI.,² with whom he seems to have been on a footing of personal intimacy. Six letters addressed to him by the King, and which offer some curious illustrations of the manners of the times, are preserved at Caldwell.³ Allusion occurs, in one of these papers, to Sir Robert's relief from certain penalties to which he had become liable in a dispute with his vassal Reid of Kittochside in Lanarkshire; which relief is said to be granted on the performance by him of certain conditions imposed by his Majesty, in satisfaction of the same vassal's claims. Ure, the Lanarkshire topographer, in his account of the parish of East Kilbride, in which Kittochside is situated, gives the following strange, and in its details evidently mythical account of this transaction :—⁴

“The estate of Kittochside belonged, about two centuries ago, to the Laird of Caldwell, by whom it was sold to John Reid, a predecessor of the present proprietor. Caldwell, soon after the bargain was concluded, proposed to retract what he had done. To this the purchaser, who was formerly his tenant, would not agree. To force compliance, or take revenge in case of refusal, Caldwell sent a considerable number of his vassals to Kittochside. Reid was secretly informed of the design. Fearing that he might be drawn into a compliance, he thought it best to make his escape, and leave his house to be defended by his twelve sons. The young men, though remarkable for courage, seeing a

¹ Pitcairn, vol. i. p. 17.

² Crawford says he saw his name in a list of knights, dated 1609. The earliest paper now at Caldwell, in which he is so styled, is of the year 1616.

³ See Nos. XVI.—XXIII. of this volume.

⁴ History of Rutherglen and East Kilbride, p. 199.

superior force coming against them, wisely resolved to remain quiet. Notwithstanding, they soon had the mortification to see their father's house set on fire. One of them attempting to extinguish the flames, was instantly killed by the incendiaries. Reid, knowing that he could not withstand so powerful an adversary, threw himself on the protection of Lindsay of Dunrod. Happy to have so numerous a family allied to his interest, Lindsay readily undertook to defend him from Caldwell, and embraced the first opportunity of representing the whole matter to the King. His Majesty was desirous to see Reid and his sons. Struck with the decent and manly appearance which they made, he declared that, if any injury was done to them, he would cause Caldwell to be immediately executed. The Reids ever after were allowed to possess their lands without molestation."

The author cites no documentary evidence in support of this marvellous story. The tone of the King's letter (*infra*, No. XXI.) is little compatible with any such outrageous conduct on the part of the Laird of Caldwell, or with any such fervid indignation against him on the part of the King, who conferred on him the honour of knighthood a few years afterwards. The original deed of satisfaction by the laird to his vassal, embodying the conditions imposed by the King, is still preserved in the Caldwell charter chest, and has been subjoined to the King's letter in the following pages. Its terms seem to imply that the action by the vassal against his superior was of a civil rather than a criminal nature, or, at least, that the illegality complained of was of no such atrocious character as to call for the violent measures of coercion or retaliation on the part of the Crown described in the Kilbryde tradition.

Sir Robert was one of the jury or commission appointed, in 1580, to try the Lord Ruthven, high treasurer of Scotland, for the murder of David Rizzio.¹ In his time took place also the celebrated process against John Mure of Auchendrain, chief of an ancient branch of the Mures in the south of Ayrshire, whose murderous deeds have been commemorated in

¹ Pitcairn, vol. i. p. 91.

the only dramatic composition of Sir Walter Scott. Auchendrain was, at first, according to the fashion of the times, supported in his adversity by those of his name and kindred ; and when summoned to Edinburgh by the Council, was escorted by the Lairds of Caldwell, Rowallan, Glanders-toun, and other gentlemen of rank connected with them—Blair of Blair, Montgomerie of Langshaw, &c. He was however afterwards abandoned by these gentlemen, when upon further investigation the enormity of his conduct was brought to light. The Laird of Caldwell, when cited for having harboured in his house one of the chief witnesses against the accused, pleaded that he could not be expected to act otherwise where a clansman's life was at stake ; and the apology seems to have been held sufficient.¹

Sir Robert married, first, Elizabeth daughter of Kincaid of that ilk, by whom he had three sons, John, James, and Hew ; secondly, Barbara² daughter of Sir George Preston of Valleyfield, and relict of Robert Master of Sempill. She was mother of Robert, fourth Lord Sempill, of whom, being a minor at his father's death, the Laird of Caldwell was appointed guardian, in conjunction with the young peer's uncle the Laird of Valleyfield.³ By this lady Sir Robert had a daughter, married to Sir James Hamilton of Preston, baronet.

John, the eldest son of the first marriage, married Helen sister of the same Sir James Hamilton, but died without issue in the lifetime of his father. James, the second son, married Margaret⁴ daughter of Sir Wm.

¹ Pitcairn, vol. iii. p. 138. seq., Notes to "Historie of the Kennedies;" Edinburgh, 1830, p. 132.

² She died in 1607. Glasgow Commissary Records in Wishaw's History of Lanarkshire, p. 109.

³ See Nos. XIV. seqq. of this volume. Crawford (History of Renf. p. 77, Edit. 1818) says that the young lord was "left under the tutory of the Regent James Earl of Morton." But of this there is no trace in any of the papers relative to his minority preserved at Caldwell. Douglas (Peerage by Wood, vol. ii. p. 494) describes him as son of a concubine of his father called Joanna Hamilton. But this statement, though resting on the contemporaneous authority of Cragius (*Jus feudale*), is completely disproved by the documents printed in the sequel.

⁴ Who died in Glasgow in Nov. 1644. Commiss. Rec. Sup. cit.

Mure of Rowallan. He too died before his father, leaving four sons, Robert, Hew, John, and James, and five daughters, three of whom were married: Marion to Edward Hamilton of Silverton-hill, ancestor of the Lords Belhaven; Isobel to John Lennox of Branscogle; and Elizabeth to Gavin Hamilton of Raploch.

About the beginning of the seventeenth century the lands of Thornton in Ayrshire, an ancient possession of the Caldwell family,¹ situated not far from Irvine, were alienated by Sir Robert to his younger son Hew, founder of the family of Mure of Thornton. The male line of this family became extinct in 1701, on the death of its last representative, Sir Archibald Mure Lord Provost of Edinburgh; when the Estate passed by marriage of his only daughter and heiress to John Cunningham of Caddell, by whose decendants it is still held in feu of Caldwell.

ROBERT,

eldest son of James, succeeded his grandfather in 1620. He married Jean daughter of John Knox of Ramphorly, chief of an ancient and powerful Renfrewshire family,² now extinct in that country. By this lady he had a numerous issue of sons, and a daughter Euphemia, married to William Mure of Glanderstoun.

In a decree of the Parliament of 1641, he is described as having "dyed in his country's service;" and on that account certain immunities are granted to his son and successor.³ The precise mode of his death does not appear. But that it was sudden, though not unexpected by himself, is evident from the terms of his will, a characteristic document, and con-

¹ The charters relative to this property, now preserved at Caldwell, extend back into the earlier part of 1500, nearly a century prior to the time at which it is stated, in a note to the "Historie of the House of Rowallane" (p. 24), to have been first acquired by the Mure family.

² From a branch of it, settled in Ireland, descend the Earls Ramphorly of the peerage of that kingdom, created in 1826 peers of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Ramphorly.

³ Balfour Annales, III. 29.

ceived in a somewhat remarkable spirit of prophecy, as well in regard to his own impending fate as to the subsequent vicissitudes of his country. This will appear from the following extracts:—

“For sa mickel as at this tyme thair is great appeirance of trubles and warres in this land, whilk God of his infinit mercie prevent, and grant ane happie and gude reformatioun to the glorie of His name: Howbeit, I, Robert Mure of Cauldwell, am now baith weill and haill in bodie, spirit, and mynd; yit, considering y^e is nothing more certaine nor death, and nothing more uncertaine nor the tyme and manor yrof . . . Thairfor I heirby mak my latter will and Testament, in case of my death at the pleasour of God, for y^e better provitioun of my wyfe and cheildren, without hurt or wronge of my auld esteit conquest by my predeces-soures, quhilk I pray God blis my air and his posteritie ythwith . . . hoping assuredlie to be savit thro’ the merits of Jesus Christ my Saviour and redeamer, and my bodie to be honestlie buryit, according to my qualitie, besyd my predecessors in the Kirk of Neilstoune.”...

He appoints, “as Tutors and Overseirs” of his family and estates, “Sir William Mure of Rowallane, knight, younger,¹ Robert Montgomerie of Langshaw, Uchter Knox of Rampherlie,² Wm. Mure of Glanderstoun, Hew Mure of Thornton,” and his “honorabil and approvit guid freinds, Alexr. Earle of Eglintoune, and Hew Lord Montgomerie.”

In the sequel he adds, “Upon sick occasione above mentionat I have maid and donne y^r presents on suddentie. . . . Subscryvit with my hande att y^e place of Cauldwall, y^e twelfth day of Dec. 1640 years.”

A codicil of date 16th January 1641 is annexed; and his death must have happened not many days afterwards; for in the inventory of his goods by the Commissary of Glasgow, dated 27th Jan. 1642, he is stated to have “dyed in the moneth of Januarii 1541.”

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

ROBERT,

who died in 1644; and was followed by his next brother,

¹ His first cousin.

² His brother-in-law.

JAMES,

who, also dying in early youth, was succeeded by

WILLIAM,

who married, in 1657, Barbara daughter of Sir Wm. Cunninghame, baronet, of Cunninghamehead in Ayrshire. The issue of this marriage were three daughters, Jean, Barbara, and Anne.

On the 28th of November 1666,¹ the Laird of Caldwell, and a few other west-country gentlemen of Presbyterian principles,² irritated by the persecution to which they and their dependants were exposed in the exercise of their religion, held a meeting at a place called Chitterfleet, or Shutterflat, in the parish of Beith. Here, after some deliberation, they formed themselves into a squadron of cavalry,³ chiefly composed of the Caldwell tenantry, and set out, under the command of the laird, to join the Covenanters, who had risen in some strength in the southern counties, and were marching upon Edinburgh. But as they approached the city, finding themselves intercepted by the King's troops, and hearing of the defeat of the Whig army at Pentland, they dispersed. Caldwell was attainted and fled, first to Ireland and thence to Holland, where he died — of grief, as was believed by his friends, for the calamities of his country — on the 9th of February 1670. His estates were forfeited, and bestowed on the celebrated General Thomas Dalzell of Binns, by whom, or his heirs, they were possessed until their restoration to the family by special act of Parliament in 1690.

Many particulars of this gentleman's disastrous biography are traceable in the portion of the following series of documents which connects

¹ Wodrow, *Hist. of Church of Scotland*. Ed. 1829, vol. ii. p. 28, sqq. 71, sqq.

² These were, Kerr of Kersland, Caldwell of that ilk, Ralston of that ilk, Cunningham of Bedland, Porterfield of Quarreltoun, Maxwell of Blackstone (who played the traitor and afterwards gave evidence against his comrades), Gabriel Maxwell minister of Dundonald, and John Carstairs minister of Glasgow, father of Principal Carstairs.

³ About seventy in all, according to Burnet; fewer, according to Wodrow.

itself with his affairs. The factory books¹ of his uncle and guardian, Hew Mure, contain detailed accounts of the state of the Caldwell property during his own minority and that of his elder brother to whom he succeeded; of the ordinary habits, occupations, and amusements of a young Scotch laird in those days; of the cost of his articles of dress;² of the fashion in which, and materials of which, they were made; of the charges for his education, inclusive of the schoolmaster's fees, which, in the year 1651, when the laird was at the Grammar School of Glasgow, were doubled, in consequence of his having been "victor in that year."³ Notices occur of the visitation of the estate by the plague, and of the deductions allowed on the rents of the tenantry, partly on that account, but still more on account of the heavy burthens imposed on the lands for the maintenance, alternately, of the rival Royalist and Republican armies, English as well as Scotch, during this revolutionary period.⁴ We learn how, upon one occasion, the "Inglismen" broke into the Tower of the Place of Caldwell;⁵ how, at another time, the laird was captured by the same Inglismen, and robbed of the horse on which he rode, belonging to the laird of Nether Pollock (Maxwell); and how the proprietor was afterwards, by mutual agreement, indemnified for his loss by a payment of one-half of the price of the animal.⁶ We learn how on a third occasion, the laird and his brother were stripped and robbed by the same Inglismen of their cloaks and other articles of apparel, just received new from Edinburgh.⁷ We have a dispensation to eat meat in Lent granted to him for the years 1664, 5, by the Deputy Treasurer, Lord Bellenden of Broughton.⁸ We have also his summons to Edinburgh, by an autograph letter of date January 30, 1666, from the Lord Chancellor the Earl of Rothes,⁹—with reference doubtless to his participation in the well-grounded discontent which led to the rising of Pentland. In October of that year he was lodged for a time, as prisoner probably, in Dumbarton Castle. This appears from the date of several papers on

¹ Nos. XXIX. XXX. XXXI. of this vol.

² P. 99, 101 &c.

³ P. 105.

⁴ P. 113. sqq.

⁵ P. 105.

⁶ P. 104.

⁷ P. 104.

⁸ No. XXXV. of this volume.

⁹ No. XXXVI.

ordinary matters of business,¹ executed by him in that month. After the defeat of the whig army on the 28th of November he returns to Caldwell, and writes, of date 29th, a testamentary provision for his younger daughters.² His flight thence to Ireland, and ultimately to Holland, is recorded in the papers acknowledging, under the equivocal signature of "William Robertson,"³ his obligation to devoted friends and kinsmen for services rendered in favouring his escape. His death in exile a few years afterwards, accelerated by grief for the disasters of his country, is described in exaggerated but feeling language, in the letter of condolence addressed to his widow by another attached friend who was present on the occasion.⁴ The same witness bears testimony to the manly and Christian resignation with which he submitted to his fate: "Never, all the while of his sojourning abroad, nor during his sickness, could the most accurate observer hear him let fall so much as one word savouring the least dissatisfaction with, or unpleasant resentment of his lot in worldly things."⁵ His concern for the welfare of his tenantry, with the different treatment which they experienced from his successor, are equally evinced by the official statement, that on January 28, 1674, "Dalziel, quarrelling the tacks of the tenants as set beneath their value, instituted a process before the Lords of Session for their removal." But the case was decided against him.⁶

Among the persons summoned to give evidence at the trial of the prisoners taken in arms at Pentland were several of the Caldwell farmers. Parts of their depositions,⁷ compared with the stipulations of their still extant contracts of lease, throw light on the remains of the feudal relation between landlord and tenant as still subsisting at that time. "John Cochran in Knockmaid depones, that on the Saturday before the battle of Pentland he heard Caldwell give orders to his tenants to meet at Chi-

¹ Not inserted in this collection.

² No. XXXVII.

³ Nos. XXXVIII. XXXIX.

⁴ No. XL.

⁵ *Lives of the Ladies of the Covenanters*, p. 271.

⁶ *Morison, Dictionary of Decisions*, p. 4685, sqq.

⁷ *Wodrow*, vol. ii. 8vo. Edit. p. 71, sqq.

terfleet with their arms and best horse." "John Stevenson in Ramshead depones, that Caldwell's baron officer warned him and the rest of the tenants to meet their master at Chitterfleet, and that Caldwell gave him a sword." John Anderson in Caldwell, John Caldwell in Lochend, and William Caldwell in Whitehouse, depone to a similar effect. The original leases of these men are still preserved; and several of them have been transcribed, in whole or in part, among the specimens of such documents printed in this collection.

The esteem in which this gentleman was held among the supporters of the cause of liberty for which he suffered, appears not only from the eulogium above referred to, and from the notices of Wodrow and other contemporary historians, but from sundry incidental allusions to his character and misfortunes by popular writers and orators of the period. Among these may be more particularly noticed the sentence of excommunication fulminated by the stern ecclesiastical orator Donald Cargyll (for which he was afterwards hanged) against Charles II., the Dukes of York, Monmouth, Lauderdale, and Rothes, and Sir Thomas Dalziel of Binns; where, among other crimes of the guilty parties, the outlawry of the Laird of Caldwell is specified.

The "Lady Caldwell," after the exile and death of her husband, underwent much harsh treatment from the Government,¹ and was, together with her daughters, imprisoned for three years in the Castle of Blackness. She was also, on the forfeiture of the estate, not only plundered of the remains of her personal property,² but deprived of the jointure provided for her out of the rental, on pretext of a slight legal in-

¹ Wodrow, *sup. cit.* No. XLI. of this volume. *Lives of the Ladies of the Covenanters.*

² Consisting, according to the estimate laid before the Court, in the action afterwards brought by the family against Sir Thomas Dalziel's heirs,—of 36 cows at £20 (Scots) per piece; a great gelding worth £50 sterling; four other horses at £100 per piece; corn and fodder to the value of 2,300 merks; meal to the value of 500 merks; furniture to the value of 3,000 merks; rents to the amount of 10,500 merks, due prior to Caldwell's forfeiture; other corn and fodder to the value of £550 Scots. *Morison, Diction. of Decisions*, p. 4685.

formality in the deed by which her right had been secured.¹ During her imprisonment Anne, her youngest daughter, died in the house of her relative Sandilands of Hilderston near Linlithgow, not far from Blackness. "The Council was petitioned," says Wodrow, "for liberty for the lady to come out of Blackness to see her daughter now dying. She offered to take a guard with her—yea, to maintain the whole garrison as a guard if they pleased, while she was doing her last duty to her child. Yet, such was the unnatural cruelty of the times that so reasonable a request could not be granted."

Jean the eldest daughter of this laird married the Honourable John Erskine of Carnock, son of the Earl of Buchan, but died without issue before the restoration of the family property. To

BARBARA,

the only surviving daughter, the family estates were restored by special act of Parliament, of 19th June 1690. She married John Fairlie, second son of Fairlie of that ilk, but dying without issue in 1710, was succeeded by

WILLIAM,

the fourth laird of Glanderston, now by failure of the elder branch heir male of line to Caldwell, and heir direct in right of his mother Euphemia, sister of the last unfortunate laird. Subjoined is the line of succession in the Glanderston branch, traced from its first establishment as a separate family :

1. WILLIAM, brother of Sir John Mure of Caldwell, acquired the Glanderston estate from his father in 1554, under the circumstances already mentioned. He married, first, in 1559, Elizabeth daughter of William Hamilton of Raploch, aunt to Gavin Hamilton, Commendator of Kilwinning,² and Min-

¹ The part of the estate from which it had been provided was one which held not directly of the Crown but of a subject superior, the Earl of Eglinton, from whom no formal infeftment had been taken. The Earl very handsomly offered to make good the defect, but this indulgence was opposed by the Government.

² No. XI. of this volume.

ister of Mary of Guise Queen Regent of Scotland. By this lady he had a son, William, and two daughters—1, Janet, married to John Pollock of that ilk, ancestor of the present Sir Hew Crawford Pollock, bart.; 2, Margaret, who married William Hamilton of Dungarnock.

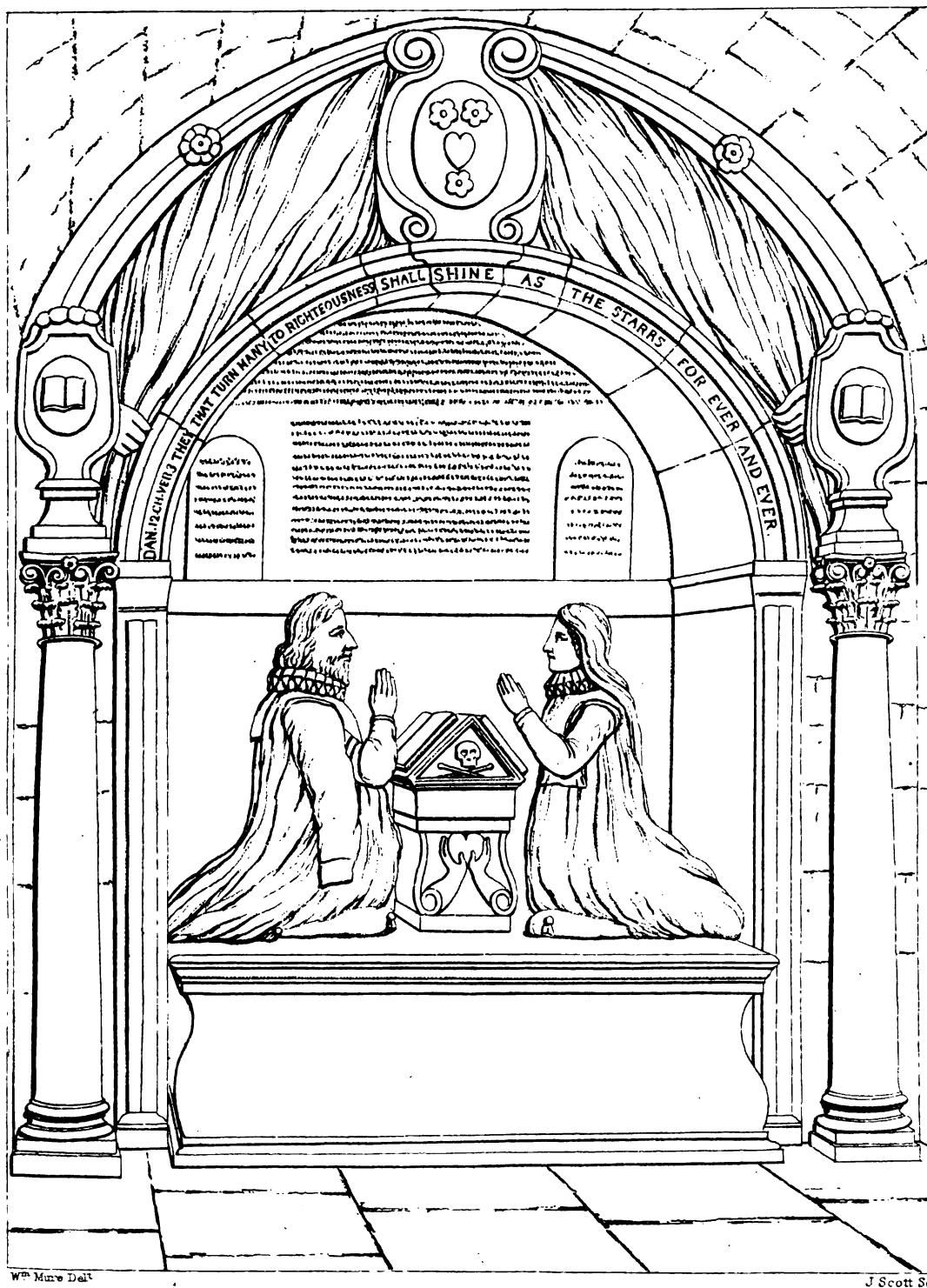
He married, secondly, Jean, sister of Gavin Blair of Blair, by whom he had a daughter, married to George Maxwell of Auldhous, ancestor of the present Maxwells of Pollock and Maxwells of Springkell, baronets. He was succeeded by his son,

WILLIAM, who married his cousin, Jean Hamilton, daughter of Hans Hamilton vicar of Dunlop, who was son of Archibald Hamilton of Raploch by Janet Denham of Westshields. James Hamilton, the eldest son of the vicar, after having been employed as confidential agent of James I. in Dublin, obtained large grants of lands in the North of Ireland in reward of his services to the Crown, held important military commands during the civil wars in that country, was created Viscount Clanboyne, and was the founder of one of the great Scotch colonies settled in the county of Down and the neighbouring districts during the first half of the seventeenth century. His son was created Earl of Clanbrassil. Both titles became extinct at the Earl's death.¹ His first cousin, William Hamilton of Killileagh, who succeeded to a portion of the Clanboyne estate, was under Secretary of State for Scotland during the reigns of King William and Queen Anne.

In 1642, the first Lord Clanboyne caused to be erected in the parish church-yard of Dunlop a massive stone Chapel or mausoleum, and within it a handsome marble monument to the memory of his parents, whose sculptured figures are there represented kneeling face to face on a sarcophagus.² Attached to the chapel is a school-house, erected by the Viscount at

¹ The present direct representative of Lord Clanboyne is understood to be the Earl of Roden, who sits in the House of Peers by the title of Lord Clanbrassil. From other collateral branches are descended the Lords Dufferin, and several of the principal Irish families of Hamilton.

² The following is the inscription on the monument:—"Here lye the bodies of Hanis Hamilton, sonne of Archibald Hamilton of Raploch, servant to King James the Fifth, and of Janet Denham his wife, daughter of James Denham laird of Westshields. They lived maryid together 45 yeeres, during which tyme the said Hanis served the cure at this church. They were much beloved of all that knew them, and especially of the parishioners. They had six sonnes; James, Archibald, Gavin, John, William, and Patrick; and one daughter, Jean, maryid to William Mure of Glanderstounne."



MONUMENT OF HANS HAMILTON AND HIS SPOUSE JANET DENHAM.

the same time, and bestowed by him on his native parish. In a letter¹ to his brother-in-law of Glanderstone, dated Killileagh, 12th April 1642, allusion is made to these buildings, and to money transmitted for defraying the cost of their erection.

The friendly connexion between the Glanderstone family and the Irish Hamiltons was maintained down to the commencement of the ensuing century, both by correspondence and marriage. In the Caldwell repositories are several bundles of letters and miscellaneous papers, which once formed part of the collection of "Secretary Hamilton," and appear to have been consigned or bequeathed by him to his Glanderstone relatives. Such portions of them as seemed to possess interest have been printed in this volume. During several generations it was customary for the heads of the various families connected with the venerable Vicar of Dunlop or his spouse, the Hamiltons of Clanboy and Killileagh, the Denhams of Westshields, and the Mures of Glanderstone, to subscribe each a small sum from time to time for the repairs of their ancestor's tomb. But from the letters of date 1699 and 1704,² in the correspondence of the then laird of Caldwell and Glanderstone, it would appear that funds were no longer easily procured from Irish sources; and the care of the monument has now devolved exclusively on the Caldwell family. It is still in good preservation, and was put in thorough repair a few years ago.

This laird of Glanderstone left two sons—William his successor, and James of Ballybregach in the county of Down, who was a captain in his uncle Clanboy's regiment of horse in 1642. He also left six daughters, all

On a stone of the floor of the chapel is this inscription:—"Heir lyes the bodye of Hanis Hamiltoun, Vicar of Dunlope, quha deceisit y^e 30 of Maii 1608, y^e aige of 72 yeirs; and of Janet Denham his spous."

Over the door of the chapel is the date 1641; also on the school-house attached, with this inscription:—"This school was erected and endowed by James Viscount Clandboy, in love to his parish, in which his father Hans Hamilton was pastor 45 yeirs in King James the Sixt his raigne."

"I C V."

The cyphers, which are also visible on the door of the chapel, stand for James Viscount Clandboy.

¹ No. XXVII. of this volume.

² Nos. LXI. LXVII. of this volume.

of whom were married. Of these, Janet¹ was the wife of the Rev. John Carstairs, who attended the Laird of Caldwell on his disastrous expedition in 1666. On February 11, 1649, she became mother of the celebrated William Carstairs, chaplain and Scottish Secretary to King William III., principal adviser of that monarch in settling the affairs of Scotland at the Revolution, and one of the ablest and most patriotic of Scottish statesmen. In 1683 he was arrested, imprisoned in Dumbarton Castle, and put to the torture, on a charge of being concerned in the Ryehouse or Russell plot. He was set at large in 1685, when he travelled into Holland, and ultimately settled at the Hague under the patronage of the Prince of Orange, afterwards William III., whom he accompanied to England at the Revolution.² A journal of his tour in the Low Countries in 1685, with some other documents in his handwriting, is preserved at Caldwell, and has been printed in this collection.³ The eldest son and successor of this laird,

WILLIAM, married Euphemia, daughter of Robert Mure of Caldwell, by whom he had two sons: William, who succeeded him; and James Mure of

¹ The others were: Ursula, married to William Ralston of that ilk; Jean, to John Hamilton of Hallcraigs, nephew of Lord Clanboyes, and her first cousin; Margaret, who married, first, the Rev. Zachariah Boyd, minister of the barony of Glasgow, one of the most distinguished divines of that eventful age of the Scottish Church; secondly, the Rev. James Durham, a little less celebrated minister of the same church; Agnes married William Porterfield of Quarrelton; Elizabeth married the Rev. Alex. Dunlop, her son by whom was William Dunlop, principal of the university of Glasgow.

² See his Life, prefixed to his "State papers," compiled by MacCormick, Edinburgh, 1774. Wodrow, History, vol. iv. p. 96, seqq. Macaulay, Hist. of England, vol. ii. p. 454 (5th Edit.) comp. p. 482—gives the following character of him:—"There, too, was Carstairs, who in craft and courage had no superior among the politicians of his age. He had been intrusted some years before by Fagel with important secrets, and had resolutely kept them, in spite of the most horrible torments which could be inflicted by boot and thumb-screw. His rare fortitude had earned for him as large a share of the Prince's (King William's) confidence and esteem as was granted to any man, except Bentinck."

After the Revolution, the thumb-screw with which he had been tortured was given to him as a present by the Privy Council. King William expressed a desire to see it, and tried it on, bidding Carstairs turn the screw; but at the third turn he cried out, "Hold, doctor, hold! Another turn would make me confess anything."

³ Nos. XLII. XLV. of this volume.

Rhoddens in the county of Down in Ireland; also several daughters.¹ James the younger son married Elizabeth daughter of George Hutchinson of Monkwood in Ayrshire, by whom he had a family of eighteen children. The eldest son,

William, succeeded to Glanderstone on the death of his father in 1658, and afterwards, on the death of his cousin Barbara in 1710, to Caldwell. He also bore his share in the religious persecution of the times, having been imprisoned and fined on charges of nonconformity in 1683. A journal of a tour by him through England and the Netherlands in 1696 forms part of this collection.² He married in 1682 Margaret daughter of Sir George Mowat of Inglistown, bart., by whom he had no issue. He survived till 1728; but many years before that date had made over the estate of Caldwell to his nephew and heir,

WILLIAM,

eldest son of James Mure of Rhoddens,³ only brother of the previous

¹ Of these Jean married James Lindsay of Dovehill; Barbara married Captain Jas. Mure of Ballybregach in Ireland; Elizabeth married Captain James Stewart of Hartwood, son of Sir Walter Stewart of Allanton. The domestic annalist of the Stewart family has the following notice of this marriage—(Coltness Collections, p. 10)—“His elder brother William having no child for seven years after marriage, the Captain married with a larger view to better the family, and got a lady with genteel portion, of great virtue, discretion, and polite elocution. This was Elizabeth Mure, a daughter of Glanderstone, now Mure of Caldwell.” Her portion was 8000 merks. Cont. of Marr. of date Mar. 18, 1671, in Caldwell charter chest.

² No. XLVI. *infra*. In 1698, he rebuilt the House of Glanderstone, which still exists, and became for a time the habitual residence of the Caldwell family; the “Tower and Manor Place” of Caldwell having been demolished during the forfeiture. Morison, *Dict. of Decisions*, p. 4685. The small Tower still standing (see Pl. I.), was but an outwork of the original building. The present house of Caldwell was built on a plan of Robert Adam in 1772.

³ Of the remaining seventeen children of James Mure of Rhoddens, two, Col. George (then major) and Captain Alexander Mure (then lieutenant) were wounded at the battle of Fontenoy. A third was Hutchinson Mure of Saxham Hall, Suffolk, whose last surviving son, Samuel Mure of Herringswell Hall near Newmarket, died without issue in 1836. Colonel George Mure married Lady Elphinstone, widow of Sir James Elphinstone, bart. of Logie. Their eldest son Thomas Mure of Warriston married Helen daughter of the

laird he married in 1711 Anne, daughter of the distinguished lawyer and statesman Sir James Stewart, Bart. of Coltness,¹ Lord Advocate of Scotland,—and widow of James Maxwell, Esq. of Blawarthill, ancestor of the present Sir John Maxwell of Pollock. By her he had two sons, William his successor, and James who died young; also four daughters, of whom Agnes married the Hon. Patrick Boyle of Shewalton, brother of the second Earl of Glasgow, but died without issue.

This gentleman, after studying at the University of Leyden, was on his return to Scotland called to the Scottish bar. In April 1722 he was elected member of Parliament for Renfrewshire, but died suddenly a few days afterwards. Portions of his correspondence relative to that election, with such other letters or papers as seemed to possess interest, are given in this volume. His amiable qualities and the esteem in which he was held are testified by the contents of these papers. His attainments as a scholar are shown by various compositions in Latin preserved in manuscript at Caldwell; also by his collection of books, commenced at Leyden about the year 1700, and comprising many standard works, in the classical and oriental tongues, as well as in the polite languages of modern Europe.

Hon. Patrick Boyle of Shewalton, and was father of George Mure late Captain in the Grenadier Guards, now of Herringswell Hall, Suffolk; also of P. Boyle Mure Macredie of Perceton in Ayrshire.

Of the daughters of the same James Mure, Agnes married the Rev. W. Ruat, her son by whom, William Rouat, Esq. of Belritiro in Dumbartonshire, was the writer of many interesting letters in this collection. Jean married the Rev. James Bradfute, minister of Dunsyre. (See No. LXXXVI. of this volume.) Abigail married Professor Alex. Dunlop of Glasgow College, and was mother of the late Hon. Mrs. Boyle of Shewalton.

¹ Marion, another daughter of Sir James Stewart, married George Scott, Esq. who held diplomatic offices at various German courts during the reigns of Queen Anne and George I. A selection from the letters addressed to her sister from abroad will be found in the latter part of this volume. Mr. Scott, the husband of this lady, has been confounded by the editor of the "Coltness Collections" (p. 116, 376) with his son George Lewis Scott, who was preceptor to George III. and his brothers; and whose promising childhood and youth are frequently mentioned in his mother's letters. See Part II. vol. ii. No. CCLII.

PART II.

THE eldest son and successor of the last laird was commonly known by the title of Baron Mure, having held, during the latter part of his life, the office of Baron of the Scottish Court of Exchequer. His correspondence and miscellaneous papers occupy the greater part of two of the three volumes of this compilation.

He was born towards the close of the year 1718.¹ His father dying while he was yet a child, he seems to have been left under the sole guardianship of his mother, a lady who united to a fund of good sense a pristine simplicity of character and genuine Christian piety. These qualities are reflected in a pleasing light in her testamentary letter, which opens the second part of this collection. Her son's early education was conducted at home by the Rev. William Leechman, who afterwards became one of the most distinguished divines of the Church of Scotland, and in 1761 was promoted, through the interest of his former pupil and constant friend, to the Principal's chair in the University of Glasgow.²

On completing at Edinburgh and Leyden the elementary course of law study customary in those days for young Scotch gentlemen, as preparatory to most other professions or occupations, Mr. Mure devoted the year 1741 to foreign travel. His residence abroad seems to have been confined to France and Holland; in spite of the inducements held

¹ The precise date has not been recorded. But the charges for his mother's confinement, his christening, &c. are entered in his father's account-book for December of that year.

² Part II. vol. i. Nos. LII, LIII.

out to him by his friends and fellow-tourists, John Maxwell of Pollock and William Rouet, in their letters of that year,¹ to join them in extending his journey farther to the south. His motive for remaining nearer home seems to be explained by the circumstance that, on his return to Scotland in 1742 he was, after a contest with Sir Michael Stewart of Ardgowan, elected member of Parliament for the county of Renfrew.

In addition to the other advantages which he and his fellow travellers may have reaped from their sojourn in France, they acquired a certain degree of permanent celebrity in that region, by some of those exploits with which our countrymen are proverbially ambitious of signalling their track through foreign lands. The following anecdote was communicated to the compiler by an uncle, the second son of the Baron, being an extract from memoranda of a tour performed by himself in early youth, thirty years afterwards, in the same country. "I remember our going to see the Chateau de Sceaux, which then belonged to the Count d'Eu, a descendant of Louis XIV., by whom it had been bestowed on an ancestor of the Count. It was then almost a rival to Versailles, but, with so many other splendid monuments of the old system, was plundered and destroyed at the Revolution. There was a fine park, with a forest of great extent attached to it. In the park was a large piece of water. Our guide through the grounds entertained us with the following story:— That many years before, two impudent Englishmen who had been permitted to see the place on a very hot day, took advantage of not being observed, as they supposed, to bathe in the lake. The Countess however got word of what was going on, and immediately ran down with her ladies from the Chateau towards the water, much to the consternation of the bathers, who had just time before she came up to regain their clothes and effect their retreat into the wood. Our guide added that the strangers were both above six foot high, and that, as they hurriedly dressed themselves and slunk away the Princess remarked, 'What fine tall fellows they were, and how much she regretted not hav-

¹ Part II. vol. i. No. VI. seqq.

ing arrived in time to see them get out of the water.' On my repeating this story to my father on my return home, he asked if our cicerone had told us the names of the two tall Englishmen ; and on my answering that he had not, he said, ' Then I will tell you : The one was the late Sir John Maxwell of Pollock, the other myself.' "

Mr. Mure retained his seat for Renfrewshire during three Parliaments without opposition, his old competitor Sir Michael Stewart ranking among his declared supporters, down to the year 1761, when he was appointed a Baron of Exchequer. Although his early course of study would indicate an intention of zealously pursuing his political career in the House of Commons, his senatorial ardour seems to have soon subsided. He appears rarely to have ventured on a speech, and, with the exception perhaps of the first few sessions, to have been no very constant attendant on the debates. His range of public activity or influence was limited to the politics and internal administration of Scotland. He was remarkable for skill and enterprise in agricultural improvement, and in projecting or promoting beneficial undertakings in commerce and manufactures. That he was habitually consulted as the highest unprofessional authority relative to the value and management of land, is evinced by numerous letters in this collection,¹ and by others not here inserted ; and upon the whole few men of his time seem to have been more esteemed, within their own sphere of influence, for sound judgment and practical knowledge of the affairs of the world in all their varieties.² His correspondence also shows that one of his chief objects in life was to make himself useful, both to his private friends and to the community. His opportunities of becoming so were greatly enlarged by the faculty, which he possessed in a high degree, of forming and maintaining friendships.

¹ Part II. Nos. XLL. seq., CCLL CCLVIII.* CCLXXXVI. CCLXXXVII. seq. &c.

² The late Professor Jardine of Glasgow, who was, both from study and experience, a competent judge of human character, and whose peculiar opportunities for a correct estimate in the present case will appear in the sequel, used to say, that " of all the men he had ever known, Baron Mure was the one who came nearest up to his notion of a Wise man."

The illustrations of this quality afforded by the collection here printed are but a part of those contained in the mass from which it has been compiled. The portion discarded also abounds in letters from persons of every rank and station, acknowledging benefits conferred, or soliciting friendly assistance or advice. Nor in this copious series of communications is there one to be found conceived in a tone of ill-will or offence, scarcely even of dissatisfaction, with any part of his conduct.

Nor had he reason to complain of having ill bestowed his good offices ; and the gratitude of those whom he had befriended was often shown in a no less substantial manner than his kindness. The relation between him and some of the more immediate personal friends whose prospects in life he had promoted, nearly resembles that between patron and client in ancient times. Several of these gentlemen in their testaments nominated him or his descendants, failing their own nearest of kin, heirs of destination to their property ; the benefit of which settlements has since in various instances accrued to the Caldwell family.

Among his earliest friends, besides his travelling companions already mentioned, were, Sir Thomas Miller, Bart. of Glenlee, Lord President of the Court of Session ; Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart. of Minto, ancestor of the present Earl of Minto ; Sir James Stewart, Bart. of Coltness, the distinguished political economist (his first cousin) ; David Hume the historian ; John, third Earl of Glasgow, and his brother the Hon. Patrick Boyle of Shewalton ; James Oswald of Dunnikeir, M.P. ; James Duke of Hamilton, Alexander Earl of Eglinton, &c. His connexion with the celebrated John Earl of Bute appears, from his lordship's letter of date August 7, 1757, to have been formed at a later period of life. Acquaintance, as described in that letter, speedily ripened into friendship, which was cemented by mutual bonds of obligation ; on the one hand by the services which Mr. Mure's experience of country affairs enabled him to render to the Earl in the improvement of his dilapidated Scotch estates ;¹ on the other by the extension of Mr. Mure's range of public activity by

¹ See Nos. XLI. seqq. Part II. vol i.

means of the Bute patronage, which even at that time exceeded its natural proportion to the value of the property whence it was derived. The exercise of that patronage, on the large increase which it afterwards received by the accession of the Earl to ministerial power, rendered Mr. Mure, during the subsequent ascendancy of the Bute party, the man perhaps of greatest influence in the local government of Scotland; an influence of which he continued to retain a portion by his personal weight, even after political power had entirely passed from the hands of his friend.

On the general merits of Lord Bute as a statesman, or of his administration as affecting the higher interests of the commonwealth, it would be out of place here to offer any opinion; the more, that although many parts of Mr. Mure's correspondence throw light on the changes of government or the intrigues of court during the Bute ascendancy, they contain no evidence of his advice or interference having extended (as was once the popular belief in Scotland) to the more imperial functions of the minister. As regards however the Bute policy in its bearings on the internal affairs of Scotland, the series of confidential letters in this collection, partly from Lord Bute, chiefly from his brother James Stuart Mackenzie, lord privy seal and minister for North Britain, afford ample evidence both of the warm Scottish patriotism of the two brothers, and of the purity of the motives by which their system of local administration was guided. Appeal may be made to specific passages of those letters, declaratory of the mode in which affairs were managed and offices bestowed. The ruling principle evidently was, as expressly stated in more than one place: "*Detur digniori.*"¹ Consistently with this principle, preference may have been shown to friends rather than opponents. But of that unscrupulous party favouritism, of those mercenary jobs, or that reckless expenditure of the public money, which were so generally recognised as the practice and privilege of placemen in those days, there is no vestige whatever.² No less agreeable is the light reflected by Lord

¹ Part II. vol. i. No. CX. comp. LII.

² There are several documents in the compiler's possession which help to confute some of the unjust aspersions—as they are now generally admitted to be—cast on this

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Bute's letters on the more amiable points of his private character ; his generous temper, affectionate heart, high sense of personal honour, and elegant accomplishments.

Another friend of earlier date, and still higher rank, Mr. Mure's connexion with whom, while it also procured him a large accession of political influence, burthened him with at least a proportional amount of anxiety and responsibility, was James fifth Duke of Hamilton. This nobleman, at his death in 1758, left Mr. Mure one of the guardians of his children. His colleagues were the Dowager Duchess, afterwards Duchess of Argyll, the Earl of Galloway, and Andrew Stuart, Esq. of Torrance, writer to the signet. The more responsible duties of the joint office, which during the period of the great Douglas cause were of a painfully harassing description, devolved chiefly on Mr. Mure. The immediate business portion of the trust was managed by Mr. Stuart, a gentleman of talent and honour, distinguished in the world of letters as well as of law and politics, who from 1774 to 1784 represented, as his father had formerly done, his native county in Parliament, and who was united to Mr. Mure by the closest ties of personal friendship.

But the most remarkable of Mr. Mure's intimate associates, whether as regards the celebrity of the man or the closeness of the connexion, was David Hume the historian. There can be little doubt that the Baron had the honour (in so far as it may, consistently with the reader's own principles or predilections, be considered as such) of being the oldest and

minister's character by the popular prejudice of his time. For example: in allusion to the charge of peculation brought against him, on the ground of a disproportion between his legitimate income and his munificent expenditure, Wilberforce in his Diary repeats a statement made by Lord Camden in 1789, to the effect, " That the rental of Lord Bute's paternal estate was only £1500 a-year, and that he (Lord Camden) was sure he got money for the peace of Paris." This statement is quoted with disapproval by Lord Mahon (*Hist. of Geo. III. vol. iv. p. 410, note*). Among other documents in the Caldwell repositories relative to the isle of Bute, there is a rental of that property for the years 1768 and 1769, which shows the amount to have averaged for each of those years considerably above £3000 a-year, or double what Lord Camden rates it at in 1789. Yet it must in all probability have increased in the interval between these dates.

dearest private friend of that remarkable personage. This is in some measure vouched for by the tenor of their correspondence embodied in these volumes, and which commences in 1742. Hume was by a good many years his senior; and hence assumes, although in facetious vein, the authority of mentor or instructor of his young friend on first entry into public and parliamentary life. The compiler has also had access to a document which places the relations between the two in a still clearer light, and is in itself of some curiosity. It is a letter addressed by the historian to John Home the author of *Douglas*, shortly after the Baron's death, and while the writer was himself labouring under the incurable disease which carried him off a few months afterwards. The greater part of it is here subjoined.

Edinburgh, 12th April 1776.

DEAR JOHN,

The loss which both of us, and I in particular, have sustained, is irreparable. The ¹ Baron was the oldest and best friend I had in the world. I should be inconsolable, did I not see an event approaching which reduces all things to a level.

Our news is that Lord George Germaine has given that office to his own son.² I wish this news may not prove too true.

I never had thoughts of living in London. Dr. Black (God bless him) tells me that nothing is so improper for me as leaving my own house, jolting about on the road, or lying in inconvenient inns, and that I shall die with much more tranquillity in St. David Street than anywhere else. Besides, where can I expect spiritual assistance so consolatory
. When are you to be down? Bring Smith with you.

Yours,

DAVID HUME.

TO JOHN HOME, Esq.

¹ In the original the word *The* has here been scored out; while after that of Baron the name *Mure* is inserted above the line, in John Home's hand: obviously with the view of more exactly identifying the person alluded to, for the benefit of those who might have access to the letter.

² See Note to No. LXXXVI. Part II. vol. i. An unsuccessful attempt had been made by Mr. Mure's friends to obtain a continuance of the office in his own family.

In spite of his declared determination not to leave his own house, Hume was afterwards induced to visit Bath. On this journey he was accompanied by Mr. Home, and by the confidential body servant¹ of the Baron, who prior to the death of the latter had been appointed to a situation about the Court of Exchequer. It was however arranged that, before entering on his new functions, he should undertake those of travelling servant and sick nurse to the dying friend of his old master. Hume, after his return to Edinburgh, breathed his last on the 26th of August² 1776, about four months subsequent to the date of the above letter. Its concise and pithy terms reflect in a very vivid manner that easy benevolence of temper, that placid contentment with the present, and sarcastic, almost reckless indifference to the future, which through life and in death formed prominent features of the writer's character. The date of the letter is just six days prior to that of his "Life by himself," where, in anticipation of his approaching end, he speaks of himself in the past tense as of a person that had been.

The friendship between the historian and the Baron extended also to Mrs. Mure. This lady, a daughter of James Graham Lord Easdale,³ one of the judges of the Court of Session, was distinguished in her early days for beauty as well as for wit, and a certain lively eccentricity of character. The two latter qualities she maintained unimpaired, as those familiar with the society of Edinburgh thirty years ago may still remember, till within a few weeks of her death, which took place in 1820 in the 86th year of her age. She also possessed a rich fund of anecdote concerning the events and acquaintances of her early life, part of which had been spent in London with her husband, when in attendance on his parliamentary duties. Among other persons with whom she there contracted intimacy, maintained by subsequent interchange of letters, was

¹ Called Colin Ross. He is frequently mentioned in John Home's account of the journey appended to Henry Mackenzie's memoir of that poet's own life. Edin. 1822, p. 168, seqq.

² Incorrectly written July in note to Letter IX. of Part II. vol. i.

³ A younger son of Graham of Dugaldstone, cadets of the Montrose family.

Lady Hester Pitt, afterwards Lady Chatham, consort of the great statesman of his age. Mrs. Mure's correspondence, comprising also letters from Hume and other contemporaneous literary characters, was unfortunately destroyed immediately after her death.¹ Hume's favourite evening haunt, when resident in Edinburgh, was her drawing-room circle at the Abbey hill, the Baron's suburban villa² in the vicinity of Holyrood

¹ Her repositories also probably contained some of Hume's letters to her husband, only a small portion of which has been preserved. The originals of eight of those inserted in the present collection are now in the possession of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, having been made over by the compiler's father to the late Baron Hume, and bequeathed by the latter to the Society.

² Sold after his death to the Hon. Baron Norton, son of the first and father of the present Lord Grantley. Messrs. Chambers, in their "Minor Antiquities of Edinburgh," (p. 247,) describe this "respectable old villa" as having been inhabited in the early part of the century successively by the Lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of the Duke of Norfolk, and by the Duchess of Gordon, who died there in 1732. "It was afterwards," they remark, "possessed by Baron Mure, who, during the administration of the Earl of Bute, exercised the duties and dispensed the patronage of *Sous-ministre* for Scotland. This was in some measure the Court of Scotland; and, from the description of a gentleman old enough to remember attending the levees, we should suppose that it was then as much haunted by suitors of all kinds as ever were the more elegant halls of Holyrood House."

In another part of the same work (p. 334, note) is the following very garbled account of an anecdote familiar to the compiler since his boyhood: "The Duchess of Douglas, whose rough wit is still remembered in Scotland, after having spent an evening in company with Baron Mure, was asked what she thought of him? I think him a very barren muir indeed, quoth her grace." The reply here alluded to was made by the Duchess to the late general Sir James Stewart of Coltness, the Baron's cousin. The anecdote was a favourite one with Sir James, one of the best story tellers of his day, and the compiler has repeatedly heard him relate it with much glee. The conversation took place in Paris, where he passed a portion of his youth during his father's exile. The Duchess was then resident in the same metropolis, busily engaged with the great Douglas cause, in the conduct of which, as her chief opponent, the Baron was as zealously concerned on the other side of the channel. He was consequently a special object of dislike to her grace. She and Sir James, as Lanarkshire county neighbours, were intimate, and in the habit of talking over Scotch matters. On one occasion Sir James, during a walk with her in the Tuilleries, happened to mention the name of Baron Mure; upon which she stopped suddenly short in the middle of the promenade, and shaking her fist in the air exclaimed, "Ah, that Baron Mure! If I catch him, I'll mak him as barren a muir as ony in Scotland."

House. This appears from her few preserved letters to her husband, written during his occasional absence from home, which contain frequent, and for the most part humorous allusions to "the philosopher" and his odd ways, as well as to other remarkable members of their evening society. Their contents are however, upon the whole, of too domestic and conjugal a nature for a place in this miscellany. Various anecdotes, illustrative of Hume's character and social habits, have been communicated to the compiler by her second son, the same younger contemporary of the historian already cited. One or two of them may help to season the dryness of this prefatory notice.

"Of the celebrated galaxy of the Augustan age of Scottish literature, David Hume was the one whom I knew best and saw most frequently. He and our cousin the late Sir James Stewart of Coltness came home from Paris about the same time; and I remember, as a boy of five or six years old, being much struck with the French cut of their laced coats and bags, and especially with the philosopher's ponderous uncouth person, equipped in a bright yellow coat spotted with black. My veracity runs the risk in these days of being questioned in such a statement. Hume took great notice of my brother¹ and me, and gave us advice and sometimes reproof. Take first an instance of the last. When at school near London we had been carried to see St. Paul's, and had been told by the beadle who showed it that the daily service was not attended, and that even on Sundays the congregation was small. Wishing to curry favour with our sceptical friend, I mentioned this conversation before him: adding, how foolish to lay out a million (as we had been told it cost) on a thing so useless. David rebuked me mildly, saying, 'Never give an opinion on subjects of which you are too young to judge. St. Paul's, as a monument of the religious feeling and taste of the country, does it honour, and will endure. We have wasted millions on a single campaign in Flanders, and without any good resulting from it.'

"Hume prided himself more on the purity of his style than on any

¹ The compiler's father.

other merit of his works. During the year which my brother and I passed at Edinburgh College in 1775, we attended Dr. Blair's lectures on rhetoric, &c. and Hume used often to examine us about them. One day he told us that the Life of Harold was the portion of his History of England which he thought the best, and on the style of which he had bestowed most pains; and he added, 'Now, I wish to submit it to your criticism, that you may apply to it the rules laid down by Dr. Blair. I have given the same task to my nephew David,¹ and I shall compare your several strictures. As young gentlemen educated in England, you will have the advantage of him in detecting my Scotticisms.' We took much pains with this task, and I was more than hypercritical in detecting what I called Scotticisms. His nephew's, I remember, was an excellent critique; but ours, though useful to us as an exercise, was, as usual with those of boys, mere waste paper.

"David also piqued himself on his play at whist. You will see by a letter² in your possession to my father from Robert Barclay, the best whist player in Glasgow of his day, that he did not highly rate Hume's proficiency in the history of card-kings. But on that point David could not bear criticism, and my mother was used to find fault with him *à tort et à travers*. One night, playing at Abbey Hill late, she and Hume got into a warm discussion on his play, and the philosopher lost his temper. He took up his hat, and calling to a pretty Pomeranian dog that always accompanied him, 'Come away, Foxey,' walked out of the house in the middle of the rubber. The family were to start the next morning for Caldwell; and David, who then lived in St. Andrew's Square, a good mile distant, was at the door before breakfast, hat in hand, with an apology."

On his death-bed, as the family legend records, Hume, when taking leave of Mrs. Mure, gave her as a parting present a complete copy of his History. This tradition is confirmed by the existence, in the Cald-

¹ Afterwards the distinguished professor of Scottish law, and subsequently a Baron of Exchequer.

² Part II. vol. ii. No. CCLXXIII.

well library, of his own last edition of his great work (8 vols. 8vo, 1773), inscribed on the title page of the first volume, "From the Author." She thanked him, and added, in her native dialect, which both she and the historian spoke in great purity, "O David, that's a book you may weel be proud o'; but before ye dee, ye should burn a' your wee bookies." To which, raising himself on his couch, he replied with some vehemence, half offended half in joke, "What for should I burn a' my wee bookies?" But feeling too weak for further discussion of the point, he shook her hand and bade her farewell.

Although the Baron does not seem to have been a man of strictly pious habits, and may have been imbued with something of the lukewarmness in religious matters which formed too much the characteristic of his age, there is no trace in his letters to Hume, or in his correspondence generally, of his having participated in, or countenanced, the sceptical opinions of his friend. It would also appear, from his so freely intrusting the philosopher on several occasions with the superintendence of the education of his two sons, that there was a mutual understanding between them upon these subjects; and the anecdote above related, on the authority of one of those sons, shows that his confidence in Hume's good sense and integrity was not misplaced.¹

¹ Hume's amiable and upright character, added to the charm of his conversation, caused his society to be courted even in quarters where his religious scepticism was least likely to meet with approval. The tone of scoffing in which he was occasionally tempted to indulge was also seasoned with so much good humour, and so lively a vein of pleasantry, as to prevent its being offensive. The compiler can vouch for the authenticity of the following anecdotes derived from family sources.

One Sunday forenoon, going forth to his walk, the philosopher met Sir James Hunter Blair, (the compiler's grandfather,) then an eminent banker in Edinburgh, afterwards M.P. for that city, on his way with his lady to church. They asked Hume to turn and accompany them. "What," he replied, "go to church with you! with publicans and money changers; the same who were driven with scourges out of the temple! No, no; I'll never be seen entering a church in such company."

Before he built his house in the new town, he occupied a lodging in the lofty building called St. James' Court at the south end of the earthen mound. On the floor below lived Mrs. Campbell of Succoth, mother of the Lord President Sir Islay Campbell. One

In some MS. memoranda by Miss Elizabeth Mure the Baron's sister, a lady of literary taste,¹ and intimate from her youth with Hume, there is the following notice of a trait of peculiarity in his character, to which we do not remember having elsewhere observed allusion: "It is very remarkable that those persons who have distinguished themselves the most for scepticism, or even for Atheism, have often a stronger belief in dreams, presages, and omens, than other people. I have frequently been led to this remark by conversing with D—— H——. No man more credulous than he, or sees a judgment inflicted sooner than he does. Three others I could mention, all of whom are professed sceptics, yet on many occasions declare their belief in dreams, presages, and omens. How strange a thing it is for a wise man to doubt of every revelation made to the world by God or angels, and yet give credit to his own or other people's dreams!"

Mr. Mure's connexion, whether as friend or patron, with the other literary men of his time, was also extensive, comprising the names of Hutcheson, Robertson, Blair, John Home, Simson, Blacklock, "Palmyra" Wood, John Moore, &c. He himself aspired as little to the higher grades of literary as of political distinction. His efforts in authorship were limited to one or two tracts on speculative points of political economy, printed for private circulation; and Hume, in a letter in this collection, comments in a lively and elegant vein of drollery on his friend's disinclination to handle the pen of the writer. Yet his style of composition

Sunday evening Hume, who was on friendly habits with Mrs. Campbell's family, stepping down to take tea with her, found assembled a party of pious elderly ladies met to converse on topics suitable to the day. David's unexpected entrance on such an occasion caused some dismay on the part of the landlady and her guests; but he sat down and chatted in so easy and appropriate a style, that all embarrassment soon disappeared. On the removal of the tea-things, however, he gravely said to his hostess, "Well, Mrs. Campbell, where are the cards?" "The cards, Mr. Hume, surely you forget what day it is." "Not at all, Madam," he replied; "you know we often have a quiet rubber on a Sunday evening." After vainly endeavouring to make him retract this calumny, she said to him, "Now, David, you'll just be pleased to walk out of my house, for you're not fit company in it to-night."

¹ Authoress of No. XCIV. of this volume.

is alluded to on several occasions, both by the historian and by other authorities, in complimentary terms;¹ with what justice, the few letters or other documents of his own writing in these volumes will enable the reader to judge for himself. His literary friends, and Hume among others, were also in the habit of submitting their works to his inspection before publication; and the freedom with which he exercised his critical functions on the first part of the History of England was the cause of some little soreness on the part of its philosophic author; a feeling to which expression is given in a letter of this collection.² Yet it appears from the sequel of the same letter that Hume deferred to several of the suggestions that had excited his spleen.

Whether from the associations of his youth, or from predilections connected with the school of philosophy to which he belonged, the Baron was partial to foreign, or rather to French education. This partiality could hardly be owing to a belief in the superior depth or solidity of the system of instruction among our continental neighbours; but rather perhaps to a distaste for the scholastic exclusiveness of that prevalent in England—(the seminaries of which country began at this time to be preferred for young Scotsmen of family)—as compared with the greater variety of branches of study opened up in the foreign academies. His two sons, accordingly, after having been under the charge of a French “bonne,” were provided with a Swiss preceptor. This young gentleman, Mons. Samuel de Meuron, a member of one of the best families in Neufchatel, was engaged for the Baron’s service by his friend the well-known George Keith, Earl Marischal,³ governor of Neufchatel under Frederick the Great, and the favourite companion and confidant of his royal patron. While still under his engagement to the Baron, M. de Meuron was destined as Prussian Chargé d’Affaires at the Court of St. James’s; but the appointment, for reasons given in a letter from himself, was not confirmed. He was, one might by consequence have supposed, of a rank rather above his functions in Mr. Mure’s family; where however he was so well sa-

¹ Part II. vol. ii. p. 256—259, &c.

² Part II. vol. i. No. XL.

³ See Part II. vol. i. No. CXXIV.

tified with his position, that he refused to exchange it for another diplomatic appointment placed at his disposal by the Prussian government.¹ He afterwards married a sister of the first Lord de Blaquiere, who, as Col. de Blaquiere, was secretary to the English legation at Paris in 1772;² and he was ultimately raised to the dignity of Councillor of State in his native principality. From his charge the two boys were transferred to an academy recently set up at Norlands near Kensington, under the auspices of Lord Bute, Lord Hertford, and other leading Mécénates of the day, on the principle of combining the English and French systems of education. The director of this establishment, a certain M. de Graffigni, would appear, from one or two letters of David Hume to the Baron, to have turned out a sort of literary swindler, whose impostures Hume, from his interest in his friend's children, was mainly instrumental in detecting. The youths were subsequently sent over to France, and settled in 1771 at the "Pension Bruneteau," then the most fashionable of its class in Paris, under the charge of a private tutor. The person selected for this office was Mr. George Jardine, afterwards professor of logic in the University of Glasgow, the man perhaps, among all others of his age and country, most distinguished in the art of training the minds of youth to habits of study, reflexion, and usefulness.

It may here be remarked that the Baron himself filled the office of Lord Rector of Glasgow during the years 1764, 5, at which time much of the patronage of the college appears to have been in his hands. His eldest son, Mr. Jardine's pupil, was invested with the same dignity in 1793, the first recorded instance of father and son successively holding that appointment. In 1773 the Baron was again put in nomination for the office, but was defeated, under circumstances affording even better evidence of his popularity in the city and college than his previous election. In that year the Earl of Cathcart had been brought forward as a candidate, a highly respectable one, and unopposed consequently in any influential quarter. But a party among the young students, unwilling

¹ Part II. vol. ii. Letter CLXXXV.

² Part II. vol. ii. Letter CCCXIV.

to forego the humours of a contested election, determined to get up an opposition, and fixed on the Baron as the champion most likely to cause a split in the ranks of the Earl's supporters. This scheme however was not only not sanctioned, but openly discountenanced by their own candidate; and at his express desire both his friends among the professors and his second son, then a student in the University, voted in favour of his antagonist.

In the selection from Professor Jardine's correspondence will be found a graphic account of the humours of a French "Pension noble" under the "Old Regime," combined with a practical commentary on those principles of the art of education which he afterwards so successfully developed in a higher academical sphere. In 1774, chiefly through the Baron's interest, Mr. Jardine was appointed assistant and successor to Mr. Clow, who then filled the chair of professor of logic in Glasgow. He subsequently, in 1775, accompanied his two young friends to Oxford, to superintend their settlement at Christchurch, having been about the same time appointed agent for the University of Glasgow in certain negociations relative to its endowments at Baliol College. His opinion of this celebrated English seat of learning will be found in his letter of date August 11, 1775.¹ During the whole remainder of his long life the most affectionate intercourse was maintained between him and his former pupils, who looked up to him with filial reverence, and rarely took any important step regarding the education of their children, or other matters within his immediate sphere of knowledge or experience, without consulting him.

Another series of epistolary commentaries on the art of training youth, is comprised in a similar correspondence between the Baron and the celebrated Dr. John Moore. The principal subject of this correspondence is also a course of foreign education, nearly contemporaneous with the one described by Professor Jardine; that of Mr. Mure's ward Douglas Duke of Hamilton, then travelling under the tutelage of Dr.

¹ Part II. vol. ii. No. CCCXXVII.

Moore. The doctor had been intimately known to the Baron as an eminent Glasgow surgeon, who combined the habits and breeding of a man of the world¹ with literary attainments and professional skill. By these qualifications he obtained a preference over other competitors for the lucrative, but anxious and responsible office, of travelling tutor to a delicate and somewhat spoilt and wayward young nobleman. Few of these letters have been admitted to a place in this compilation. The greater number of them are devoted to matters of detail, of little or no interest but to those to whom they were addressed and to their immediate circle of friends; or are, in other respects, not well adapted to the pages of a miscellany of this nature. Among those in favour of which an exception has been made, are several from the young Duke to his guardian, remarkable both for elegance of style and for playful vivacity of sentiment and expression. Dr. Moore's letters are also highly creditable to him, evincing an anxious and judicious solicitude for the welfare, both bodily and mental, of his pupil.

Baron Mure died at Caldwell on the 25th of March 1776, after a few days' illness, of gout in the stomach. He left two sons and four daughters. His eldest son and namesake, the compiler's father, entered the army as a cornet in the Blues early in life, and served as captain of the 82d regiment in the American war, in the course of which he was wounded and twice taken prisoner. His second captivity was on occasion of the "Surrender of Yorktown" under Lord Cornwallis, he being then aide-de-camp to General O'Hara, second in command of the English force. He soon after quitted the regular service and settled on his estate; but during the French revolutionary war commanded various fencible or militia regiments. He held the office of Lord Rector of Glasgow University in 1793 and 1794. The intimacy which had subsisted between him and General Sir John Moore during their boyhood, ripened in after life into a warm friendship. Among the few papers in his repositories which have been thought deserving of a place in this col-

¹ Part II. vol. i. No. LXXIX. Vol. ii. p. 192, seqq.

lection, are a number of letters addressed to him by that eminent commander. Sir John used to express regret at the early retirement of his friend from the military profession, for which he considered him peculiarly qualified. In proof of the sincerity of this compliment Colonel Mure, while in command of the Renfrew Militia, received a commission from Sir John to look out among his own subalterns, or those of other Scotch militia corps with which he was connected, for any young officers whom he thought likely to contribute to the efficiency of Sir John's own favourite 52d Light Infantry;¹ and several of those recommended obtained their rank, and served with credit in that distinguished regiment. Colonel Mure married Anne eldest daughter of Sir James Hunter Blair, Bart. of Dunskey, by whom he had a numerous issue. He died in 1831, aged 73.

James, the Baron's younger son, was bred to the English bar, but early withdrew from practice. He married Frederica daughter of Christopher Metcalf, Esq. of Halstead, Suffolk, by whom he had three sons and four daughters. He died in 1847 at the advanced age of 87. To him the editor, as already mentioned, has been indebted for several interesting facts and anecdotes, inserted in the foregoing narrative or in other portions of this miscellany.

¹ Part II. vol. ii. Nos. CCCLIV. CCCLV. &c.

SELECTIONS
FROM THE FAMILY PAPERS
OF

Mix of cand well



SELECTIONS, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

I.

Kempisland, January 22, 1496.

Instrument of Sasine given by a noble Knight Sir Adam Mure of Caldwell,¹ through his procurator William Balye, of the lands of Kempisland lying in the parish of Largs and County of Ayr, in favour of Thomas Cauldwell son and heir apparent of Robert Cauldwell of Todrygges, before these witnesses, Alex^r. Boyd, John Reid, James Boyd, Robert Ryburn, and others.

In Dei nomine Amen, per hoc presens publicum instrumentum 1496. cunctis pateat euidenter; quod anno ab incarnatione domini, millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimo sexto, die vero mensis Januarij xxij^o; Indictione xv^{ta}; pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris domini nostri domini Alexandri divina providentia pape sexti anno quinto: In mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum presentia constitutus, honorabilis vir Villielmus Balze, ballivus nobilis viri Adæ Mvr de Cauldvel militis, habens efficiens mandatum siue procuratorivm ad infra scripta, personaliter accessit ad dimidiam mercatam terrarum antiqui extensus de Kempisland, jacentem in dominio de Largis infra vicecomitatum de Ar; et ibidem predictarum terrarum de Kempisland cum pertinentiis, idem Villielmus Balze, ballivus in hac parte, statum, sasinam,

¹ See Introductory Memoir, p. 8.

1496. et possessionem hereditariam Thome Caldwell, filio et heredi apparenti Roberti Cauldvell de Todryggis, dedit contulit et donauit per terre et lapidis tradicionem, ut moris est saluo jure cuiuslibet. Super quibus omnibus et singulis premissis, dictus Thomas Cauldvell a me notario publico subscripto sibi fieri petiit publicum instrumentum. Acta erant hæc super fundum dictarum terrarum de Kempisland, sub anno, die, mense, indictione, et pontificatu, quibus supra; presentibus ibidem Alexandro Boyd, Johanne Red, Jacobo Boyd, et Roberto Ryburn, cum diuersis aliis testibus ad premissa vocatis pariterque Rogatis.

Et ego Thomas boyd artium magister, Glasguensis diocesios presbiter, auctoritatibus apostolica et Regali notarius publicus, Quod premissis omnibus et singulis dum sic ut premittitur agerentur dicerentur et fierent vnacum prenominatis testibus presens interfui, Ac ea omnia et singula sic premissa vidi, fieri, sciui, et audiui, ac in notam cepi: Inde hoc presens publicum instrumentum manu alterius scriptum, me aliis occupato negotiis, confeci, et in hanc publicam formam redegi, signoque nomine et subscriptione meis solitis et consuetis hic me scribendo signaui, in fidem et testimonium veritatis omnium et singulorum premissorum Rogatus et requisitus etc.

Thomas Boyd notarius publicus.

The few papers or parchments of date prior to 1500 in the Caldwell repositories, as being merely charters of land or other similar deeds in the usual form, have not been assigned a place in this collection. An exception has been made in favour of that above given, in consideration of the following curious notices connected with it, for which the compiler is indebted to his late ingenious and learned friend Mr. Dobie of Beith.

This piece of ground was also called Breedsorrow, and is so designated, "Breedsorrow alias Kempisland," in subsequent writs relating to it. It is mentioned under the former title by the old Ayrshire topographer Pont, who, writing about 1620, thus describes it:—

"Breedsorrow is the possessione of the Laird of Blare; and, being a small

hamlett, it is so named because of grate sorrow it bred amongst neighbours, debating and contesting for the heritable right thereof." 1500.

The one name is a duplicate of, or commentary on, the other; Kempisland denoting ground where, or concerning which, there had been much "kemping,"—an old Scotch word for striving or fighting.

Sir Adam Mure is the most ancient known proprietor of it. From the Cauldwells of Todrygges, on whom he had bestowed it, it had passed to the Brisbane family before 1610; in which year John Brisbane of Bishopton was served heir of his father in the land of "Breedsorrow alias Kempisland." In 1639 Sir Bryce Blair of that ilk is retoured heir male of his father therein. It has now been for nearly a century possessed by a family of the name of Beith.

Similar names occur in different parts of Scotland, having apparently the same origin, such as Kempsfold, and Kemp's Castle in Forfarshire, &c.—Jamieson Dict. v. Kemp.

II.

Decreit arbitrall¹, betwixt Matthew Earl of Lennox Lord Darnley, and Arthur Maxwell, in favor of Sir Adam Mure of Caldwell and Constantyne Mure his son, anent the lands of Glanderstoun. 3 Jan^r. 1500.

In the name off God Amen.—We Johnne Steward off Argowane, Johnne Blair of Adamtone, Patryk Colquhon of ye Glen, and David Cwnyghame chanon & officiate of Glasgwe, Juges counsalors and amicable compositors, chosyne betwixe ane Ryt nobile and mychty lord Mathew erle of Lennaxe and lorde Dernle etc. on ye ta parte, And Artho^r Maxwell on ye toy^{er} parte, in and apon ye actioun mowit betwixe thame anent ye landis of Glanderstone, the quhilks ye said Artho^r hes Ryt be infestment and decrete of ye lords of o^r sourane lords counsell, for all ye days of ye said Artho^r lyff.

¹ Where antiquated spelling occurs in the titles of the printed documents, those titles will be understood to represent, as in the present case, the docquets on the back of the original paper; many of which docquets are ancient,—in some instances of the same date as the paper itself.

1500. Efter lang comonyng betwixe ye said parteis, the samyn ar Inducit to ye final end efter followyng: That is to say, y^t ye said lord erle sall incontynent infest lauchfully in lyffrent ye said Artho^r in fowrty schyllyng worthe of land of auld extent off ye Over Culglen,¹ now beand propirte to ye said lord erle. And gift ye said land off ye Over Culglen extends no^t to ye said fowrty schyllyng worth of auld extent, ye said lord sall compleit alsmekile as wants y^roff maist contigewiss yarto of his propir lands, fre of all taks, and bute displeser off ye tenands nowe inhabitant ye samyn. The quhilk tenands ye said lord erle promitte to steid in uthir place. And alsse ye said lord discharges ye said Artho^r of all males and dewetess of ye said fowrty schyllyng worth land of auld extent, for all ye tyme of aucht zere next to cum. And efter ye sad aucht zere be passit, ye said Artho^r to pay maile & deweteis of ye said fowrty schyllyng worthe land, sic lyk as he sowld haiff done zerly for ye lands of Glanderston. And thir forsaid thyngs beand fulfillit, ye said Artho^r sall gif over all Ry^t off infestment decrete and clame, had of ye said lands of Glanderston, contrar ye said Erle and Constantyn Mwyr sone & apperand ayr to s^r Adam Mwyr of Cauldwell knyt; togidder wy^t all maile profetts & comodeteis of ye said lands of Glanderstone of ye termes bygane. And alsse ye said erle promitts to be gud & thankfull lord to ye said Artho^r in tyme to cum. The quhilk appunctuament and concord forsaid, we ye said counsalors counsalis and ordanis ye saides erle and Artho^r, beand oblist y^rto, tyl obserwe and keipe, bute fraude or gyle. In witness heroff we haiff subscriwit yis wryte wyth our handes, at Glasgw, the third day of Januar, ye zeir of god ane thoussand fyf hundrethe zers etc.

John of Blayr
of Adton.
Ptryk Colquhon
of ye Glen.

Hector Mure, brother of Constantine mentioned in this deed, was killed in a

¹ Culglen, or Cowglen, is now the property of Sir John Maxwell.

feud with the Maxwells of Pollok (by John and Hew Maxwell, son and brother of the then chief of that family) in the previous year, 1499. See *Introd. Memoir*, p. 8.

It is probable that the quarrel between the Pollock and Caldwell families, which from the ensuing document seems not to have been made up for many years afterwards, may have originated in their rival claims on the lands of Glanderstone; which claims are by this decree arbitral decided in favour of Caldwell. The estate of Glanderstone afterwards passed permanently into the Caldwell family, through a marriage with a lady of the house of Lennox. *Introd. Mem.* p. 13.

III.

* Indictment of John Mure of Caldwell for oppression done to John Maxwell of Nether Pollok. [1516.]

John Mure of Cauldwell :

Ye and y^r compliesses, servandis, and uthirs of y^r comand, assistens, & ratihabitounes, are indycteit for y^e griet oppressiounes done be zou at dyverse tymes to Johne Maxwell of Netherpollok thir xvi yeir by-gane; And in tuikin y^e of, and pastvewand, ye, in yo^r creuell invyt and malice, sett upon y^e said Johne, of sett purpose, auld feud, & forthocht fellonie, Besyed y^e brugh of Iruyne, wth contestatiounes of our sovrane's liegis. The said Johne Maxwell of Pollok being ryedand, ane servand wth himself, in quiett sober maner, doeand his lesun busines, knawand na evill of ony persone,—ye and y^r foresaidis, haiffing spyell upon him, come furth of y^e said brugh of Irvyne, and wth greit manissing wordis, schowing ye said Johne and his servand Andro Tempilton for to slay them perforce, and upon y^r wikit malice wranguislie & violentlie tuik y^e said Johne and his servand, and maisterfullie brocht yame bak quhair they was ryedand to y^e place of Eglington, ye beand dwelland yerintill and maistir yrof for y^e tyme; and held him and his said serveand in captivitie, and oppressit thame y^rbye,—and had slane yame, and they had nocht obeyit y^r wikit will,—fra ye ane day att twa houres efter noine, quhill y^e morne yairefter att ten houres befor noine, or thairbye; Quhill y^e erlle of Eglington send his servandis, viz. Charlis Mowatt of

1516. Busbie, the laird of Cowdone, and uthirs, quhilk wth greit instance and supplicatioun gat y^e said Johne and his servand releissit agane, and brocht thame to y^e said erle of Eglington his House of Ardrossane for yair saiftie, fra your maisterfull crueltie and tirannie; In manifest contemptioun of our sovranis auctoritie, actis of Parliament, and lawis of yis realme; Usurpand therthrow, viz. to yourselff, mair nor auctoritie royall. And yis ye did in y^e moneth of in y^e yeir of God MD . . yeiris, quhilk ye can nocht denye.

The original of this paper is in the possession of Sir John Maxwell, Bart. of Pollok. The date of the assault upon his ancestor is not specified; but it probably took place about the year 1500, when the quarrel between the two families appears to have been at its height. See Introd. Notice, p. 8, seq.

The six following documents, IV. to IX. form a historical series, the nature and connexion of which has been explained in the Introductory Memoir, p. 9, seqq. For the purpose of placing that connexion in a more distinct light, the chronological order of arrangement, which as a general rule has been observed in the compilation, has here been departed from.

IV.

- * Sack of Archbishop Beaton's Castle and Palace of Glasgow, by John Mure of Caldwell; A.D. 1515.¹

In the actioun and caus persewit at the instance of ane maist reverend fader in God James Archbischope of Glasgow, Chancelar, Commendator of the Abbay of Kilwynyng, agannis Johnne Mure of Caldwell, for the wrangwis and violent ejection and furth putting of his servands out of his castell and palice of Glasgow, and taking of the samyn fra thame, the xxth day of Februar, the yer of God i^mv^e and xv yers; and for the wranguis spoliatioun, intrometting, awaytaking, and withholding fra the

¹ Books of Council, vol. xxx. fol. 219, March 4, 1517.

said maist reverend fader of thir guds undwrittin, being in his said cas- 1517.
tell and palice in the samyn tyme: That is to say:

- xxviii. Fedder bedds furnist, price of ilk bedd viii. lib.
- xviii. Verdours, price of the pece iii. lib.
- xiii. Arres Werks, price of the pece iii. lib.
- Twa arress of the gretest bynd, price of the pece x. lib.
- vi. Rufs and courtings of say, and four of lynning claith, to the avail of xxx. lib.

with many other insight guds, claithing, jewells, silkes, precius stanes, veschell,¹ harness, vittales, and uther guds: And for the wrangwis destruction of his said castell and palice, breking doun of the samyn with Artalzary and utherwais, lykeas at mair lenth is contenit in the summonds maid therapoun.

The said maist reverend fader comperand be Master James Simson his procurator, and the said Johnne Mure of Caldwell comperand be Master Johnne Letham his procurator, thare richts, resons, &c.

The Lordis of Counsale decretis and deliveris, that the said Johnne Mure of Caldwell has done wrang in the maisterfull spoliatioun, intrometing, awaytaking, and withhalding, fra the said maist reverend fader of thir guds underwrittin, and destruction of his castell and palace of Glasgow; And tharfor ordanis him to restore and delivir the samyn again to him, or the avale and prices of thame as efter followis: That is to say:

- xiii. fedder bedds furnist, price of ilk bed five merks
- xviii. verdour bedds, price of the pece xl. s.
- vi. Erress werk, price of the pece iii. li.
- tua other Erres, price of the pece v. merks
- vi. Ruffs and courtings of say, and four of lynning, price of the pece ourheid xxx s.
- Three stands of Dornwyk, with thare towellis and serviots, price of the pece v. li.
- xii. burd claiths,² and four towellis of lynning, price of the pece of four of tham x. s.
- price of the pece of the remanent v. s. price of the pece of the towellis ii. s.
- xii. tyn quarts, price of ilk quart viii. s.
- xii. tyn pynts, price of ilk pynt iii. s.
- v. Dusane of powder veschell, pryce of the dusane viii. li.

¹ Plate.

² Table-cloths?

1517. Tua irne brandreths, pryce of thame xi. li.
 vi. raks of irne, price of thame v. li.
 xiii. Spets, weyand xxiv Stane of Irne, price of the stane v. s.
 Tua kettils, price of the pece fifty s.
 xviii. pots, price of thaim xx. merks
 xiii. pannis, price of thaim all vi. lib. x. s.
 Tua brasin morters, price of the pece xxx. s.
 vi. laddillis, four culcruks, thre rostyn irnes, price of thaim all xl. s.
 viii. irne chimnais, price of the pece xxx. s.
 xxvii. lokks, price of the pece iii. s.
 Tua pair of gardevyance,¹ price of them baith iii. li.
 Tua kists, price of thaim iii. li.
 vi. Compter claithis, price of thaim vi. li.
 v. mantillis, price of the pece xl. s.
 xxiv. martis, price of the pece xx. s.
 xv. Swyne, price of the pece x. s.
 Four dakyr of Salt hyds, price of the dakyr iii. li. x. s.
 vi. dusane of Salmond, price of the pece iii. s.
 Ane last of Salt herring, price of the barrel xxviii. s.
 i^c keling and lyng, price of the pece, viii. d.
 xii. punds of pepir, price of the pund vi. s. viii. d.
 Tua punds of Salfron, price of the pund iii. li.
 Four punds of ginger, price of the pund x. s.
 ix. punds of sugar, price of the pund iii. s.
 Twa pundis of clowis, price of the pund xl. s.
 Tua punds of cannel, price tharof iii. li. xvi. s.
 Half ane barrel of prune damais, price xl. s.
 xxvi. punds of almonds, price of the pund xvi. d.
 vi. punds of rasings of cure, price tharof xii. s.
 xxii. punds of strochetts, price of the pund xxviii. d.
 Tua dusane of draucht claiths contenand xxiii. ells, price of the ell viii. d.
 Ane hogtoun of double worsett, price iii. li.
 Ane Cross bow ourgilt, price x. li.
 Ane pece of damas, price v. crounis
 viii. brass chandelars price iii. li.
 Ane compter, twa lang sedles, twa chyrs, price of thame v. merks

¹ Gardeviandes? Ladders.

1527.

- vi. cushenis, price of the pece ourheid vi. s. viii. d.
 Ane chekker of Evor¹ price x. li.
 Ten chalderis of mele, price of ilk chalder x merks.
 xii. tunnes of wyne, price of ilk tun x. li.
 Ane hingand chandeler, price tharof xxxiv. s.
 Tua lasts of flour, price of the barrel xxviii. s.
 Tua capis, ane of scarlet and ane uther of ypir, price of baith l. li.
 Tua steiks of say, ilk steik contenand xviii ellis, price of the ell iii. s.
 Fifty lammer beds, price xl. s.
 Ane gown of scarlett lynit with mertrijs, price xl. li.
 Ane obligatoune, maid be umquhile Matho Earl of Levinax, contenand the soume of ii^e marks to the said maist reverend fader.
 Ane uther obligatoun maid to him be the chanouns and chapter of Glasgw, contenand the soume of i^m merks, for reparation of the Kirk of Glasgw.
 vi. barrels of Gunpulder, price of the barrel xx merks.
 xi. gunnis, price of the pece xx. s.
 xiv. halkirks, price of the pece xx. s.
 xiiii. steel bonnets, price of the pece iv. s.
 xiiii. pair of splynts, price of the pece xviii. s.
 vi. halberts, price of the pece vi. s. viii. d.
 iv. cross bowis, price of the pece l. s.
 The soume of ii^e marks, for the scaith sustenit be the said maist reverend fader in the destruction of the said castell and palice of Glasgw.
 Ane gown of russit, lynit with furzeis.
 Ane gown of broune, lynit with mertrijs.
 Ane gown of russit, lynit with Roucany buge.
 Ane gown of browne, lynit with buge.
 Ane gown of tanny, lynit with wattermalis.

The quhilks castell, palace, and guds forsaid, pertenet to the said maist reverend fader, and was spulzeit, taken, and intromettit with by the said Johnne Mure of Caldwell and his complices; lyke as was clerly provit before the saids Lords.

Thairfor ordanis lettres to be direct, to compell and distrenze the said Johnne Mure, his lands, and guds therefor as effers. And as to the

¹ Ivory chess board.

1527. avale and price of the said gown of russit lynit with furzeis, and the remanent of the said gouns contenit in the said summons, except ane gown of scarlett lynit with mertrihs, togidder with the gold rings, precious stanes, uther jewell, and obligationis being in ane lettron contenit in the samyn, continewis that part of the said summons, in form and effect as it now is, on to the xv day of April next to cum, with continuation of dais, but prejudice of party; and ordanis the said maist reverend fader to have lettres to summond the witness as was summoned of befor and comperit not, be summons under gretar panes; and mae witnesses, gif he plesis, for the proving of the samyn as effers.

V.

Bond of Manrent—Johne Mure of y^e Cauldwell to Hew Erle of Eglingtonne,
18 Maji 1527.

Be it kend tyll all men be thir present lettirs, me Johne Mure of ye Caldwell, grants me and myne airs ppetualie, to bekum man and servand till Hew Erle of Eglingtonne, and till his airs ppetualie. That I and my airs sall never wit in tyme cuming hurte dampnege or skaitht, be nyt nor be day, to be done to ye said erle, his airs, yaire personis, honoris, gude, heretage, or be ony oder manor of waye. Bot I and myne airs and all yt we may purchess, kyne and frende, sal tak ye said Erlis and his airs parte, bayth wyth our personis bodis and gudes. And giff ye said Erle or his airs askis me or my airs ony consal, we sal gyff yame ye best we cane; and kep ye said Erlis and his airs consal secret; and sal be reddy, be nyt and daye, alsoft as we are charget be ye said Erle or his airs, wyth our psonis kyne and frends yt we may purchess, to mak ye said Erle and his airs service ppetualie. Oure Housis and Strynthes sal be reddy, nyt and day, to resaive ye said Erle, his airs kyne and frendis, quhen he or yai cumis yairto; and we sal tak ye said Erlis and his airs part in all his & yair causis actionis and quarellis,

movit and to be movit, contrar ony personis, sevand in our sovrane Lord 1527. ye kyngis service, as is aboun uritten.

And gyf ye said Johne or his airs failzes to ye said Erle or till his airs, into ye service makene as said is abone writtin, It sal be lafull to ye said Erle and his airs to pass to the stryntht, fortalice, and towr of the Caldwell, and till ye five mk land of auld extent liand west about the said place, w^t ye pertinentis quhilk is the said Erlis heritage at ye making of yis writ, aye and quhill auchtt hundredtht mks, geld and silver usuale mony of Scotland, be layd doune and payit upone ane day be ye said Johne or his airs to ye said erle or his airs, aftir the tenor and forme of ye redemsione mayd be ye said Erle to ye said Johne herapone.

And to the observing keping and fulfilling of all promitte aboue writtin, I bynd and obless me and my airs pptualy for all the yers and dayes of myne and yare lyftimis, lelely treuly and faytfully, but fraud and gyle, and undir ye pains of puir infamie and defamation, the haly evangelist touchit; and yairto has gevin oure bodely athis; and yat I nor my airs nevir to be reput nor halden ane honest treu gentyle man in tyme to cum. In witnes of the quhilk thing, I have affixit my proper coyt of armis to thir presents, wyt the subscriptione of my hand writ at Eglington, ye auchtene of ye monetht of Maij, ye zeir of God 1500 twenti sevin yeris, befoir thir witnes: John Mur; Robert Danyflat; Johne Wallace; James Montgomery brodir german to ye said erle; Sir Robert Mtgry; Robert Geliss Capellanus; and Sir George Baxter public notar w^t odirs, &c.

I John Mur of y^e Caldwell, wt my Hand at ye pen.

VI.

The Erle of Eglington—Bond of maintenance mad to y^e laird of Caldwell & his airs, 19th Octob^r 1527.

Be it kend tyll all men be thir present lettir, me Hew erle of Eglington and myne airs ppetuali, binds and obleiss me & yame, till ane honorabyle man Johne Mure of y^e Caldwell, and till his airs ppetuali, to

1527. sup^t maintzein and defend y^e said Johne and his airs, in all and syndry his and yair causis actionis and quarillis, movit and to be movit, lafull and honest, contrar ony psonis, sevand our sovrane lord y^e kyng exceppit allenarly; and y^t I nor my airs sal nevir wit in tyme cuming hurt dampnege or skayth, be nyt nor be day, to be done to ye said Johne and his airs, yair psonis, honors, gudes, heretage, or be ony odir manor of way; Bot I and my airs and all y^t we may purchess, kyne and frends, sal tak ye said Jhonis and his airs parte, bayt wyt our psonis bodies & gudes. And giff ye said Johne or his airs asks me or my airs ony consal, we sal gyff yame ye best we cane, and keyp yair consal secret. Oure housis and stranthths sal be reddy nyt and day to resaiue ye said Johne, his airs kyne and frends, quhen he or zay comis yarto; and sal be reddy be nyt & day quhen we are chargit be ye said Johne or his airs, wyt our psonis kyne & frends yt we may purchess, to sup^t mantein and defend ye said Johne and his airs ppetuali in all lafull and honest causis as is abone writtin.

And to ye observing herapone, and fulfilling of all promitte abone writtin, I bynd and obless me and my airs ppetuali, for all ye yeres and dayis of my and yare liftimis, lelely treuly and faytfully, but fraud or gyle, and under ye pains of puir infamie and defamacioun, ye haly evangelist touchit; And yarto has givin our bodly athis. In witnes of ye qlk thing, I have afixit to my ppir coyt of armis to y^r pnts, ye subscription of my hand-writ at Eglinton ye 19th day of ye menetht of Ottober ye zer of God xv hundred & twenty sevin yrs, befor yir witnes: John Mur; Robert Dunyflat; Johne Wallace; James Montgomery brodir german to ye said Erle; Sir Robert Mtgry; Robert Geliss Capellanus; and Sir George Baxter public notar, wyt odirs.

VII.

Bond of Manrent.—E. of Eglinton to Johne Mure of Caldwell, 19 of October, 1527.

Be it kennd til al men be thir pnt lettir, me Hew erl of Eglingtoun and lord Montgomery, to be bunden and oblist, and be yir pnt lettir of obli-

gatioune faithfullie and treulie binde and obliasse me my airis and assignars, to ane honorable man Jhone Mure of Cauldwel my freind, and to his airis;—That forsamikel as the said Jhone Mur has infest me hereditably be his charter and seissing in al and hail his ffyf mk land of ye Cauldwell of auld exent, wt ye tour, strintht, and fortilase of ye same, wth ye ptinents, liand within ye barony of Renfrew and Serifdom of ye same, as at mair lentht is contenit in his charter mad to me herapoun; Nevirtheless I wil and grannt for me and my airis and assignars, be ye tenor of yir pnts, that I nor yai sal nevar lift raisse nor uptak, ony profitte, malis, feuis, dewties, nor deservice, of ye said fif mk land of Cauldwel, tour, strentht, and fortalice of the same, with ye ptinents, alslang and howlang ye said Jhonne and his airis mak to me and my airis gud and thankful service, eft ye forme and tenor of his lettir of manrent mad to me and my airis hrapoun.

And gif it sal happin ye sad Jhonne Mure or his airis to failze in ye observing keping and fulfilling of ony poynt of his said lett. of manrent mad to me and my airis as sad is, Than and in yt caisse I binde and obliasse me my airis and assignars, yat I nor yai sal not lift raisse uptak nor entromit wyt ony pfitte, malis, feues, dewties, nor deservice of ye sad fifmkland of Cauldwel wt ye ptinents, Exceppand alanmarly yt I and my airis sal intromit wt ye towr strentht and fortalice of ye same, and uptak zeirlie of ye said fifmk land wit ye ptinents, the sowme of ffourty punds of usuel money; ye part of ye stain of cheiss twa shillinge; ye pt of ye bol of meil vi sh. viij d., aye and quhil ye said Jhonne or his airis pay and deliver to me or my airis, the sowm of aucht hundret mks usual money of Scotland for ye redempcione of ye same, as eft ye form of my redempcions mad to ye sad Jhone and his airis hrapone.

And to ye observing keping and fulfilling of al and sund^{re} punctis aboun writtin, I bind and obliasse me, my airis, and assignars, in ye mast stratest form of obligaciouns yt can be mad or devisit be wit of man, but fraud or gile. In witnes of ye quhilk thing, my propr coat is hungin to yis my present obligacioun, togidder with ye subscpcioune of my hand, at Eglinton, ye 19 day of ye month of October, in ye yere of God ane

1527. thousand fiff hundret and twenty seven yere, befor yir witnes: Johne Mur; Robert Dunyflat; John Wallace, James Montgomery brodir german to ye said erle, Sir Robert Montgomery, Robert Geliss Capellanus, Sir George Baxter public notar with odirs dyvers.

Erl of Eglington.

VIII.

Informacion¹ for the Laird of Caldwell, Anent the ryt that the Erle of Eglingtonne pretends to the hous and fyve merke land of Caldwell.—27 March 1665.

It is informed that the Erle of Eglingtonne pretends a ryt of wadsett of the fortalice & fyve mke land of Caldwell, Redeimable upon payment of aught hundreth merks, Be vertue of a contract betwixt umqll Hughe Erle of Eglingtonne & John Mure of Caldwell, of the date the 13 of June 1527, and a Charter to be haldin of the king dated 20 Julij 1527, and a Charter of confirmacion yron, of the date the 26 of Julij 1527.

Anent which right: first; ther is nae seasing shoven be my Lord for the person of his said predecessor; Et nulla sasina nulla terra.

2° The said Charter is to be haldin of the king & his successors, who are not the superiors of ye saids lands, but the Prince and his successors, princis & Stewarts of Scotland, of whom Caldwell is expressly infest free of any such wadsett.

3° My lord has produced noe title in his persone quhereby he succedeis in the ryt of the said Hughe in cais he had any.

4° Caldwell and his predecessors has peacablie bruiked ye said fortalice and fyve mke land of Caldwell be verteue of thir infestment, free of any such wadsett ryt, and without any interruption yrupon, for the space of moe then twyse fourtie yeirs; and thairfore now thir ryt and possession cannot be questioned upon any such pretendit wadsett; though ther were any such, and that my Lord had ryt yrto.

¹ Opinion of Counsel.

If to the Prescription alledged be Caldwell of his veritable title of 1527. the fortalice and fyve mk land of Caldwell, it be answered be ye Erle of Eglingtonne: that prescription cannot begin to run agst the Erle till he or his predecessors could possesse & uplift the maills and dewties,—but sua it is, they could not, untill John Mure of Caldwell or his aires should refuse to them thankfull service conforme to the bond of Manrent granted be y^m to umqll Hughe Montgomerie Erle of Eglingtonne yrupon,—This answer can be only founded upon the said contract betwixt the saide Erle & John, and it may be clearlie answered yrto:—

First, that nothing can be founded upon the said contract, Becaus it is null, as not being sealled be the seall of the partie, quilk was ane essentiall solemnitie of contracts the tyme of yt contract;—And whereas it beares *ut my hand on the pen*, that is not sufficient, except the notar who led his hand had attested the mandate; for it is clear, be the words of the subscription, that the said John could not wreatt.¹

2^o Albeit, when be the true nature & qualitie of a parties ryt he cannot persew yrupon, it may be with the more probability alledged that prescription should not run agenst him during that space; yet when ther can be only opponed to him a personall exception upon ane extrinsecall & personal obleissment, ther is not the lyke reason; Lykeas:

3^{uo}. It is clear, be the expresse words of our act of prescription in anno 1617, that ther is no ryts nor actions excepted yrfra except of war-randice; et exceptio affirmat regulam in casibus non exceptis.

4^o. From the time that the saids bonds of service and manrent was prohibit, the condition was as purified, becomeing turpis, and the impediment taken away be the law;—But sua it is, the samen were prohibit, both be Marie in anno 1555 act 43, and yrefter the said act ratified by king Ja. in anno 1585^o, 12 act, Parl: 10.

From which tymes prescription is rune, and more than rune; and thairfore &c.

¹ See Introductory Memoir, p. 10.

IX.

Informatione for William Mure of Caldwell—29 June 1665.

1527. We have sien the copie of a contract betwixt umquhile Hewgh earle of Eglington & John Mure of Caldwell, daited the 13th of Junij 1527, quhereby the sd earle is bund to rediem the sd John his lands of Camseskine, and for that effect within fourtie dayes efter the daite of the sd contract, to delyver to the sd John Mure the soume of 500 merks, & uther 300 merks within a yeir thereafter, for redieming of the sds lands, qlks wer wadsett for the soume of 800 merks; And the sd Johne Mure is obliesed to infest the sd Earle in the 5 merk land of Caldwell, taxed to fourtie pundis yierly, nnder reversione of the sd soume of eight hunderith merks; and the earle and his hairs ar to suspend ther possessione swa long as the sd John Mure and his airs should doe him and his airs service conforme to his Bond of manrent.

We have also sien a copie of the sd bond of manrent, granted be the sd John to the sd earle Hewgh, contiening the failzie, that the sd earle and his foresds shall enter to the possessione of the fyve merk land of Caldwell, ay and whille they get payment of the forsaid soume of eight hundereth merks usuall money of Scotland.

We have also sien a charter of the sd fyve merk land, granted be the sd John to the sd earle, to be holden of him as superiore, daited the 20 Julij 1527, & a charter of confirmatione thereof, under the great seall.

Heirupon it is informed that my lord Eglingtonne claimes the said soume of eight hunder merks from the sd William Mure of Caldwell, especiallie upon the foresd bond of manrent, q'upon he sayes he is informed he may intent a declarator of failzie.

Unto which it is answered for Caldwell: To speak more fullie then it siems my lord is informed of the foresaid pretended rights. Any right my lord can alledge is ather personall or reall. But swa it is he can

pretend nather with the least color, for he shews no title in his ounne 1527. persone to ather.

And as to the personall right, besyde Caldwells representatione of the sd John, quhilk must be instructed :

As to the contract it is null; 1^o because being of that daite it is not seal'd; 2^{do} because the subscriptione is at the notor's pen, without ane atestatione de mandato.

3^{uo}. it is clearly prescryved.

4th. it is not instructed, nor can not be, that the earle ever fullfilled his part of the contract.

And as to the bond of manrent: I. it is clearly null, yea & declare to be turpis be our laws & acts of Parliat; & therfor ther can be no declarator founded yrupon: but be the contract it is unlawfull & seditious to make use of it; as is clear be 12 act parl: 10 Jac. 6, anno 1585.

And if it be answred that be quien Maries act of parl^t against legs & bonds of manrent, heritable bonds ar excepted, such as this is, being granted for eight hunder merks, Ther is a clear answer: 1^o that be the foresaid posterior act Jac. 6 all bonds of manrent without any exceptione ar declared null, &c.: 2^d nather in the sense of the foresaid act of parliat. nor in any sense of our law or practics, has the foresaid bond the nature & qualitie of any heritable obliesment uther then of simple manrent; qlk may well more strongly conclude it under the dispositione of the act, but can never except it therfrom.

And it is a great mistake to think that the bond is granted for the 800 merk, for it is clier that ther is no obliesment in the bond, but only of manrent, with a failze of my lords possessing the lands of Caldwell in manner y^rin mentioned.

II. Albeit the said bond wer not null, as it clierly is, yet it is prescryved. And if it be said that the clawse of failzie could not prescryve till after failzie, It is answred: that no obliesment no failzie; & swa it is ther is no obliesment, because it is taken away be prescriptione, and therfor &c. Lykeas, ather Caldwell & his predecessors has failzied or not: If they have failzied, they no more faillzied now or of late then these

1527. thriescore of yiers bygone & more of before, as to any service of manrent, in quilk caise the bond is prescryved ; or they have not failzied, in quhilk caise ther can be no declarator.

3°. If ther could be any declarator upon the said failzies, as ther can be none for the rasones forsd, yet the earle of Eglingtoun could never have possessione of the saids lands till the said 800 merks wer payed, for the qlk the right was granted to him ; But swa it is there be the contract, that the said John Mure have not gotten payment y^of, but only sequutus erat fidem of the sd earle, to whome he granted the saids rights as if it hade been payed, as sequutus fidem of the earle de pretio ; as so is upon his obliesment of the contract ; quherof the terme of pay^t was not come as to 500 Merks till some tyme efter the dait of the charters, and as to thrie hunder merks not till a yier efter the dait of the contract, qlk is nier a yier efter the daite of the charter. Nather can ever my lord instruct the payment of the s^d soume, or redemptione of the lands of Cam-seskine. But when ever he payes Caldwell the soume, he shall refeir it to his lordship himself what pairt of it he shall give him back, notwithstanding of all the nullities of his pretended rights.

As for any reall right fieff,—1°. my lord showes no seasine at all, not in Earle Hewgh's persone ; et nulla sasina nulla terra.

2^{do}. The Chartore is null in the holding, as being of the king, q^as the lands holds of the prince.

3°. My lord produces no title in his persone following from the said earle Hew ; and, in caise he hade :

4°. Caldwell & his predecessors has peacablie bruiked the sd fortalice & fyve merk lands of Caldwell be vertue of his infestments, frie of any such wadsett right, & without any interruptione therupon, for the space of more then twyse fourtie yiers, and therfor now ther right and possessione cannot be questioned upon any such pretended wadsett, thogh ther wer any such, & that my lord gave right therto.

And if it be said that the 800 merk was mor the tyme of the sd bond and chartors then now :

It is answred, that the uswall money of Scotland is ay the same.

quhilk no bodie that understands our law and the commone sense of 1533. usualis moneta will contravert.

But ther is too much said for any thing yet sien that may found such a claim.

X.

Dispensatio Apostolica, Pro Matrimonio Joannis Mure de Cauldwell, et Cristinae, filiae Domini Niniani Ross de Halkheid—Die Merc. 10 Mens. jul. 1538.

[Papal Dispensation, for the Marriage of John Mure of Cauldwell, and Cristina daughter of Ninian Lord Ross of Halkheid—Wedy. 10 July 1538.]¹

Gavinus, missione divina Archiepiscopus Glasguensis, Sanctissimi domini nostri Papæ moderni commissarius specialiter deputatus, universis et singulis sanctæ matris Ecclesiæ filiis, ad quorum noticias presentes literæ pervenerint, quosque infrascriptum negotium tangit, vel tangere possit quomodolibet in futurum,—salutem cum benedictione divina, et presentibus fidem indubiam adhibere. Ex parte Joannis Mure, filii et heredis apparentis Joannis Mure de Caldwell, et discretæ mulieris Cristinae Ross filiae nobilis et potentis domini Niniani domini Ross de Halkheid, laicorum nostræ dioceseos, solemnitatem nuptialem nobis oblatae petitionis series continebat, quam ipsi exponentes ex certis rationalibus causis desiderant invicem matrimonialiter copulari. Sed quia in quarto et quarto consanguinitatis gradibus a stipite communi invicem sunt conjuncti, desiderium suum in hac parte perimplere non possunt absque legitima dispensatione apostolica desuper obtenta.

Quare per discretos viros, Henricum Crawford procuratorem et eo nomine præfati Johannis Mure, et Patricium Graham procuratorem et

¹ See Introd. Memoir, p. 12. This diffuse and incoherent specimen of Apostolical dog-Latin has been given entire; its value, as illustrative of the habits and learning of the age, consisting mainly in its characteristic peculiarities of expression and style. The same remark applies to the next article in the collection.

1538. eo nomine præfatæ Cristinæ Ross,—De quorum procuratorum mandato, per unum instrumentum publicum signo et subscriptione manuali discreti viri Andreae Merteyn, clerici, nostræ Glasguensis dioceseos auctoritate apostolica notarii publici, signatum et subscriptum, sub data apud locum de Halkheid diei noni mensis Julii anni domini millesimi quingentesimi trigesimi octavi, coram nobis recognitum lucide constabat; etiam coram nobis genibus flexis personaliter constitutis, debita cum instantia requisiti fuimus quatenus ad executionem Indulti sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini, domini nostri Pauli divina providentia papæ tertii, nobis in forma brevis ad dispensandum cum quibusvis personis cujuscunque gradus status et conditionis existentibus in diocesi nostra commorantibus, quæ quarto et duplici triplici et quadruplici, aut simul quarto et etiam tertio ab eodem stipite provenienti consanguinitatis seu affinitatis gradibus, seu in illis mixtim qualitercunque conjunctæ et sese attinentes, seu alias quacunque cognatione speciali (preterquam inter levatam et levatum ac parentes levati) vel publica honestate Justitiæ conjunctæ vel legatæ fuerint; etiam si per adulterium absque machinatione se invicem polluerint, et certis suadentibus causis invicem matrimonialiter copulari desideraverint, et inter se matrimonium contrahere et matrimonialiter copulari, et in contractis per eos matrimoniis, etiam scienter eosdem contrahentes, ab hujusmodi excessibus et incestus reatibus, necnon excommunicationibus et aliis censuris et penis quas propterea etiam juxta provinciales et synodales constitutiones incurrerint absolvendo, ac prolem susceptam ac suscipiendam legitimam fore decernendo, remanere libere et licite possint, dispensare valeamus, plenam et liberam auctoritate apostolica facultatem concedendam; prout in dicto Indulto apostolico sub data Romæ apud Sanctum Petrum, sub anulo piscatorio, diei vicesimi primi mensis Decembris anni domini 1536, pontificatus sui anno tertio, gracie concessio latius cavetur, et contentorum in eodem procedere, Et cum eisdem Joanne et Cristina super impedimento quarti et quarti consanguinitatis gradus prædicti, juxta tenorem hujusmodi Indulti apostolici nobis sub forma brevis directi et gracie concessi dispensare dignaremur;—Nos igitur, Gavinus archiepiscopus Glasguensis, ac Com-

missarius apostolicus in hac parte prædicta, illorum consulere saluti animarum cupientes, et eorum piis desideriis in premissis benigne animadvertentes, volentesque Indultum apostolicum nobis in hoc parte commissum debite et reverenter exequi, receptis primitus de mandato nostro nonnullis testibus fide dignis ad sancti Dei Evangelia juratis et per commissum notarium Glasguensem generalem diligenter examinatis. Ex quorum depositionibus et diligenti inquisitione super noticia impedimenti predicti coram nobis habitis, reperimus diotos Johannem et Cristinam in quarto et quarto consanguinitatis gradibus a stipite communi fore conjunctos, et utrumque predictæ nostræ Dioceseos esse, et in eadem ad præsens commorari, et ad hujusmodi dispensationis gratiam obtinendam alias abiles et idoneos fore concepimus. 1538.

Quo circa auctoritate apostolica nobis commissa et qua fungimur in hac parte, cum prefati Joannes Mure et Cristina Ross, quærentes matrimonium inter se libere contrahere, et illud in facie ecclesiæ solennizare, et in eodem postquam contractum et solennizatum fuerit licite remanere possint et valeant, variis tamen aliis solennitatibus in hujusmodi matrimonio et similiter observari solitis et consuetis prius editis et observatis, juxta tenorem hujusmodi Indulti apostolici nobis in forma brevis directi et gracie concessi predicti, super talibus impedimentis a sede apostolica in personis dictorum Henrici et Patricii procuratorum respective prefatorum Joannis et Cristinæ, coram nobis (ut premittitur) personaliter constitutorum et dispensationem hujusmodi nostram eorundem humiliter petentium, Et in eandem consentientes misericorditer duximus dispensandum, prout presentium tenore cum eisdem Joanne et Cristina in Dei nomine dispensavimus et dispensatos esse harum serie declaravimus, prolem exinde suscepiendam legitimam fore decernentes non obstante impedimento predicto.

In quorum omnium et singulorum fidem et testimonium præmissorum has presentes literas nostras sive hoc præsens publicum instrumentum, processum hujusmodi nostræ commissionis apostolicæ dispensationis in se continentes et continens, exinde fieri et per notarium publicum subscriptum nostrum scribam secretarium et tabellionem subscribi et

1538. publicari mandavimus, Sigillique nostri rotundi jussimus et fecimus appensione conveniri. Datum et actum in Burgo de Cowpar in Fyf in hospitio Willelmi de Lyndissay anno domini millesimo quingentesimo trigesimo octavo, die vero Mercurii, decimo mensis Julii, indictione undecima, pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini Pauli divina providentia papæ tertii anno quarto, et nostræ consecrationis anno decimo quarto, horam circiter quintam post meridiem, presentibus ibidem venerabilibus et egregiis viris magistris Joanne Lauder archidiacono Tevidialæ; Joanne Colquhounne ecclesiæ nostræ Glascuensis canonico; Joanne Levingstone rectore de Cultyr; et Joanne Laing laico cum diversis aliis ad premissa vocatis specialiterque rogatis.

Et ego Hugo Curry presbyter Glascuensis dioceseos, publicus sacra apostolica auctoritate notarius, quia Præfatorum Joannis et Cristinæ in personis dictorum Henrici et Patricii suorum respective procuratorum dispensationi cæterisque præmissis omnibus et singulis una cum prenominatis testibus præsens et personaliter interfui, Eaque omnia et singula dum sic ut premittitur dicerentur agerentur et fierent, sic fieri, scivi, vidi, et in notam cepi, ex qua hoc præsens publicum processus instrumentum manu mea propria fideliter scriptum confeci, signoque et nomine meis solitis et consuetis una cum appensione sigilli rotundi prenominati reverendissimi domini Archiepiscopi Commissarii que apostolici in hac parte dispensatoris, ac loci ordinarii, signavi. In fidele testimonium omnium et singulorum præmissorum cum instantia rogatus et requisitus.

Hugo Curry

Notarius publicus.

XI.

Instrumentum Dominæ Janetæ Steward, relictæ quondam Domini Johannis Mure 1539.
de Cauldwell, &c.—5^o Maji. 1539.

[Instrument for the Lady Janet Steward, relict of John Mure of Cauldwell; (on appeal by her to the Papal court against a judgment of the Commissary court of Glasgow)—May 5th, 1539.]¹

In Dei nomine Amen. Per hoc præsens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat evidenter et sit notum; quod anno incarnationis domenicæ millesimo quingentesimo trigesimo nono, die vero mensis Maji quinto, indictione duodecima, pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri domini Pauli divina providentia papæ tertii anno quinto; In mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum præsentia, personaliter constitutus discretus vir dominus Joannes Morisoune procurator, et eo nomine, honorabilis mulieris dominae Jonetæ Steward relictæ quondam Johannis Mur domini de Cauldwell, de cujus procurationis mandato mihi eidem notario publico subscripto luculenter constabat documento, habens et tenens suis in manibus quandam cedulam papiream, formam appellationis seu provocationis in se continentem, quam mihi notario publico subscripto tradidit perlegendam, copiandam, et in hanc publici instrumenti formam redigendam; atque secundum illius cedulae tenorem, vim, formam, et effectum, omnibus melioribus modo, via, forma, jure et causa, quibus melius tutius et efficacius, potuit et debuit, potestque et debet, appellavit et provocavit. Cujus quidem cedulae tenor sequitur, et est talis;

Cum appellationis seu provocationis remedium ab utroque jure sane et salubriter sit introductum, et, nedum levis gravatis et oppressis, verum et se lædi gravari et opprimi in futurum timentibus, ejus præsidio debite succurrat: Hinc est quod ego dominus Johannes procurator

¹ See Introductory Memoir, p. 11.

1539. antedictus, sentiens dictæ meae clientulæ antedictæ lesae gravatae et oppressae, eo plus posse ledi gravari et opprimi in futurum, per vos venerabilem virum magistrum Spreule canonicum Glasguensem, ac commissarium venerabilis et egregii viri Adae de Colquhoun canonici Glasguensis ac officialis ejusdem generalis, ex et pro eo, quia vos, domine commissarie antedecte, in quadam causa mota inter dictam meam clientulam ab una, et Johanne Stewart et Katharina Lyndsa ab altera partibus, quandam perniciosam sententiam definitivam,—si sententia dici debeat contra justiciam equitatem et omnimodam juris dispositionem, pro ipsis Johanne et Katharina appellatis, et contra dictam meam clientulam appellantem, tulistis, fulminastis, et promulgastis, quod de jure minime facere debuissetis, dictam meam clientulam multipliciter ledendo et gravando.

Ob igitur premissa gravamina mihi et dictæ meae clientulae illata, et alia forsán graviora inferenda, suis congruis loco et tempore deponenda, a vobis dicto domino officiali, ac a vestro commissario antedicto, virisve locum tenentibus, ac etiam a dicta vestra perniciosa falsa ficta et iniqua sententia interlocutoria seu deffinitiva perperam et injuste contra dictam meam clientulam lata, ac a vestris et eorum sententiis censuris et processibus suspensionis, excommunicationis, aggravationis, reaggravationis, et interdicti sententiis et penis fulminatis seu fulminandis, comminatis seu comminandis, latis seu ferendis,—ad sanctissimum in Christo patrem et dominum nostrum dominum Paulum divina providentia papam tertium modernum, et ejus sacrosanctam sedem apostolicam, his in scriptis ego dictus dominus Johannes procurator antedictus, nomine quo supra, provoco, appello, et appelatos peto instantanter, instantius, et instantissime; quos si mihi denegaveritis, iterum et ex hoc provoco, appello, et appellatos peto instantanter vicibus repetitis, subjicioque me et dictam meam clientulam, necnon omnes et singulos mihi adherentes, seu in hac parte adherere volentes, mea et eorum mobilia presentia et futura, tuitioni protectioni et omnimodo defensionis dicti sanctissimi patris et ejus sacrosanctae sedis apostolicae prenominatae; Protestando hanc suam appellationem addendam, mutandam, corrigendam, et ad calamum reformandam, toties

quoties opus fuerit et de jure licebit, cum ceteris clausulis notis et oppor- 1559.
tunis, super quibus omnibus et singulis dictus Johannes procuratario
nomine quo supra, a me notario publico subscripto sibi fieri petiit unum
seu plura, publicum et privata instrumentum et instrumenta. Actum erat
hic in ecclesia metropolitana Glasguensi, horam circiter undecimam ante
meridiem, sub anno, die, mense, indictione, et pontificatu, quibus supra;
Presentibus ibidem circumspectis viris, domino Johanne Keyne notario
publico, Johanne Morisoune, et Roberto Salmond, cum diversis aliis tes-
tibus ad praemissa vocatis pariter et rogatis, &c.

Et ego David Gybsoune, artium magister, presbyter civitatis Glas-
guensis, sacra auctoritate apostolica notarius, quia premissis
omnibus et singulis dum sic ut premittitur, agerentur, dicerentur,
et fierent, una cum prenomminatis testibus presens personaliter
interfui, eaque omnia et singula sic fieri vidi, scivi, et audiui, ac
in nota cepi; ideoque hoc presens publicum instrumentum manu
mea fideliter subscriptum exinde confeci, et in hanc publici instru-
menti formam redegei, signoque nomine et cognomine meis solitis
et consuetis subscripsi et signavi; In fidem robur et testimonium
omnium et singulorum premissorum rogatus et requisitus.

XI.†

Contract of marriage between William Mure of Glanderstoun, and Elizabeth Ham-
ilton, aunt to Gavin, Commendator of Kilwinning.—July 3, 1559¹.

At Hamiltoune, the third day of July the zeir of God MDLIX.
zeirs. It is appointit, agreit, and finallie endit, betwix thir honorable per-
sons,—That is to say, Will^m Mure of Glanderstoune on yat ane part, and
Gawin Commendatore of Kilwinning, Johne Hamiltoune of Stanehous,
Mr. James Hamiltoune in Nelisland, Johne Hamiltoune of Broumehill,
takeand y^e burding upone thame for Elizab^h Hamiltoune, sister to y^e said

¹ See Introductory Memoir, p. 23.

1559. Mr James, and ant to y^e said Comendatare, Johne, and Johne, on y^e othir p^{rt}, in maner following: That is to say y^e said Will^m, God willing, sall solempnizat mariage in y^e face of halie Kirk, wth y^e said Elizab^t, betwix yis and y^e first day of August next.

For y^e completing of y^e said mariage y^e said Comendatare, maister James, Johne, and Johne, obliss yame to content and pay in name of tochir to y^e said William, y^e sowme of four hundret marks² guid and usuall money of Scotland, at ye termes following: viz. twa hundret marks at the feist of Witsounday nixt to cum, in y^e zeir of God MDLX zeirs, and uth^r twa hundret mark at y^e feist of Martimas nixt yaireft^r. Providing alwayis yat y^e said four hundret marks, w^t oyer four hundret marks of y^e said Williame respectivlie, as it be payit, be hir's upone wadsett of landis, be y^e sy^t of ye said Comendatare, to the utilitie and profite of y^e said Elizab^t his future spous in lifrent, and yaireft^r to y^e aires to be gottin betwix yame; w^k failzeing, to y^e said William's aires quhatsumevir.— That is to say, at y^e payment of the first twa hundret marks at Witsounday nixt to cum, the said Will^m sall lay uth^r twa hundret marks to y^e same, and at Martimas yaireft^r sall lay uth^r twa hundret marks, wh^k maks in y^e haill aucht hundret marks, all to be wadset on land to y^e utilitie of y^e said Elizab^t in maner above specefeit.

Forder y^e said Will^m bindis and obleiss him, yat he sall na maner of way defraud y^e said Elizab^t of hir third of his fyve mark landis of Glan-

² The value of money appears to have rapidly fallen in Scotland during the ensuing century. From this and other contemporary documents, five or six hundred marks (£30 to £40 sterling) appears, about the middle of the 16th century, to have been considered as a fair "tocher" for a young lady of family. But by reference to other contracts in the Caldwell collection this would have been but a poor dowry a generation later. In 1583 the Lady Anne Montgomerie of Eglinton brings the Lord Semphill 6000 merks. In 1613 Jean Hamilton, the Vicar of Dunlop's daughter, brought her husband 5000 merks; Jean Knox of Ramphorly in 1623, 11000 merks; Jean Mure of Glanderstoun in 1671 8000 merks; Margaret Mowatt of Inglistone in 1682, 12000 merks, &c. (See Introduct. Memoir, pp. 17, 24, 27.)

It may be remarked however that the beneficial interest in two farms, specified in the sequel as bestowed by the Commendator on the bride, constitutes an important addition to her fortune.

derstoun, nor nane o^r landis he is infest in at yis present; bot yat sche 1559.
may peaceabillie broik y^e same, quhen yai sall happin to fall. And sic-
like obliss him, yat quhatsumevir heretage, takkis, wadsetts, possessionis,
or rowmes, yat he sall happin to conqueis in y^e said Elizabeth's tyme,
yat y^e same sal be givin to y^e said Elizabeth and y^e aires to be gottin be-
twix yame.

And farder, ye said Comendatare sall gif in feu ferme y^e lands of
Boghall and Bogholme, w^t y^e pertinents, to y^e said Williame and Eliza-
bethe and y^e aires to be gottin betwix yame, and failzeing, to y^e said
William's aires quhatsumevir; y^e said Will^m causand sufficient exhibi-
tione to be maid, y^t y^e kyndness of y^e saids lands pertenis to my lord of
Eglintoun; And yaireff^t obtenand my said Lord of Eglinton's favors
and request to sett y^e same to y^e said William, in y^e surest maner y^e said
Comendatare will devise; Reservand alsua y^e lifrent of y^e said land to
Margareit Pk y^e relict of Hew Mountgomerie, conforme to hir rentale;
sua yat y^e said Comendatare do na thing against his honor and con-
science.

And finallie, gif it sal happin y^e said William repudiat and put away
y^e said Elizabethe for ony occasione bygane or for to cum, sa beand y^e
samyn promoif nocht of hir self, he byndis and obleiss himself his airis
and assignars, to content and pay againe to y^e said Elizab^t y^e said sowme
of four hundred markis delivrat to him of befoir in name of tochir, wⁱⁿ
fourtie dayis y^efter. And farder obliss him, his aires exrs and assign^{rs},
nevir to molest nor trobill hir during hir lif tyme in y^e peceabill broking
of all lands and heretage qu^{ik} sche sal happin to be put into wth y^e said
Will^m, or ony way sche may broik y^e same peaceabillie during
hir lifytyme as said is. Farder ye said Will^m obliss him [his aires . . .]
to ratifie y^e renunciacione & resignacione of y^e tenement of land
wthin y^e toune of H[amiltoun y^e] samyn yat was umqu^{le}
Johne Wyzettis, to be maid be y^e said Elizabethe Hamiltoun to Schir
Johne Johnson, and . . . [sall caus] y^e said Comendatare, Maister
James, Johne, & Johne, or ony ane of yame, renunce and resing of new
again; and caus his said spous Elizabethe, in lik maner, resing and re-

1559. nunce y^e said tenement and akirrs in y^e hands of my lord Duke, his sone my lord of Arrane, or ony oyir superiours, in favors of y^e said Schir Johne Johnesone; becaus he or yai mon pay ane p^r of ye tochir; conforme to y^e appointment maid betwix him and y^e said Elizabethe, be avise of y^e said Comendatare, Maister James, John, and John.

Attour, y^e saidis parties ar content yat yis present contract be renewit & bettir formed in surist maner yat men of law c^d devise; Provyding alwayis y^e mater and substance of y^e same be kept in all points. And for observing and fulfilling and kepin of yis psent contract, baith ye saidis parteis ar content yat y^e same be insert in y^e offi^l buks of Glasgw, to be monifit to observe and kep y^e same under y^e panis of cursing; And als to be registrat in y^e buks of our soverane lord and ladeis counsaill, and to haif ye stren^t of ane decreit yairof, with executⁿ to pass yairupone in forme as effeirs; and obliss yame & ilk ane of y^m to do y^e samyn upone aucht dayis warning.

In verificatⁿ of all and hail y^r premiss above writtin, all y^e saids personis befor namit has subscrivit yis prsent contract w^t yair handis, except Johne Hamilton of Broumehill, quha hes subscrivit be ye notar underwrittin, y^e day zeir and place forsaid; Befoir yir witness: Matthew Hamiltoune of Mylburne, Mr James Hamiltoune vicar of Kmarnok, William Hamiltoune, and John Koffane, with oyers diverss.

Gawin Comendatare
of Kilwynning.

John Hamilton of Stⁿhous.

Mr James Hamyltone in Nelisland.

John Hamiltoune of Broumehill w^t my hand, led
be y^e notar underwrittin, Schir Robert Rais.

Ita est, dictus Rob^{us} Rais, not^{us} pub^l, ex mand^o
d^u Joⁿis scribere nescientis, rogatus et requisitus in premissis, manu propria.

The above Contract has been selected as a specimen, among the many documents of the same class preserved in the family charter chest; partly in compliment

to the remarkable personage who acts as principal Trustee to the lady,—partly on 1580. account of its comparative brevity, most of the others being extremely long and wordy.

The signature of the Commendator is unfortunately too much mutilated to admit of its being given among the autographs at the end of the volume. Those of the witnesses on the left side of the paper are almost entirely effaced.

XII.

Submission relative to the slaughter of Robert Mure, brother to Sir John Mure of Caldwell, by Sir Patrick Houstoun of that ilk.¹ — Dec. 7, 1580.

At Edinbruch, the sewint of December the zier of God M. D. four score yeirs. It is appointit and finallie aggreit betwix honorable personnis, Thay are to say: Patrik Houstone of yat ilk for himselfe, & taking the burding upon him for all sic as was committing or airt or part of the slawther of umq^{le} Robert Mure Brother to umq^{le} Jhone Mure of Cauldwell knight; and Robert Mr of Cauldwell, taking the burding upon him for his umq^{le} father & father brother; That forsaemekle as baith the saids parteis Binds and obleiss thame be ther presints to abyd the judgement and decreit of Honorable psonnis: Thay are to say, for the part of the said Patrik Houstoun of yt ilk: Joⁿ Schaw of Grienock, Alex^r Fleming of Barruchan, W^m Wallace of Johnstoun, Joⁿ Fullarton of Dreghoorne—And for the pairt of the said Ro^t M^{re} of Cauldwell: Joⁿ Blair of yt ilk, Johne Mure of Rouallan, Thomas Sprewll of Kowdown, Hew Ralstone of yt ilk, as Judges, arbitors, and amical compositors equallie chosen be the adwysse of baith the saids parteis. And quhat-sowever the saids judges, or the maist pairt yrof, decreittis & ordaines in the said cause, the saids pteis ar content to abyd yairat, without Reclama-tioun or ganecalling befor quhatsoever judge or judges. And the saids parties sall conwein the freinds, godwilling, nominat: viz. Johne Schaw of Greinock, Alex^r Fleming of Barruchon, W^m Wallace of Jonstoun,

¹ See Introd. Memoir, p. 13.

1581. W^m Fullartoun of Dreghoorne, Jo^a Blair of yat ilk, Jo^a M^r of Rouallan, Thomas Sprewll of Kowdoun, Hew Ralstoun of yt ilk,—at Paslay ye fyftein day of January in psonne, to execut ye matter; and upon yaire honour to decreit yairintill at thair plesor, with power to yame to prorogate, gif neid beis, ye space of dayis yrefter. In witnesse of the foresaids Bond, the saids pteis has subscrivit thair presents the day yeir and place forsaid, Befor yir Witnesses: Patrick Maxwell younger of Pollock, W^m Wallace younger of Jonstoun, Gilbert Mure of Edgarshill & Alex^r Mure, servands to the laird of Cauldwell.

Patrick Houstoun
of y^t ilk Knyt.

XIII.

Caution and Surety by James Earl of Glencairn to [Sir] Robert Mure of Caldwell—26 Feb^r. 1581.

Be it kend till all men be yir presentis lettres, us James Erle of Glencairne, that forsameckle as our sonerane Lordis lettres is purchest at ye instance of William Porterfeild of Duchall, chargeing fensing and arreisting all and sundry our guides and geir moveabill, as at mair lenth is conteinit in ye saidis lettres, and for obedience yairof we herewith proveid Robert mure of Cauldwell cautioner and surety for ws to obey ye saidis lettres in all pointis; quhairfor we, be the tennor heirof, faithfully bindis and obleiss ws and our aires and successoris, to releiss and skaythles keip ye said Robert mure of Cauldwell his airis and assignars, of all costis skaythis and damage yat may follow yairupon, be yis our obligement, subscrivit with my hand at ye Cauldwell, ye 26 day of Februarie ye zeir of god 1581 yeiris, befor yir witnes: Alex^r Cunninghame of Aikit, Alex. Cunninghame burges of Irvin, and Thomas Spens servand to ye said Laird of Caldwell, with vthers.

Glencairne.

The friendship between the Glencairn and Caldwell families indicated in this and the following papers must have sprung up very recently. Sir John Mure of

Caldwell, father of Earl James's cautioner, was killed in a feud with the Cuninghams of Glencairn about ten years before, (Introd. Mem. p. 14,) by Alexander Cuningham of Aikett, and others: and an Alexander Cuningham of Aikett is one of the witnesses to this deed. But the two Alexanders were not probably the same person: the one who killed Sir John Mure having himself, not long after, been killed or outlawed in the course of the same feudal contests. 1581.

XIV.

Obleidgment be Caldwell and oyers, my lord Sempills curators, to mentain him and the honour of his family.¹ 1581.

Be it kend till all men be thir present lettres: ws Robert M^r of Caldwell, Archbald Prestoun off Valayfield, and James Prestoun servand to the kings mat^e, master of his hienes cunie, and sone & apperand air to the said Archbald, curatores to Robert lord Sempill: fforsamikell the saidis curatores haweing consideratioun and speciall respect to the weill, honnor, and commoditie of the said lord and the houss of Sempill, and being alwayis veray cairfull thair of: Thairfoir we, and for vther reassonable considerationis, motiwis, & gud and necessarie occasionis moveing uss, be thir presents bindis and obliss ws coiunctlie, ilkane of vss to vtheris, faithfullie, be the treuth and fayth of our bodeis, That in all tyme cuming, during the minoritie & less aige of the said lord, and wnto his lawfull & compleit aige of xxi zeire, we sall set fordwart adwance & procurir, be all meanis possibill, the honno^r weill and comoditie of the said lord & his houss; and we nor naine of vs during the said spaice, sall contract the said lords mareage with ony persoun, do or performe onything concerning the said lord or his houss, ane of vss by ane. Bot all things to be pformit be our comoun consent.

And farther, I the said James prestoun, faithfullie obliss me, apoun my honno^r, That the said robert lord Sempill, during the tyme his

¹ See Introductory Memoir, p. 16.

1581. lordschip sal happine to remaine in my cumpanie, or during the tyme that his lordschip sal happine to mak his residence in the partis of France, Flanderis, or othir forrane partis, the said lord sall nocht contract nor subscribe no wretting, end do nor performe na thing, concerning his lordschip and his houss and leving thair of, but the consent knowlege and assent of the said Robert M^r of Caldwell and Archbald Prestoun my faither.

And we, the saidis Robert M^r of Caldwell and Archibald Prestoun, obliiss us in lyk maner, & promitte wpoun our honnor, that during the tyme ye said lord sall remane in our cumpanie, he sall nocht subscribe ony wrettinge or contracte, do or performe onything concerning his lordship or his hous, but the consent knowlege and assent of the said James Prestoun: Bot all things during the said lordis minoritie to be procedit & peremit be our comoun aduyse and consenttes, sinceirlie according to the weill & honnor of the said lord and his houss. And heirto we faithfullie obliiss uss undir the pane of perjurie & defamatioun perpetuall; oblessand uss never to cum in the contrair heirof directlie or indirectlie, as we sall answer in goddis presens at his generall judgement: q^rin giff we or ony of uss failleis to ane vthir, we ar content to be comptit perjurit & defamit perpetuallie, besyde the ordiner paine off the law to be execut wpoun uss for our inexcusabill vntreuth. In witness heirof we haif subscriuit this pnt wth o^r handis att the day of

The zeir of god j^m v^e lxxxi z^{re} befor thir witness.

Robert M^r
of Calduell.
Archbald prestoun
James Prestoun

XV.

Bond of freindship and allyance by James Erle of Glencairne to Robert Lord Semple, Robt. Mure of Cauldwell, Archibald Prestoun of Valleyfield,¹ &c. 1581.

Be It kend till all men be yir present lettres, we James Erle of Glencairne and Kilmawris, &c. That fforsameikle as Robert Lord Semple,

¹ See Introductory Memoir, p. 16.

be ye speciall aduyis and consent of Robert Mure of Cauldwell, Archibald Prestoun of Valeyfeild, and James Prestoun his sone, is to enter in freindschip and allyance¹ with ws, according to certane contractis of marriage past betwix ws and ye said lord, with adwyis of his Curatores; And becaus ye said Robert lord Semple, with consent and assent of his curatores and be yair modificatioun, hes gevin and grantet ane ressonable leving vpoun certane gude consideratiounis to Barbara Prestoun his mother, during all ye dayis of hir lyfytyme, lykas also ye said lord Semple, with aduyis and consent foirsaid, for ye weill and proffeit of his hous and leving, hes committit ye rewill and administratioun of his haill lordschip, rentis, proffettis, and emolumentis yairof, with ye keping of his hous of Castell Semple, to ye said Archibald Prestoun of Valeyfeild his grandsire during his minoritie and less aige: And we ye said Erle of Glencairne, willing ye said Lord Sempill suld nocht alter or annull ony fauor or benefeit grantit to his mother and gniessis, Bot rather yat he suld ratifie obserue and fullfill ye samyn, that ye samyn may tak effect in all pointis; And lykwyis for dyvers gratitudis, guide servis, and ple sseris, done to ws be ye said Barbara Prestoun, Robert Mure of Cauldwell now hir spous, and ye saidis Archibald Prestoun and James Prestoun his sone: Thairfore to be bindin and obleist, and be ye tennor heirop bindis and obleiss ws our airis and assignayis, To warrand acquyet and defend to ye said Barbara Prestoun, mother to ye said Lord Semple, and ye said Robert Mure of Cauldwell now hir spous for his interiss, all infestmentis, richts, or titillis quhatsumevir, maid to hir of ye yeirlye rent and leving modifeit and grantit be ye said lord with aduyis of his curatoris and freindis, furth of ye landis and teyndis of Glassfurde, or ony vthir pairt of ye said leving and lordschip of Semple during all ye dayis of hir lyfytyme, ffrom all revocatioun, restitutioun, agane calling, or reducioun, intentit or to be intentit be ye said lord be ressonne of his minoritie and less aige,

¹ This, with some further allusions in the sequel, would seem to imply the betrothal of the young lord to a member of the Earl's family. But this Lord Sempill married Lady Anne Montgomerie, daughter of the Earl of Eglinton; the original contract of which marriage, dated 1583, is in the Caldwell charter chest.

1581. or from ony vthir caus quhatsumevir ; and als, sall caus ye said Robert lord Sempill ratifie and approif all ye saidis instrumentis, richtis, and tittles, maid to hir as said is, at his perfeit age of 21 yeiris ; sa yat ye said Barbara and hir said spous may peceablie bruik, ressaif, vplift, and intromet with her said leving, without ony impediment during all ye dayis of her lyfetime.

And siclyk we bind and obleiss us and oure aires, to warrand acquyet and defend to ye said Archibald Prestoun of Valeyfeild, the letter of factorie maid to him be ye said Robert lord Sempill, with aduyis and consent of his curatoris foirsaidis ; grantand to ye said Archibald ye administratioun reull and intromissioun of ye said lordis leving, haill rentis, stedingis, rowmes, teyndis, and possessionis, with ye proffettis and emolumentis of ye same, during all ye yeiris of ye said lordis minoritie and less aige ; with ye keping of ye hous of Castell Sempill, without ony revocatioun or agane calling of ye said lord directlie or indirectlie ; Sa yat ye said Archibald may peaceablie vplift resaif and intromet with ye haill rentis and proffettis of ye said leving and lordschip, ay and quhill ye said lord be of perfyit age of 21 yeiris. Lyik as we obleiss ws to mainteane and defend to our power ye said Archibald in possessioun of ye said Factory, aganis all utheris quha sal happin to trouble or molest him yairin ; Provyding yat ye said Archibald mak compt and rekoning yeirlie of his intromissioun of ye saidis rentis and proffettis to ws ye said James erle of Glencairn, Andw Maister of Sempill, Robert Mure of Cauldwell, James Prestoun fear of Valeyfeild, or ony thrie of yame. And siclyk sall deliuer ye said hous of Castell Semple to ye said lord, sa sone as he sall compleit ye bands of matrimonii in maner specifeit in ye said contract of mariage.

Attoure we bind and obleiss ws our aires and assignayis, to content and pay to ye said Robert Mure, Archibald Prestoun of Valeyfeild, and James Prestounne his sone, the sowme of ane thowsand merkis money of yis realme at ye feist of witsonday nixtocum, in ye year of god ane thowsand fyve hundreth four scoire yeiris, to be vsit at yair pleasure. Provyding alwayis nethir of ye saidis contractis of mariage tak effect, and

yat ye said lord Sempill performe not his allyance with ws, bot yat ye 1590.
 samyn failzie ather be defalt or deceis of ye said lord Semple, in yat cais
 ye saidis Robert, Archibald, and James, to refound agane to ws ye said
 sowme of ane thowsand merkis. And heirto we bind and obleiss ws
 faithfullie our aires and assignayis. And for ye mair securitie we are
 content and consentis yat the samyn be actit and registrat in ye buikis of
 our souerane lordis counsale, and decernit to haif ye strenth of ane de-
 creit of ye lordis yairof, with executoriallis to pas yairvpoun in forme as
 effeirs. In witnes of ye quhilk thing we haif subscrivit yir presentis
 with our hand att the day of the yeir of god
 ane thowsand fyve hundreth foure scoir ane yeiris befoir yir witnesses:
 M^r Johne prestoun younger aduocat, Johnne Lyndesay of Blakstholme,
 James Hervie notar public, and Alex^r Frew, with vtheris diuers.

James erle of Glencairne
 M^r Jhone Prestoun yownger witnes
 Johnne Lyndesay of Blakstholme witnes
 James Hervie witnes in ye premisses
 Alexander Frew witnes

XVI.

King James the Sixth to the Laird of Caldwell.—Holyrood House, 1 Oct. 1590.

To our richt traist freind the Laird of Caldwell.

Richt traist freind we greit you hertlie weill. Having directit our
 other lettres unto zou of befoir, desyring zou, according to the custome
 observit of auld be our maist nobill Progenitours in sic caises, to haif di-
 rected hither to the Queine our Bedfallow ane haiknay, for transporting
 of the Ladeis accompanying hir; Quhareuponn we, uponn zour stay,
 haif tane occasionn to mervell; Zit, thinking to try forder the conceipt
 quhilk we haif of zour affectionn in furtherance of sic honnorable adois

1591. as ony wayis concerne ws, We are movit as of befor to visie zou be thir presentis, Requeisting zou maist effectuuslie to deliver and direct hither with this berair ane haiknay, to quhom we haif gevin our comissionn for the samyn effect. In doing quhareof ze will do ws richt acceptable pleasour, to be rememberit in ony zour adois quhare we may gif zou pruf of our remembrance of zour gud weill accordinglie. Otherwise, uponn the informationn we haif ressavit of sic as ze haif, we will caus the reddiest ze haif be taine be our aucturity and brocht in till ws. Hoping rather ze will do zour dewitie benevolentlie, Thus luikeing that our desire tending to the custome observit of auld in sic caises sall be satisfet and the be-raise not retorne empty, We comit zou to the protectioun of God, Frome Haliruid hous the fyrst day of October 1590.

James R.

XVII.

From the same to the same.—Falkland, May 29, 1591.

To our richt traist freind the Laird of Caldwell.

Richt traist freind, we greit zou hartlie wele; Having disponit the Esheatie of James and Mr Williame Hallis, sonis to umquhill Adam Hall of Fulbar, denuncet our Rebellis and fugitives from our lawis for the lait slauchter¹ of umquhill Johnne Montgomerie of Scottistunn, In favour of our servitours Johnne Steuart of Roisland and Williame Steuart vallat of our Chalmer,—We understand the principale thing belonging our saids Rebellis, to consist in certane byrun anuellis restand awand to

¹ A Remission for this "slauchter" was afterwards granted by the king to the same James and William Hall, on the 8th July 1595; and the document containing it is still in the possession of their descendant John Hall Maxwell, Esq. of Dargavel. According to local tradition, the ghost of the slain laird of Scotstoun still haunts the dwelling of his enemy's descendants, now the old mansion house of Dargavel near Bishopton; and the manifestations of the spectre, on appropriate occasions, are at least as well attested by respectable eyewitnesses as in other similar cases.

our traist cusing the Lord Ross of Halkett, of the sowme of ane thow- 1591.
 sand punds, quhilk thare said umquhill father had uponn his landis and
 heretage to the behuiff of the said Mr Williame. And knawing that
 your gude advise and moyane may work meikle at the handis of our said
 Cousing, quhom with ze ar sa tender and freindlie, in furtherance of our
 saids servitours in this mater, We have taikin occasioun verray earnestlie
 and effectuuslie to requeist and desire zou, that ze will perswad and move
 our said cusing sa far as in zou lyis to mak pament to our saidis servi-
 tours of the byrun anuellis of the said sowme restand in his handis, and
 satisfie thame at leist sa thareanent, as thai be not forceit to entre in pro-
 ses of law with him for the samyn ; as ze will do ws verray thankfull and
 acceptable pleasour. Sa luiking that ze will endevore all the gude meanis
 ze can in furtherance of our servitours herein for our cause, and resting
 to zour ansour quhat we may luik for thareanent, We comit zou to God
 from Falkland the 29th day of Maij 1591.

James R.

XVIII.

The same to the same.—Holyrood House, Nov. 1591.

Rex.

We for certane causes and considerations moving ws, haif relevit, and
 be thir presentis relevis, Robert Mure of Cauldwell of his present waird
 appointit be ws to him be eist edge Buckline bray ; And hes limitat
 and limitatis the boundis betwix Corstorphin and the place of Coittis
 pertaining to Clement Kincaid, for the said Robertis remaining and aby-
 ding during our will. Subscryvit with our hand at Halyrudehous the
 day of November 1591.

James R.

XIX.

The same to the same.—1591.

Rex.

1591. We for dyverss guid respectis and considerationnis moveing ws, be the tennour hereof givis and grantis licence to our weilbeloveit Robert Mure of Cauldwell, To depairt and pas furth of this realme to the pairtis of France, Flanders, Ingland, Italie, Spane and wtheris bezond sey, for doing of his honest and lauthfull effairis, thare to remane for the space of zeiris efter the dait heiroyf. And willis and grantis that he tharethrow, dureing his said remaining and pasing furth of our realme, sall incur na pane, harme, skaith, nor danger, in his personn landis nor guidis; Nor sall be callit, accusit, convictit, molestit, or in any wyiss persewit tharefore dureing the said space. Dureing the quhilk space we haif takin, and be thir presentis takis the said Robert Mure of Cauldwell his men, tennentis, servandis, and dependers, under our special protectionn maintenance defence and saifgaird, to be unhurt, unharmit, untru-billit, molestit, or in ony wyis persewit; Tagither with all and sundrie his landis, heretages, takis, stedingis, rowmes, possessionnis, in the law and by the law, notwithstanding quhatsumever our actis, statutis, lettres, or proclamationnis speciale or generale, maid or to be maid in the contrair; Anent the quhilk and all panes conteinit tharuntill we dispens be this presentis; Dischargeing tharefoir all and sundrie our Justices, Justice Deputis, tresaurer, advocatis, and all wtheris Juges, officers, and ministers of our lawis, of all calling, accusing, unlawng, trubilling, molesting, or in ony wyis proceiding agains the said Robert Mwre and his foirsaidis for the caus above specifeit, dischargeing thame thairof and of thair office in that pairt; Provyiding the said Robert Mwre behaiff himself dewtiefullie, and do na attempt nathing in hurt and prejudice of ws our auctority and present Religionn within our realme, dureing the space foirsaid of his remaineing furth thairof.

James R.

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XXI.

King James the Sixth to Robert Mure of Caldwell.—Holyrood House, June 29, 1600.

Rex.

1600. Forsamikill as we, understanding Robert Mure of Caldwell to have satisfieit and fulfillit the conditionns injoinieit be ws to have beine perfyittit be him to Johnne Red¹ in Kitoksyid, Thairfoir we ar content, and gevis full licence and libertie to the said Robert Mure of Caldwell, to gang and repair quhair and in quhat place and boundis within our realme best pleisis him; And declairis the act of Counsell maid be him and his cautioners for remaneing within the boundis of Edinburgh and Cannon-gait, till the satisfacione of the said Johnne, fullilie satisfieit; and exoners the said Robert Mure of Caldwell and his cautioners of the samyn, and of all penaltie conteinit thareintill for ever. Quhaireanent thir presentis sall be to the said Robert Mure and his cautioners ane sufficient war-rand; Subscryveit with our hand at Halyruidhous the last day of Junij 1600.

James R.

XXII.

Acknowledgement by John Reid of Kittochside of satisfaction done to him by Robert Mure of Caldwell.²—Edinburgh, July 2, 1600.

I Johnne Reid in Kittoksyde, be the tennor hereof grante me to have ressavit fra the handis of Robert Mure of Cauldwell the soume of fyve hundred merks usuall money of yis realme, in parte of payment

¹ See Introductory Memoir, p. 14.

² See No. XXI.

and satisfacioun of ane decreit obtenit be me befor his majestie and 1600. lords of secreit counsill agains the said R^t Mure of Cauldwell. And als I grant me be the tenor herof, to haiv ressaivit fra the said Ro^t ane obligatioun subscriyvit be him and certaine otheris his cautioners, Contein- ing the soume of ane thowsand and fyftene merkis money forsaide, In compleit payment and satisfacioun of all soumes of money, guidis, geir, cornis, cattell, and otheris quhatsumevir, contenit in the said decreit, and ordanit to be payit to me yrby: Quhilk is of the dait the day of Junij last by past. And thrfore I grant and confer the samyn decreit, togidder wth ane act of secreit counsall qrby ye said R^t is oblist to remane in warde wⁱⁿ y^e bund^{is} of Edi^r and Cannongait ay and q^u he had fulfillit certane conditiounis yrin specifyit, To be satisfeit and ful- fullit in all pointis. Lyke as I, be y^e tennor heirop, exoneres quitclames and dischargis the said Ro^t Mure of ye said soume of fyve hundred mks money forsaide in satisfacioun of ane p^t of y^e said decreit. As als wa I exoner and discharge y^e said Ro^t of all othir heidis and claussis contenit in y^e said act and decreit, specialie anent y^e delyverie to me of y^e said obligatioun conteneand the forsaide sowme of ane thowsand and fyftene mks; And discharges the said dewtie and act, and all executioun with all y^t might or may follow yrupoun for evir. But providite always, to me and my aires, to use executioun aganis the said Ro^t Mure of Cauld- well and his Cautioners or y^e aires, for payment to us of y^e said sowme of ane thowsand and fyftene mks contenit in y^e said bond and obligatioun, and that his providit discharge be warrandice to y^e said obligatioun and ordiner executioun quhilk may follow y^eupoun.

And for y^e mair securitie I am content and consentis thir pre- sents be actit and registrat in ye buiks of counsall, to remaine ther ad futuram rei memoriam; And constitutis my proct^r in uberiore forma per written decreit; Be thir presents subscriyvit wth my hand at Edin^r, the second day of July the yeir of God M. and sex hundred yeirs. Before y^e witness: Adam Boyd sonne of Thomas Lord Boyde; Lawrence Scott writer in Edin^r; Robert

1600. Montgomerie, merchant burges there; and John Maxwell in Potterhill,
w^t others . . . Ruthven writter of the Discharge.

Johne Reid with my hand at the pen, led be the
Nottar underwritten at my comand, becaus I
can nocht wryte myself.

Ita est Johannes Belsches no^{rius} publicus, de man-
dato dicti Joannis Reid scribere nescientis ut
asseruit, teste manu propria.

Ita est Andreas Dalrympell, et notarius publicus et
testis, in premissis rogatus et requisitus.

Ada Boyd witnes.

Laurence Scott witnes.

R. Montgomerie witnes.

Johne Maxwell witnes.

XXIII.

King James the Sixth to the Laird of Caldwell.—Falkland, 22d July.

To our traist freind the Larde of Caldwell.

Traist freind we greit zou weill. Understanding that our weill be-
lovit Robert Archbischope of Glasgw is to repair and travell to the
visitation of all kirkis within the boundes of his dyocis, for ordour taking
and reformatioun of abuses within the samyn according to his dewitie
and charge: We have thairfoir thought gude, maist effectuouslie to re-
queiste and desyir zow to accompany assist manteine and concur with
him in all thingis requisit, tending to gude ordour and reformatioun of
all enormiteis, within zour bondes and parochin; And to withstainde all
sic as ony way wald seame to impeid or hinder him in that behalf; As
ze will gif pruif of zour gude affectioun to our service, and do us accepta-
ble pleisour. Thus we comit zou to God. From Falkland the 22d day
of Julij.

James R.

XXIV.

Dr. Burges' Derection aganst the Plague, 1636.

12 Apryll 1645: This copied of a paper given to my wyff be my brother Craighall.¹

Tak three muschkeens of Malvosie, and ane handfull of red sage, 1636. & a handfull of rew, and boyll them till a mutchkeen be wasted; Then straine it & sett it over the fyre againe; then put thereunto ane pennie-worthe of long pepper, half ane of ginger, and ane q^rter of ane ounce of nuttmegges, all beatten together; then let it boyl a litle, & put therto fyve pennyworth of mithridat and two of treacle, & a qu^rter of a mutch-keen of the best angelick water.

Keep this all y^r lyfe, above all bodlie Treasures. Tak it alwayes warm both morning & evening, ane half spoonfull if ye be in healthe, & one or two if ye be infected; & sweet therupon.

In all the plague tyme (under God) trust to this; for ther was never man woman nor chyld that this deceived.

This is not onlie for the comon plague wh^{ch} is called the Seek-nesse, but alsoe for the small pockes, missells, surffete, and diverse other deseases.

[This copied of a Paper found in my Boxchamber, at the desyr of Besse.

13 Jan^r 1662.]

² For the right honorable
Sir George Mowatt
of Bucholly,
These.

¹ Sir John Hope, probably, of Craighall: Lord of Session in 1632, and a member of Cromwell's Scottish Parliament in 1653.

² So addressed on the outer Envelope. For the connexion between the Caldwell or Glanderstone. and Mowatt families, see Introductory Memoir, p. 27.

1659. Two other specimens of Scottish medical science in the seventeenth century may here be appropriately added, though not in chronological order.

XXV.

The Receipt of the Powder of Sympathie, from Alex^r Keythe, 24 Nov. 1659.

Take of asphodell Romano, and sett it under the sone in the Caniculare dayes, till it become in whyte ashes or lyke whyt powder. That done, put it in a boxe. Then to applye: Tak the blood or matter of the wound, on a cleane linning, and lay on a little of the powder to the blood or mater; & keep the cloathe in a boxe, qu^m it may nether gette muche cold nor too muche heat. This done, dresse the wounded persone everie day once, and keepe alwayes linning cloathes above the wound. But let no linning cloathe which hath been used or worne by anie woman com neare the powder or wounded persone. Observe this secreet, & keepe it to yourselfe.

XXVI.

Dr. Johnstoune to the Laird of Glanderstoun. Directions for Margret Polick.
Pasley Oct^r 28, 1692.

Sir

The bearer labours under the common weakness of being now more feard y^a is just, As she was formerlie a little too confident in her own conduct. The spinal bon head hath never been restor'd intirly, qth will make her sensible all her days of a weakness in a descent; but will be freed from all achin paines if she nightly anoint it wth the following oyl, viz.

Take a littl fatt dogg, take out only his puddings, & putt in his bellie 4 ounces of Cumingseed; rost him, and carefullie keep the drop-

ing, qrin boyl a handfull of earth wormes quhill they be leiklie; then lett 1642.
it be straind and preservd for use, as said is.

My humble duetie to your Ladie. I am

Glanderstoune

your most humble servitor

Johnstoune.

XXVII.

James Viscount Claneboys to Will^m Mure of Glanderstone—12th April 1642.

Good Brother,

I have sent you by this gentleman, Mr. Hogg, a Bond for yo^r hundred and thirty-two pound, and a Note for some money whiche you layd out about the Chappell.¹ I have sent you alsoe a Counterbond for your securitie for the Musquets,² all w^{ch} are pfitted & w^{ch} you will receive from him. I have written allsoe to my Lord Chancellor, that in regard of our troubles heere w^{ch} disables us for soe speedy payme^t as the Bond imports, that I may have a longer time upon Consideration for the forbearance.

I heard by Tweedy that some foolish lying reporte of my death put you & my Sister & yo^r ffamily in great anguish. Though I thank God I be readie for Death at all times, yet I do not love to have my freinds put in greife with the lying reports w^{ch} some well affected to us are readie to broach without any ground. I heare Rob^t Rosse was a speciall venter of it here, as a thing certaine & certainly receaved from his man & his sonne heere; who hath been upon some practises to draw in S^r James Montgomerie upon my Lands with his Regiment, & to trouble the rest of the people, & hath been very slow to pay me my Rent, w^{ch} is very needfull in this time, But were not slow to give to others gratis. I desired a Curtesie at Rob^t Rosse w^{ch} I well deserved, and w^{ch}

¹ See Introductory Memoir, p. 24.

² See No. XXVIII.

1642. hee to avoid raised up the lye; He might have refused it in a fairer fashion. It is like enough his Sonnes will have Cause to repent their ill Carriage to me; for himselfe I will say nothing, but that I meritted better at his Hands. I shall not need to write anything of our estate heere, knowing that this bearer & your sonnes lettres will ease me in all that. To which for the present I must refer you.

Yo^r sonne James is a Captaine of my Regim^t, and in truth deservedly both for valor and understanding. Hee hath chosen all his officers of his owne name.

My Regm^t is like to be drawne out into the fieilde shortly, and will require Collors for the several Captains, w^{ch} must be as other Collors are, of red and white. I pray you send me ffortie ells of Taffata Sarsenet, such as will not run & scatter in the threads for thinnes, nor will not frett by stiffnes. Four ells of it would be alltogither white; and the other six & thirty, the one halfe of it white & the other halfe red.—Let it be handsomly wrapt up & delivred to Rob^t Tweedie's boy to bring unto me, unles you find a surer Carryer, or that Rob^t Tweedie's brother in lawe send over a Man.¹

The Barque with the Armes² touched upon the shoare heere, & by contrary winds was driven back againe. I pray God send her safe hither; wee wonderfully want her. Further I will not trouble yo^r with at this present, but only to entreat my Sister that shee will not be troubled with any foolish lyes she shall heare of my death, or of any disaster unto us; for I thank God I never better brooked my health, and God hath been pleased to favor us with much successe against the Rebell. God allmightie have all you & us in his Keeping.

Yo^r verie loveing Brother

J. Claneboys.

Killileagh

12 Aprill 1642.

¹ That an Irish general officer should send to Edinburgh or Glasgow for military equipments of this description, rather than to Dublin or some English port, seems to indicate a more flourishing state of trade in Scotland at this epoch than is usually supposed.

² See No. XXVIII.

In addition to what has been stated in pp. 24 seq. of the Introductory Memoir, 1642. some historical notices, derived it is believed from authentic sources,¹ are here subjoined of the persons or transactions alluded to in this letter and in the ensuing document.

The two principal leaders of the Scotch colonies settled in Ireland about the beginning of the 17th century, were Ayrshire gentlemen, natives of places in the immediate neighbourhood of Caldwell. The one was Sir Hugh Montgomerie of Broadstone in the parish of Beith, a cadet of the House of Eglinton, and afterwards Earl of Mount Alexander. The other was James Hamilton of Dunlop, afterwards Viscount Claneboys, writer of this letter. The following were the circumstances which led to their settlement and promotion in Ireland.

When James VI. succeeded to the throne of England, among the Scottish courtiers who accompanied him to London were two Ayrshire knights; Sir Hugh Montgomerie already mentioned, and Sir James Fullerton. About that time Con O'Neill, a powerful Chieftain of the north of Ireland, gave an entertainment to his friends and dependants, at Castlereagh one of his seats in the neighbourhood of Belfast. In the course of his hospitalities the stock of liquor in his cellars began to run short, and a party was sent into the town for a fresh supply. They there became involved in a dispute with the excise or military; which, after some skirmishing in the streets, ended in a general affray between the Clan O'Neill and the government troops, in which the O'Neill's were defeated and dispersed. Con was arrested, pronounced guilty of levying war against the king, and lodged in Carrickfergus prison.

The intelligence of this adventure reached the opposite coast of Scotland at a time when Sir Hugh Montgomerie was on a visit to his property of Broadstone. He was a man of bold and ambitious spirit, which he had displayed in many previous enterprises in different parts of Europe, but hitherto without much substantial improvement of his own lot in life. Ireland was at this time considered a favourable field for profitable adventure; and Sir Hugh took prompt measures for availing himself of the opportunity which O'Neill's disaster appeared to offer of pushing his fortune in that direction. Having procured a small vessel in one of the neighbouring ports, with a few trusty followers he crossed the channel, succeeded in getting possession of Carrickfergus Castle, and brought O'Neill back with him to his own residence at Broadstone. He here represented to his guest the desperate position in which he was placed by his collision with the English government; himself a fugitive and outlaw,—his property in daily risk of confisca-

¹ "Montgomerie manuscripts," published at Belfast in 1830.

1642. tion. He then made offer of his interest with the king in procuring a pardon, on condition of one-half of the forfeited estate being made over to him for his pains, the other half being restored to O'Neill. The unfortunate chieftain, as a choice of evils, agreed to this arrangement. Sir Hugh then posted to London; where he had no difficulty in persuading the king to ratify the bargain, on condition that the land acquired by Sir Hugh should be planted with British Protestants.

In the sequel the king mentioned what he had done to Sir James Fullerton, and asked him whether he did not consider it a very politic step. Sir James, who happened to be a great friend of Mr. Hamilton, then agent for the English government at Dublin, used the freedom of answering that he thought his majesty had acted rather hastily; that O'Neill's estates were very large; that they would afford abundant provision for three lordships; and that his majesty had another faithful Scottish servant, Mr. Hamilton, who had been long and usefully employed in Irish affairs without having yet obtained any adequate remuneration. He therefore suggested that the property should be divided into three portions; one for Sir Hugh, one for Hamilton, the remainder for O'Neill. This arrangement pleased the king still better than the previous one. It was carried into effect, and both the favourites were invested with their Irish estates. Both proved loyal and zealous servants of the crown in Ireland, while frequently, as was natural, engaged in quarrels with each other, to which allusion occurs in the above letter. Both were diligent and successful in their efforts to plant Scottish settlers in their territory. In reward of their services, Hamilton was created Viscount Claneboys, and Montgomerie Earl of Mount Alexander. A list, still preserved,¹ of the friends and retainers present at the funeral of the Earl of Mount Alexander, comprises names belonging to most of the good families in the County of Ayr; and Viscount Claneboys, in this letter, describes one squadron of his regiment as entirely officered by gentlemen of the same name as his brother-in-law Glanderstone.

XXVIII.

Bond relative to the arms referred to in No. XXVII.

At Edinburghe the tuentie sexte day of Januar MDC fourtie tua yeires. In presence of ye Lordis and utheris Comissioneris appoyntit

¹ Montgomerie MSS. above cited.

for the comoun burdingis of this kingdome, Comperied M^r James Baird 1642. advocat, pror for Williame Muire of Glanderstoun, and Robert Twedie servitor to y^e Vicount of Clandebuyes in Ireland, and gave in the Bond underwritten, desireing ye same to be insert & registrat in ye saids Comissioneris yair buikes, to have the strenth of ane decreit, with lettres and executioun to be decreit y^e upon in maner yrin contained; The whilk desire the saidis Comissioneris thought ressonable; And thairfor hes ordained and ordaines: The said Bond to be insert and registrat in yair saidis buikis, decernes ye same to have ye strenth of y^e decreit, and ordaines lettres & executiouns to be direct yrupoun in manner specifit yrintill, wrof the tennor followis.

Be it kend till all men be yir pn^t lettres, We Williame Mure of Glanderstoun, and Robert Twedy servitor to ye Vicount of Clandebuyes in Ireland; Forsameikle as by order and warrand from ye Comissioneris We have resavit from Colonell Alexander Hamiltoun generall of y^e artilziery, furth of y^e comoun magazine of y^e said kingdome, The number of four hunderth muskets with yair bandeleires at ten pundis ye peice to be payit at Witsunday next,—Thairfor we be yir pntis Binds and obleis us our aires exrs and successores, conjunctlie and severally, to mak thankfull payment of y^e forsaid sowme of ten pundis as y^e liquidat pryce agried upon be us for ilk ane of ye saidis four hundreth musketts with yair bandeleires, extending in all to four thowsand pundis scotis money, To ye saidis comissioneris for ye comoun burdeings, and to yare receiveris in yair names, or any utheris haveing yair warrand for yat effect; and yat within ye burghe of Edinburghe Betwixt ye dait heirop and ye and of Witsunday next, but langer delay; Togither with ye sowme of four hundreth pundis of liquidat expenses in caise of failzie; Togither with y^e wrent and profit of y^e said principall sowme, Conforme to y^e act of parliament, sua lang as y^e samyn shall remaine unpaid after y^e terme of payment abovewritten. Provydeing, yat if betwixt the last day of Marche next we cane really deliver back again to y^e said magazine at Ed^r or Leith the saidis four hundreth muskets with yair bandeleires in als gude caise as we have now resavit the same, In yat caise

1644. we and our forsaidis to be frie of y^e payment of y^e pryces yrof abovewrit-
ten and of yis present Bond and of all yat may follow yrupon. And for
the mair securitie we ar content & consent thir pnts be insert & registrat
in ye saids Comissioneris yair buiks, to have y^e strenth of ane decreit,
That lettres and execution of horneing on ten dayes and nyts necess^r may
pas heirupon in forme as effeires. And constitutes M^r James Baird ad-
vocat Our procurator for remitting decrate.

In witnes qrof we have subscrivit thir presentis with our hands,
written be William Merschell servitor & Robert Hepburne advocat Clerk
to y^e said Comissioneris, At Edinburghe, y^e twentie sext day of Januar
MDC fourtie twa yeires, Befor thir Witness: Gavin Blair of Halylie;
Captaine Robert Blare his sone; and y^e said Williame Merschell; & is sub^t:
W^m Muire, Robert Twedie, Gavin Blair witnes, R^t Blair witnes, W Mer-
schell Witnes.—Extractum de libris actorum dict. Comissionariorum
per me

Rt Hepburne.

The following Numbers, XXIX—XXXIV., embrace, slightly abridged, the
Factory accounts of the estate of Caldwell, during the minorities of James and
William Mure 1644—1654, by Hew Mure (their uncle) "Tutor of Caldwell, and
Thomas Robieson, factor."

In the original book the various items of expenditure are set down, without
distinction, according to their dates. It has been thought advisable here to arrange
them under the separate heads of Personal and Domestic expenses, Charges on the
Estate, Law expenses, and Interest of Debts.

XXIX.

PERSONAL AND DOMESTIC EXPENSES.

1644—1647.

Item payit to y^e Lard of Rowallan for y^e umquhile lard of Cauldwell's¹
interteinment and uthir furnishings to him 160 18 0

¹The previous minor, Robert Mure, deceased in 1644; elder brother of James the
present minor. See Introd. Memoir, p. 18, seq.

Item payit to Johne Wylie in Nethertoun for ane horss pryce to James Mure ¹	83	6	8	1647.
Item for ane pair of spurs and brydill bit to James Mure	1	16	0	
Item to ye guidman of Cauldwell ² for ane horss to James Mure	133	6	8	
Item to the bairne William ³ at ii. several times	2	8	0	
Item to James at iii. sindrie tymes	8	8	0	
Item in Jan. ii. 1647 for ane horss furnishing, ane sadle and cloath, to the lard's horss	17	10	0	
Item to Johne Wilson for four bolls corne to y ^e lard's horss, 1646	24	0	0	
Item for three firlots of corne forder, 1646	4	10	0	
Item for ane pair of balling bodyes to Eupheam Mure in 1646	4	10	0	
Item for 17 elnes of sarge to Eupheam and Jean Mure ⁴ bought in Edin ^r at 4 lib y ^e elne	68	0	0	

1647.

Item in Merche 1647 for fyve elnes of Londoun claithe, for to be claithes to y ^e laird, at 12 lib ye elne, inde	60	0	0	
Item for four ounce of silver and gold perrelling to his claithes, at 6 lib the ounce	24	0	0	
Item four dozane of silver and gold buttounes to his claithes, at 20 ss. the dozane	4	0	0	
Item for ane cloak buttoune	1	10	0	
Item for 3 quarters of silver and gold louping to ye doublet neck	1	4	0	
Item ane quarter and ane half qrter of Frenshe taffettie, at 8 lib the elne,—inde	3	0	0	
Item for vi. quarters of stenting at 10 ss ye elne	0	15	0	
Item for 4 elnes of Northland tueill at 14 ss ye elne	2	16	0	
Item for twa elnes plying to lyne his breicks	1	12	0	
Item for pocketts, buists, neck, and strings	2	0	0	
Item for making the haill suitt of claithes and drink silver	8	4	0	
Item for ane ruch hatt with a taffettie pock	8	8	0	
Item for another demie hatt, w th hatt band and pock	16	0	0	

¹ The present minor, styled "lard" in the sequel.

² Caldwell of Little, or Wester Caldwell.

³ The younger brother of James, the present laird, who succeeded to the estate on the death of the latter in 1654.

⁴ Sisters of the laird; the former afterwards Lady Glanderstone.



1648. Item for vi elnes of ribens at 8 ss ye elne	2	8	0
Item for 10 elnes of ribens to his claithes at 8 ss the elne	4	0	0
Item for twa elnes of Holland claith to be sockheids at 5 merks the elne	6	13	4
Item for ane sword w th hatched gairds to y ^e lard	20	0	0
Item for ane pair of gloves to ye lard	0	12	0
Item for ane sword belt to the laird	4	10	0
Item for ane pair of gray buitts and a pair of gray shoine, with twa elnes ribens to his shoine	13	10	0
Item in drink silver	0	12	0
Item for rantaring his cloak	1	10	0
Item for 4 elnes of Tours waltings to his claithes	0	16	0
Item for ane night cap of pan velvett ¹ w th silver lace	6	0	0
Item for ane pair of knyves to y ^e lard	0	12	0
Item for ane pair of sweit cordiphant ² gloves	2	8	0
Item for anoyr pair of gloves	1	4	0
Item payit for stra & hay and sum corne to the lards horss in Paslay, 1647	12	15	0
Item delyverit to ye lard at sevrall tymes to keip his purss:— fra mertimes 1646 till Martemes 1647 sex dollors	16	16	0
Item to his brother William	6	13	4

1648.

Item the 2d Febr 1648 delyverit to the lard at directionn of Glander- stoun to keep his purss	8	14	0
Item to his brother W ^m at that tyme	2	18	0
Item to the schoilmaster and doctor at Paslay, at directionn of M ^r Alex ^r Dunlop, for W ^m Mure his Candilmes waidg and offering 1648	11	4	0
Item at that tyme to W ^m Mure to buy his buiks	6	13	4
Item given y ^r efter to buy his buiks	3	0	0
Item 7 feb. 1648, delyverit in Ed ^r to the tutor, to pay Jo ⁿ Lawder merchant in Ed ^r of ane accompt dew to y ^e said Jo ^{ne} Lawder, q ^{ik} was a part of y ^e 1000 merks ordanit be the freinds of the hous			

¹ Probably cloth of velvet, from the Italian Panno di velluto.² A corruption of Cordovan; meaning Cordova or Spanish leather; whence also Cord
vair; Cordonnier.

of Cauldwell y ^t y ^e tutor sould pay to y ^e gudwyfe of Glanders-				1649.
toun, before hir mariage, for hir cloaths	266	13	4	
Item ye 1 st Merche 1648, to the lard to keep his purs	8	11	0	
Item to his brother William	1	10	0	
Item 3 May 1648, to John Vans in Paslay for sklaitts y ^t he bought for				
y ^e place of Cauldwell	92	0	0	
Item y ^t tyme for a bonett to W ^m Mure	1	10	0	
Item in winter 1648 for 4 bolls corne to y ^e lairds horss at 6 lib 13 sh				
4d the boll	26	13	4	

1649.

Item payit at severall tymes to W ^m Mure of Glanderstoun, for sindrie				
debursements for the lard and his brother W ^m fra mertimes 1647				
till Candilmes 1649, conforme to ane fittit compt y ^e of quhilk is				
sett down particularlie in the end of thir compts	401	8	0	
Item to the schoillmaster and doctor in Paslay for W ^m Mure his offer-				
ing and Candilmes waidg 1649, at directioun of M ^r Alex ^r Dunlop	11	12	0	
Item in Apryle 1649, payit to the schoillm ^r and doctor in Paslay, for				
W ^m Mure his quarter waidg fra Candilmes 1649 till May 1649	3	0	0	
Item payit to Joh ⁿ Spreull's wyfe in Paslay, for W ^m Mure his buird-				
ing fra the first October 1648 till the 9 th Febr 1649	45	6	0	
Item the 10 Apryll 1649, for 4 elnes and a half of Frenshe serge at 4				
lib y ^e elne, to be claithes to y ^e lard	18	0	0	
Item for vi. quarters of stenting thairto	0	15	0	
Item for 2 elnes playding to lyne the breicks	1	12	0	
Item for 8 elnes ribens to his claithes at 7 ss ye elne	2	16	0	
Item for neck buists and louping and pocketts	1	16	0	
Item for four dozane silk buttounnes	0	16	0	
Item for ane q ^{ter} and ane half of taffetie	3	0	0	
Item for fyve elnes of silk perrelling to his claithes at 24 ss ye elne	6	0	0	
Item for silk to ye twa suitts of claithes and cloack	2	16	0	
Item for four elnes of Northland tweill to lyne the clathes	2	16	0	
Item for four elnes waltings	0	16	0	
Item for the making of the claithes and drink silver	4	10	0	
Item for ane pair of worsett stockings to y ^e lard	4	0	0	
Item for 2 elnes of Northland tweill to be sokes with threid yrto	1	16	0	
Item for the making of the socks	0	8	0	

1649.	Item for 2 pairs gloves to y ^e laird	1	4	0
	Item payit May 1649, for lining claith to be serks and bands, and othir necessars to y ^e lard and his brother William, which y ^e sister causit furnish to y ^m in Glasgow at sindrie tymes	50	0	0
	Item givin at severall tymes to the lard to keip his purss, fra the 15 febr ^r till the 6 october 1649	43	10	0
	Item givin to his brother William that space	8	0	0
	Item for ane elne of Holland claith to be hand cuiffs to ye lard	4	6	8
	Item to 36 elnes of lining claith to be serks to y ^e lard at 13 sh iii. d the elne	24	0	0
	Item for xii. pairs of band strings	2	8	0
	Item for the making his serks	2	0	0
	Item for ane guilt penner ink horne	0	10	0
	Item for ane silver and gold hatt band	4	10	0
	Item payed for shoeing of the lard's horss fra y ^e 15 of febr ^u till the 6 Octo ^r 1649	8	0	0
	Item for ane pair of cordiphant sweit gloves	2	14	0
	Item for ane pair of spures to y ^e lard	1	4	0
	Item for ane pair of guilt spures to y ^e lard	1	16	0
	Item for ane corsbow to y ^e lard	6	0	0
	Item for ane pistoll to y ^e lard	6	0	0
	Item in expenses at a tryst in Irvin	1	2	0
	Item for ane pair of buitt tops of red claith, and a black braid lace y ^{ro} to, to y ^e lard	2	10	0
	Item for the footting of the lard's blak buitts	2	8	0
	Item for the mending and solling of his gray buitts	0	18	0
	Item to a lad y ^t caryed a lettre to Remforlie to keip y ^e tryst	0	6	0
	Item for silk & waltings, & mending the neck of the lard's gray cloak	1	16	0
	Item for a cloak buttoun to his gray cloak	0	12	0
	Item in August 1649, to Patrick Spreull for mending and theiking of the laigh housses of Caldwell	6	6	0
	Item payed to Jo ⁿ Lauder merchand in Ed ^r , of the hinderend of his compt quhilk was dew to him	252	10	0
	Item for ane horss to ye lard bought at S ^t Luiks fair 1649	366	13	4
	Item to drink silver to Cathkin's man quhen the horss was bought	1	10	0
	Item for ane new sheitt of tyking to ye lard's horss	1	16	0
	Item for ane pair of gloves to ye lard y ^t tyme	0	12	0

Item to ane new sadle w ^t the furnishing to y ^e lard	18	10	0	1650.
Item for shoine to David Pollok the lards man at sindrye tymes	4	0	0	
Item for ane lock and sheild to ye new chalmer dore of Cauldwell	3	2	0	
Item to James Blair for mending the new chalmer dore	0	12	0	
Item for the lard & his mans interteinment, & the keiping of his horss, fra the 15 Febrii till the 6 Octo ^r 1649	400	0	0	
Item for vi. lynnes and vi. great fish heuks to ye lard	5	6	8	
Item for ane nett to y ^e lard	6	0	0	
Item y ^e . . day of Dec ^r 1649 for ane elne and ane half of holland cloathe to be bands for y ^e lard and his brother W ^m	6	10	0	
Item Dec ^r 1649 to Hew Blair in Paslay for cloathe and furnishing to y ^e lard and his brother W ^m , and for making of claithes to y ^m	100	0	0	
Item December 1649 for a pair of buitts to ye lard	10	3	4	
Item brocht in be the tenents when y ^e tutor and the lard was in the Place in 1649, fiftie creills peatts	2	10	0	
Item to Johne Vans' wyf in Paslay for W ^m Mure his buirding fra the 9 Feb ^r 1649 till the 9 Feb ^r 1650	186	0	0	
Item thair was restand awand to the umq ^{le} ladie Cauldwell, at the tyme of hir deceis 500 lib, for y ^e lard and his broy ^r W ^m , and for the lard's man y ^r interteanment, and for y ^r cloathes fra Mert ^e 1647 till Mertimes 1648; qrof the compter payit to Glanderstoun 200 merks, and Adam F'erlie ressavit ane horss fra the lard afterward at 550 merks, q ^{lk} compleitts y ^e 500 lib. Inde payit be the compter,	133	6	8	

1650.

Item the . . day of Jan ^r 1650, payit to Jo ⁿ Herbertsone in Glasgow for claith y ^t was doill claithes to y ^e lard & his broy ^r W ^m to y ^r mother's buriall	53	0	0	
Item 17 Febr 1650, payit for lining claith and sum othir necessars for W ^m Mure at direction of his sister	11	14	0	
Item for a trounk to ye lard, y ^t cam out of Edin ^r , 1650	15	0	0	
Item to the schoill master and doctor in Paslay for W ^m Mure his candilmes offering, at direction of Glanderstoun, at Candilmes 1650	8	16	0	
Item . . day of Apryl 1650, when the laird was servit air of the lands of Capilrig, for bread, drink, and wyne in Paslay, to y ^e gentlemen yt was on the service	6	13	4	

1650. Item 13 July 1650, to Janet Tod for lining cloath to be serks to ye laird	9	0	0
Item for ane sword to W ^m Mure	6	13	4
Item debursssit at severall tymes for shoine to the lard & his brother W ^m , and for shoine to the lard's man, and for shoill waidges to the shoillm ^r & doctor for W ^m , and in money to the lard & W ^m to keip y ^r purss this last yier, conforme to ane pticular comp ^t befor ye 20 Agust 1650 Inde	60	9	4
Item for ane pair of new buitts, July 1650, to y ^e lard	11	0	0
Item payit at severall tymes to Glanderstoun for the lard himself & his man, y ^r interteinment and the keeping of the lard's horss, fra the begining of October 1649 till the begining of Oct ^r 1650	333	6	8
Item to David Pollok the lard's man, for his fies during the tyme of his service to the lard untill Witsonday 1650	35	13	4
Item when the lard was takin in December 1650, he was rydand on a horss belonging to the lard of Nethir Pollok, quhilk was ane hun- dred pundis pryce; and in respect the Inglishmen tuik the horss fra the lard of Cauldwell: Payit be y ^e compt ^r at directioun of Glanderstoun to y ^e lard of Nethir Pollok 50 lib; so the lard of Ney ^r Pollok lost 50 lib. Inde payit be the compt.	50	0	0
Item when the lards horss was sent away twyss, the first tyme south to Dumfreis, ye next tyme to Kintyre, in expenses & fraught there twa tymes to ye lard's man	7	15	8
Item to Hew Blair for a brydle to ye lard	1	8	0
Item to y ^e lard when he raid to Thorntoun to keep his purss Dec ^r 1650	6	13	4
Item to the schoillmaster in Glasgow, when W ^m Mure entered first to the grammar schoill in Glasgow	5	10	0
Item to the doctor of the schoill at y ^t tyme	1	10	0
Item to W ^m Mure when he went first to Glasgow	2	16	0
Item givin to him at sindrie tymes y ^r efter to keip his purss	4	8	0
Item . . . Merche 1650 to Jo ⁿ Spreull for a hatt to y ^e lard	10	0	0
Item for ane hatt to W ^m Mure	9	8	0
Item for ane hatt string to W ^m	0	18	0
Item in Dec ^r 1650 payit in buiks to Michael Patersone for William	8	13	4
Item payit to Jo ⁿ Lauder merchand in Ed ^r , for twa new cloaks & furnito ^r y ^r to, to ye lard and his brothir W ^m , quh ^k y ^e Ingliashmen tuik fra y ^m	90	0	0
Item payet for W ^m Mure the lards brother's buirding, fra the 9 of feb ^r 1650 till the 9 feb ^r 1651	180	0	0

1651.

Item y ^e 17 feb. to the lard to keip his purs	6	13	4	1651.
Item 1 March 1651, to Hew Blair for the lard and his brother to accompt	66	13	4	
Item that day for lining claith to be serks to W ^m Mure, & othirs necessars to him	11	4	0	
Item to y ^e shoillm ^r and doctor in Glasgow for W ^m Mure his candilmes offering, he being victor y ^t year 1651	20	0	0	
Item to Robert Carswell y ^e lards man, for ane years fie fra Witsonday 1650 last till Witsonday 1651	10	0	0	
Item for shoine to him y ^{at} time	3	0	0	
Item for mending y ^e lock of the tour gaitt of Cauldwell, and for naills y ^{to} , quich the Englishmen brak in May 1651	0	14	0	
Item the last of May 1651, payit out for lining claith and sum othir necessars at direction of the guidwyf of Glanderstoun, for the lard and his brother William	13	6	8	
Item 3 Jun. 1651 to y ^e lard to keip his purs	4	0	0	
Item 8 Jun. 1651 to Jo ⁿ Syme for ane horss to y ^e lard	60	0	0	
Item for ane brydle and ane bitt to ye lard's horss	2	2	0	
Item for ane night cap to ye lard,	1	9	0	
Item for ane night cap to W ^m Mure,	1	6	8	
Item the first August 1651, to the lard to keip his purs	4	6	0	
Item that tyme for a pair of new buitts to y ^e laird	11	0	0	
Item for a pair of spurs	0	18	0	
Item for a new saddle to y ^e lard and curple	5	14	0	
Item 28 august 1651, to Hew Blair for the lard and W ^m , for cloath furnishing and making of claithes to y ^m , quich compleitts him of all former compts preceding ye fors ^d 28 August 1651	105	13	4	
Item y ^t day to W ^m Tod, to buy ane pair of shoin to W ^m Mure in Paslay	2	0	0	
Item, yair was at severall tymes layd in be the tenents for the use of the hous of Cauldwell, 15 scoir crealls peitts	15	0	0	
Item to Thomas Parkhill for theiking of the laigh housses of Cauldwell	1	16	0	
Item the 1 Sep ^r 1651 to W ^m Mure to keip his purs	3	2	0	
Item to M ^r Francis Kincaid when W ^m Mure left the gramer schoill	4	18	0	
Item to y ^e doctor y ^t tyme	1	13	4	
Item to W ^m Mure his regent when he ent ^r ed to ye colledge	13	6	8	
Item to the Portter of the Colledge	1	13	4	

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1652. Item 25 Oct ^r 1651 to W ^m Mure to buy coils and candill . . .	2	6	8
Item the 18 th Dec ^r 1651 to W ^m to keip his purss . . .	3	10	0
Item payit to Alex ^r Renfrew, Smith, for shoing the lard's horss fra Octob ^r 1649 till Mertimes 1651, being twa yeirs . . .	4	16	0
Item for ane elne of holland claith to y ^e lard & W ^m . . .	4	6	8
Item 19 Dec ^r 1651, payit to James Hamilton merchand in Glasgow for cloath to be cloakes to ye lard and his broy ^r W ^m , and for furnitor yreto to them, In p ^t of payment . . .	120	0	0
Item payit for buiks to W ^m Mure when he entered the colledge . . .	4	12	0
Item more at that tyme for buiks to him . . .	3	13	4

1652

Item . . . day of feb ^r 1652, for debursments givin out be W ^m Mure conforme to his compt y ^r of . . .	10	7	0
Item payit to Glanderstoun for the laird his interteinment, himself and man, and the keeping of his horss, fra the first of October 1650 till the first of feb ^r 1652, being ane yeir and four moneths Inde . . .	444	9	0
Item Jan ^r 1652 for a new hat and pock to y ^e lard . . .	13	6	8
Item for ane hatt band and thrie elnes of ribens y ^r to . . .	2	8	0
Item for ane pair of glovs to y ^e laird out of Ed ^r . . .	1	16	0
Item pait for W ^m Mure his buirding in Glasgow fra y ^e 9 of feb ^r 1651 to the 9 of feb ^r 1652 . . .	185	0	0
Item payit shoine and slippers to y ^e lard fra y ^e 20 of August 1650 till the first of July 1652 . . .	13	6	8
Item payit for shoine to W ^m Mure that space . . .	16	0	0
Item payit out for washing W ^m Mure his claithes, frae the 9 of feb ^r 1650 till y ^e 9 of feb ^r . 1652, at 30 sh. ilk quarter. Inde . . .	12	0	0
Item 3 May 1652, payit for W ^m Mure his buirding the second quarter in the Colledge . . .	45	0	0
Item 3 May, payit for unbleichit claith to be serks to y ^e lard . . .	7	4	0
Item for playding to be hoyse to y ^e lard . . .	1	17	0
Item for als mikle stuiff to be claithes to y ^e lard . . .	6	7	6
Item y ^r day, for bleichit claith for the laird's use . . .	6	1	0
Item 3 May 1652, for shoine and slippers to W ^m Mure . . .	4	4	0
Item for washing of W ^m Mure his claithes in Glascow for ane quarter of ane yeir fra feb ii. last 1652 . . .	1	12	0
Item givin at sindrie tymes to the lard to keip his purss fra the first of Agust 1651 till June 1652 . . .	27	8	0

Item 7 Jun., to y ^e lard to keip his pursse 8 ^s sterling	4	16	0	1653.
Item 7 Jun. 1652, to W ^m Mure for sindrie debursments qu ^{ik} he deburssit in Glasgow,	6	12	0	
Item for stuffing the lard's saddle	0	8	0	
Item in May 1652, when the lard and his brother, the lard of Over Pollok, and sum oy ^{rs} with them, was at the fishing at Lochlibough, thrie days for y ^r meit and drink y ^t tyme	3	17	0	
Item 23 July 1652 for claith to be serks to W ^m Mure and for some lining claith for his use	8	14	0	
Item the 27 June 1652, for a pair of shoine to W ^m Mure	1	10	0	
Item for claith to be hoyse to him	2	2	0	
Item for a pair of new buitts to W ^m Mure	11	8	0	
Item to W ^m Mure to keip his pursse	1	4	0	
Item for a staff to W ^m that tyme	0	12	0	
Item payit to James Stirling in the Colledge for W ^m Mure his buird- ing untill y ^e . . . day of 1652	60	0	0	
Item the 3 Agust 1652, when W ^m Wallace was maryed, to the lard to keip his pursse	3	18	0	
Item 29 Jun. 1652 to James Hamiltoun in Glasgow for claith and oy ^r furnitor to the lard and his broy ^r W ^m	108	0	0	
Item in Octo ^r to y ^e laird to keip his pursse	5	6	0	
Item to W ^m for his debursments	5	16	0	
Item that tyme for sum lining claith for W ^m Mure his use	4	11	0	

1653

Item y ^e 5 feb ^r . to W ^m Mure to buy him buiks	6	11	0	
Item 8 feb 1653 peyit for clath to be hoys to y ^e lard	2	8	0	
Item y ^e 27 feb ^r to ye lard	3	0	0	
Item . . . day of October, to W ^m Knox tailyeor in Glasgow for W ^m Mure the lards broy ^r , to accompt for work	10	13	4	
Item the fourth October, to W ^m to keip his pursse	2	15	0	
Item the 30 october for a p ^r of buitts to y ^e lard	10	0	0	
Item the xi. Nov ^r to y ^e lard to keip his pursse	3	6	0	
Item to Jo ⁿ Gilmor for soilling the lards buitts, & for mending W ^m Mure's shoine	3	0	0	
Item ye 25 October, to W ^m Mure	11	8	0	
Item for starrop irnes & leathers to the lard	1	5	8	
Item to y ^e lard to give a contributioun for y ^e poor of Glasgow	3	6	0	

1653. Item for a p ^r of stockings to y ^e laird in Edin ^r	4	0	0
Item to Hew Blair in Paslay for y ^e lard and W ^m his brother	22	4	10
Item to Alex ^r Renfrew smith, for 7 stand & ii. new shoin to y ^e lards hors,			
fra Mertimes 1651 till 24 Merch 1653, & for remove	6	0	0
Item to W ^m Mure his regent in the colledge the second year	20	6	0
Item to W ^m Mure himself, 6 Apryle	1	10	0
Item for a bonnett to y ^e lard	1	10	0
Item payit for W ^m his buirding in Glasgow, fra Candilmes 1652 till			
Candilmes 1653, 45 lib ilk qrter, 180 lib; qrof y ^r is 60 lib sett			
down in this compt 1652 alrely, Inde	120	0	0
Item 2 May 1653, gevin to W ^m Mure y ^e lard's brother for sum			
debarments	28	0	0
Item to James Pollok when he went to search and try for the lard's			
hors y ^t was stollen, to bear his charges	2	8	0
Item to Ro ^t Carswell, quhen he sought the lards hors y ^t was stollen			
to bear his chargis	0	12	0
Item the 6 May 1653, payit for cleath for serks for the lard and his			
brother,	6	2	0
Item the 29 May for cleath to be serks to y ^m	8	8	0
Item payit for shoin and slippers for the lard, fra Candilmes 1652 till			
Lambes 1653, being ane year and a half	14	0	0
Item payit for W ^m Mure's buirding fra Candilmes 1653 till Lambes			
1653, being half ane year, 98 lib ilk qrter	196	0	0
Item payit for the lard's own interteinment, fra Candilmes 1652 till			
Lambes 1653, being ane year and ane half	500	0	0
Item the 15th July, to the lard to keep his paras, when he and his			
broy ^r W ^m went to Kintyre	10	0	0
Item 18 Octo ^r 1653, payit out for lining cloath for y ^e lard and his			
brother W ^m , at Luiks fair 1653	32	8	4
Item 2 Sep ^r for ane bonnett to W ^m Mure	1	8	0
Item for 2 pair hoyss to W ^m that tyme	1	5	0
Item 29 October, to W ^m for a pair of shoine	1	10	0
Item y ^e first of December to W ^m to buy shoin and for sum necessaars	2	18	0
Item to W ^m Knox tailyear in Glasgow in compleit payment of all compts			
for the lard and his brother preceeding December 9	14	16	0
Item to y ^e lard himself to give in contribution to a dochter of James			
Mure ane of the sevin brethrein	2	18	0

Item to James Hamiltoun merchand in Glasgow, in accompt for the lard
& his brother W^m, for y^r claithes and furnitor . . . 266 13 4 1646.

1654.

Item the 56 Janii 1654, to W^m Mure for sum debursments givin out be
him conforme to his compt 30 0 0
Item 23 Feb 1654, payit at directionn of the goodwyf of Glanderstoun
for holand cloath and some lining for the lard and his broy^r . . . 13 7 0
Item deburssit be Tho^s Robison at the lards buriall, March 1654,
conforme to ye compt yrof 108 14 8
Item to W^m Hoome, q^{ik} the lard borrowit when his broy^r dyed . . . 100 0 0
Item to the lard himself at thrie tymes in Apryll MDC fifty four . . . 86 19 0

XXX.

CHARGES ON THE ESTATE.

Ane note of Hew Mure his debursments for his pupill.

1644—1646.

Item for my awin charge fra y^e first day of Februi 1645 till y^e last day
thereof, in aggrieing with the tenents and setting down y^e fears at
that tyme, of their fermes
Item for my awin charges fra the first day of Apryll till the 20 day
yereof, in using of warnings and halding of courts before Paske
1645
Item for my awin charges again at Witsonday 1645, being 24 days,
in resaving of y^e rents and calling the warnings befor the Shireff
of Renfrew
Item for my awin charges againe, in lousing of the ladies areistment,
and persewing the tenents and the ladie till the ladie brocht home
the advocacioun, being threttie fyve days; being that tyme twyse
in Edin^r
Item for my awin chargis at Mart^r 1645, in resaving of rents from the
tenents, being in Cauldwell fra the first day of Nov^r till the last
day yreof

1646. Item for my awin chargis fra the eight day of Janii till the xiiii. day of Feb ⁱ in 1846, in setting doun of feirs and halding of courts			
Item for my awin chargis at Witsonday 1646, fra y ^e 27 day of May till y ^e fyftein day of Agust 1646, in settling w ^t y ^e ladie, & resaving of y ^e rents from y ^e tenents, myself being twyse in Ed ^r			
Item for my charges in keeping of my horss and man, fra y ^e first day of Febrii 1645 till yis present tyme			
Item for my awin chargis at yis tyme of Mertimes last by past 1646, fra the 26 No ^r till this pnt day, y ^e 24 Dec ^r 1646			
Item for my horss that I lost at Glasgow be Montrois	£84	0	0
Item payit and delyverit to Jeane Knox Ladie Cauldwell for thrie termes rent conforme to our agriement	1798	0	0
Item payit to y ^e minister of Beith for his teind 1644	33	6	8
Item to Sir W ^m Cochrane for bygaine teinds for the lands of Cowdames	166	13	4
Item allowit to y ^e tenents of y ^e fyve pund land of Knokmaid & Dunyflat, quhat they depursed out for the saids lands for trouping horses furnishit be them, quartering of troupers, & monethlie mantinance, as ther perticlar discharges beirs, and that fra y ^e term of Mertimes 1644 till the sevint day of Agust 1646	233	0	0
Item allowit to y ^e tenents of y ^e ten merk land of Highat Bigert and Ramsheid, quhat they depursed out of the saids lands for trouping horses, monethlie mantinance, &c. and that fra Mertimes 1644 till y ^e 8 of Agust 1646	147	13	4
Item allowit to y ^e tenents of y ^e fyve merk land of Cauldwell fra Mertimes 1644 &c. for quartering of troupers, outreiking of troups horses, and monethlie mantinance as y ^r discharges beirs	131	0	0
Item allowit to y ^e tenents in Dunnyflat & Knockmaid, for monethlie mantinance fra Lambes 1646 till Mertimes 1646	94	10	0
Item allowit to the tenents within the ten merk land of Highat Bigert and Ramsheid for monethlie mantinance fra Lambes 1646 till Mertimes yairefter	116	13	0
Item allowit to y ^e tenents of y ^e five merk land of Cauldwell, fra Lambes 1646 till ye xv. day of December 1646, for monethlie mantinance as y ^r discharges beirs	40	2	0
Item allowit to Robert Stevensone in Holehous, for quhat he payit for quarters to Lanrik's regiment in harvist 1645, by and attour the quarteris abonewryttin	28	0	0

Item delyverit to the Ladie Cauldwell in money victuall and uther necessars, conforme to hir directioun and ane fitted compt maid yrof, dew to hir out of the lands of Cauldwell befor Whitsonday 1647	583	13	0	1649.
Item to the minister of Beith for fyve bollis teind meill for y ^e cropt 1645	33	6	8	
Item intromittit and uplifteit be the lard of Craigie from the tenents of Coudames, two zears ferme 1644 and 1645, extending to 34 bolles meill zearlie at ten merks the boll Inde	453	6	8	
Item for coills to a lyme kill in sumer 1647	9	14	0	
Item to y ^e guidman of Cauldwell for his commissioun wage at y ^e parliament of St Androis ¹	6	13	4	
Item allowit to y ^e tenents of Knokewart for quarterings 1645, being the equall halff of q ^r terings that zeir	33	6	8	
Item allowit to y ^e tenents of Cowdames of y ^r fermes y ^e equall of y ^r mantynance for y ^e cropt 1646	30	7	0	
Item allowit to y ^e tenents of Capelrige, for mantynance outriks and q ^r terings for 1645—1646	133	6	8	
Item givin doune and allowit to y ^e tenents of Capelrige of y ^r rent 1645, becaus of y ^r great losses by James Grahame	153	6	8	
Item allowit to y ^e tenent of Newlands for his great losses by James Grahame of his rent 1645	50	0	0	
Item allowit to y ^e tenent of Newlands for publick burdings, for 1645, 1646, and 1647,	72	0	0	
Item allowit to y ^e tenents of Knokewart in mantynance for 1645 & 1646,	97	0	0	
Item restand in Newlands for thrie preceeding years 1645, 1646, 1647, unpaid; for the quhich when the tenent dyeit of the plague, Glanderstoun tuik course with the relict, and is to be comptable with hir intromissioun	171	13	4	
Item the sd Hew Mure tutor wants of thrie scoir punds sterling money for himself aff the housse of Cauldwell, fra Mertymes 1646 till Mertimes 1649, being thrie zeirs 20 lib sterling ilk zeir, extending to sevin hundreth and twentie punds scots money, q ^r off Thomas Robiesone payit four hundred merks, so that y ^r is yet dewlie restand, qu ^h is now payit	453	6	8	
Item for my charge, my horasse & scrvant, ye space of fyve days, in coming from Cauldwell to Edin ^r for lousing of ane arristment agans y ^e ladie	8	13	4	

¹ See Introduct. Mem. p. 6, Note 2.

1647. This compt hard, seen, and allowit, be the freinds undersubscrivit, at Paslay, this 23 Janii. 1647.

Rowallane.¹ Jane Knox.²

Thomas Robiesone his Discharge of the ferme of the lands of Cauldwell &c. cropts 1646—1654.

Item the compt ^r discharges himself, in paying to the Lady Cauldwell at Mertimes 1647 at y ^e tutors directioun, and y ^t for ane terms rent to hir conforme to hir discharge and agriement betwixt hir and the tutor	100	0	0
Item y ^e compt ^r discharges himself with xxxviii. bolls victnall, payed to y ^e ladie Cauldwell out of y ^e ten merk land of Beith of thair fermes 1647, and payit be the tenents at y ^e tutors directioun at 8 lib the boll Inde	304	0	0
Item payed to the officer ³ for his fies 1647	13	6	8
Item to Jo ⁿ Craig and James Dinsmure for winning lymstanie to be a kill on the Bigerthill, to cast the Place of Cauldwell	10	0	0
Item to the minister at Beith for 5 bolles teind, crope 1646, at vii. lib the boll	35	0	0
Item the compt ^r discharges himself, in allowing the tenents of Dunyflett, at directioun of Glanderstoun & y ^e tutor, y ^e half of y ^r mantynance and publick burthings fra Mertimes 1646 till Mertimes 1647	37	2	0
Item allowit lykwyss at directioun foressaid to the tenents of Highat, Bigert, and Ramsheid, y ^e half of y ^r mantynance &c.	94	8	0
Item allowit to y ^e tenents of the fyve pund land of Knockmaid the thrid part of y ^r mantynance &c.	63	3	4
Item allowit to y ^e tenents of y ^e fyve merk land of Cauldwell at directioun foressaid, y ^r haill mantynance fra Mertimes 1646 till Mertimes 1647, except 16 lib that the tenents payed Inde	99	16	0
Item at the directioun of Glanderstoun and the tutor, to Janet Doughall the lards nursh ane boll meill crop 1647	8	0	0
Item to Margaret Robiesone the old officers wyf ane firlet meill crop 1647	2	0	0
Item to Tho ^s Robiesone for his (factor's) fies 1647, sevin bolls meill crop 1647 at 8 lib y ^e boll	56	0	0

¹ Sir William Mure of, grand uncle of the minor.

² The "Lady Caldwell," dowager, mentioned in the accounts.

³ The Barony officer, or Baron-bailiff, of the Estate.

1648.

Item Nov ^r 1648, payit to the minister at Beith, for ten bolls teind meill for y ^e cropt 1647 and 1648	90	0	0	1648.
Item to Jo ⁿ Wyllie for lymestanis to be a kill at Netherton in summer 1648	10	13	4	
Item for coills to burn that lymekill	8	16	8	
the quhilk lymekill was givin to Jo ⁿ Wilsone in anno 1649, when he agried and tuik the Manis in tak for 12 yeirs				
Item at Mertimes 1648, the compter discharges himself at direction of Glanderstoun in paying for the umquhile ladie Cauldwell quhat was allowit be the tutor to hir out of y ^e lands of Cauldwell, according to the contract betwixt the ladie and the tutor, with advyss of the freinds of the houss of Cauldwell	427	0	0	
Item the compter discharges himself of twa hunderth and fyftie merks allowit be the freinds of the houss of Cauldwell and the tutor, to Thomas Robiesone and Jonet Oliphant his spous; and that in satisfacioun of fyve hundreth merks left to them in legacie be umqll Ro ^t Mure younger of Cauldwell in his latter will; and als for twa zeirs fies and ane half to the said Thomas in uplifting of the rents during the lyfytyme of the said Robert Mure, Inde	166	13	0	
Item the compter disharges himself in paying to y ^e lard of Blackhall younger, factor to the Duik of Lenox, for the Duiks rent of Newlands for the cropt 1648; because the Newlands was layd waist y ^t yeir throw deceis of the tenent who dyed of the plague Inde	66	13	4	
Item allowit to the tenents of Dunyflat at direction of W ^m Ferlie, Glanderstoun, and the tutor, fra Mertimes 1647 till Mert ^s 1648, y ^r haill mantynance y ^t yeir, becaus of y ^r great burthings and quarterings and levyis susteined throw Duik Hamiltoun's ingadgement, Inde	74	4	8	
Item allowit to the tenents of Highat, Bigert, and Ramsheid, y ^r haill mantinance fra Mert ^s 1647, becaus of y ^r great quarterings & levies	186	6	8	
Item allowit to the tenentis of the fyve pund land of Knockmaid, fra Mert ^s 1647, quherof was thrie months procured doune be Glanderstoun, y ^r haill mantinance of nyne months, because of y ^r great qrtterings and levyis	100	16	0	

I.

P

1648. Item allowit to the tenents of the fyve merk land of Cauldwell, fra Mert ^r 1647, qrof y ^r was thrie moneths procured down be Glanderstoun, y ^r hail mantinance of nine moneths, becaus of y ^r great qrtterings & levyis	86	9	0
Item allowit to the hail tennents within the 25 merk land of Cauldwell, for y ^r great losses quarterings and outreiks susteined be Duik Hamiltons Ingadgment, quherof they gatt no allowance,—Inde allowit of y ^r rent 1648	200	0	0
Item to y ^e officer 40 creills of peatts 1648	2	0	0
Item . . day of No ^r 1648, to the tenents, at directioun of the tutor, for y ^r meatt for leiding coils to twa lym kills	19	0	0
Item to the tenents for y ^r meatt, for filling the 2 lymkills the forsaid years 1647 and 1648	5	2	0
Item to fyve men y ^t bigit the kill on Bigerthill for y ^r meatt	2	10	0
Item to fyve men thrie days y ^t bigit the kill at Nethertoun, for y ^r meatt and for knaping the stanis	7	10	0
Item allowit for peatts to stock the twa lymkills	0	16	0
Item at Mertimes 1648, payit to Robert Smith, ¹ for wark he had wrocht, and uthirs necessars furnished to the hous of Cauldwell, conforme to ane accompt given up befor Glanderstoun on ane court day at Cauldwell	19	4	0
Item . . . day of Feb ^r 1649, payit to the tutor himself of his pensiou 1647, conforme to his discharge y ^r of	266	13	4
Item allowit be the tutor to Thomas Robiesone for his fies 1648, vii. bolls meill at 10 lib. 13 th 4d. the boll, cropt 1648	74	13	4
Item givin to Janet Doughall the lards nursh half a boll meill cropt 1648	5	6	8
Item payit to the exec ^{rs} of umq ^{ll} Jeane Knox lady Cauldwell, for the cropt 1648, xxiiii. bolls victuall, q ^{lk} was yearlie dew to hir out of the 25 merkland of Cauldwell, by and attour her conjunct fie lands, at 10 lib. 13 ss. 4 d. ² the boll y ^t yeir,—Inde	256	0	0

¹ The blacksmith; see below, specimens of leases, No. CIII. In another old account, not here copied, the slater habitually employed on the property is called Hew Esdail. Both these names may probably be significant of their owner's profession; Esdail being the name of the slate quarries from which the west of Scotland is to this day chiefly supplied with that commodity.

² This sum=17s. 8d. sterling—is the maximum price of oats during the period over which these accounts extend. In a subsequent account for 1654 the price falls to about 6s. 1d. sterling per boll (5½ merks, or 3l. 13s. 4d. Scots). Between these two extremes it fluctuates during the ten years from 1645 to 1654.

1649.

Item the comptre discharges himself in paying to Hew Mure tutor, q ^{lk} was restand to him in his owne fittit compts, and q ^{lk} he was superexpendit ovir his charg	202	0	0	1649.
Item payit be the tenents of Knockmaid of mantinance, fra Mertimes 1648 till Mertimes 1649, 133 lib. quherof y ^e half allowit. Inde	66	10	0	
Item payit be the saids tenents for ane troupe horss to Grenock in Aprile 1649, 56 lib. qrof y ^e half allowit	28	0	0	
Item payit be the saids tenents for Lambsons's armes 13 lib. 1 ss. qrof the half allowit Inde	6	10	6	
Item payit be the tenents of Dunyflett fra Mertimes 1648 till Mertimes 1649, iii ^{xx} xiii. lib. vi. ss. 8 d.; quherof the half allowit. Inde	36	13	4	
Item payit be y ^m for a troupe horss to Gatgirth, Apryl 1649, 28 lib. qrof the half allowit	14	0	0	
Item payit be them for Lambsons's armes, 7 lib. 13 ss. 4 d. qrof ye half allowit	3	16	8	
Item payit be the tenents of Highat Bigert and Ramsheid, fra Merti- mes 1648 till Mertimes 1649, 180 lib. qrof ye half allowit. Inde	90	0	0	
Item payit be y ^m for a troupe horss 1649 to Gatgirth, 68 lib. qrof the half allowit. Inde	34	0	0	
Item payit be y ^m for Lambsons's armes, 18 lib. xi. ss. qrof ye half allowit	9	5	6	
Item allowit to Jo ^a Wilsone all his mantinance for the Manis fra Mertimes 1648 till Mertimes 1649, becaus he had only the grass	38	0	0	
Item payit be the tenents of the fyve merk land of Cauldwell except y ^e manis, fra Mert ^s 1648, qrof allowit	62	13	4	
Item payit be y ^m for a troupe horss in Apryl 1649 for Grenok, 48 lib. qrof allowit	36	10	0	
Item allowit to y ^m for Lambsons's armes	11	5	6	
Item allowit to ye tenents of Cowdames the half of y ^r troupe horss Apryl 1649, and y ^e half of y ^r mantinance	39	12	0	
Item allowit to the tenents of Capilrig, for the half of y ^r troupe horss and mantinance &c.	46	3	4	
Item allowit to the tenents of Knockewart, for mantinance & troupe horses	89	6	8	

1650. Item restand in the hand of Jonet Snodgras, who is pour, y ^t possest old Patrick Parkhills house, y ^e maill 1649, Inde . . .	4 13 4
Item payit to Patrick Spreull, officer, for his fies, by and attour ye hous and aiker of land he possess . . .	3 6 8
Item May 1649 givin to Jo ^{ne} Wilsone to buy coils to a lym kill, when he agreit and tuik y ^e Manis in tak . . .	10 0 0
Item the tutor gave Rob ^t Fleming miller doun at Witsunday 1649, of his ferme 1648, becaus he payit him reddie money . . .	3 13 4
Item deduced to Ro ^t and Thomas Andersones in Calwelsyd of y ^r ferme 1648, y ^r Mertimes service silver 1648, becaus Thomas Andersones only had the grass 1649, and Ro ^t Andersones payit no rent for 1649 becaus he was pour . . .	6 13 4
Item when Thomas Robiesone put Ro ^t Smith & Gilbert Andersones to y ^e horne at Prestick, becaus they wald not remove fra the land, for his charges 2 days in Apryl 1649 . . .	1 10 0
Item to the minister at Beith for 5 bolls teind 1649 . . .	50 0 0
Item to Thos Robiesone for his fies 1649, sevin bolls meill cropt 1649, at 10 lib. 13 ss. 4 d. the boll, Inde . . .	74 13 4
Item to Janet Doughall the lard's nursh, half a boll meill cropt 1649 at 10 lib. 13 ss. 4 d. ye boll, Inde . . .	5 6 8
Item Dec ^r 1649 to W ^m Cauldwell of y ^t ilk for his commissiounes waidge to y ^e Parliament in Edin ^r ¹ . . .	13 6 8

1650.

Item July 1650, givin for the building of James Pollok and Thomas Parkhills barne . . .	10 0 0
Item to Patrick Spreull officer for his fies 1650, by & attour y ^t he possess . . .	3 6 8
Item to y ^e officer 20 creills of peatts y ^t year . . .	1 0 0
Item debursit be the tenents of Knockmaide fra Mertimes 1649 till Mertimes 1650, in mantinance iiii ^{xx} xviii. lib. ix. ss. 4d. qrof the half allowit . . .	49 4 8
Item debursit be the saids tenents July 1650 at the first levie, for troupe horses and men to Capt James Mure 1 ^c ii. lib. qrof the half allowit . . .	51 0 0
Item debursit be the saids tenents July 1650 at y ^e second levie, for	

¹ See Introductory Memoir, p. 6, note 2.

troup horses and men to the lard of Remferlie, 138 lib. 10 ss. grof the half allowit	69	5	0	1650.
Item Sep ^r 1650, debursit be the saids tenents at the thrid levie for troup, horses and men to Cap ⁿ Sibald, 200 lib. grof the half allowit	100	0	0	
Item in August 1650 debursit be the saids tenents, for vi. stane twa pund and ane half of cheise at 40 ss. the staine, ¹ to the armie, 12 lib. vi. ss. 8 d. grof allowit	6	3	4	
Item paid be the saids tenents to y ^e troupers, efter they cam fra Dunbar and wer sent bak againe to Stirling, 4 lib. 13 ss. 4 d. grof ye half allowit	2	6	8	
Item for the carriag of the cheis to the armie 40 ss. grof allowit	1	0	0	
Item payit be the saids tenents for building of the ministers hous at the kirk of Dunlop, 10 lib. of ilk hunderth merks of valuation, iii ^{xx} xv. lib, grof the half allowit, and 10 lib. farther nor the half for yr work at the said hous	47	10	0	
Item debursit be the tenents of Highat Bigert & Ramsheid, for mantynance fra Mertimes 1650, 146 lib. 3 ss. 4 d. grof the half allowit	73	1	8	
Item debursit be them at the first levie July 1650, for troupe hors and man 121 lib. 10 ss. grof the half allowit	60	15	0	
Item debursit be them at ye 2 ^d levie for ane hail troupe hors and man, 160 lib. grof the half allowit	80	0	0	
Item debursit be y ^m for twa troupe horses and twa men at the third levie Sep ^r 1650, 266 lib. 13 ss. 4 d. grof ye half allowit. Inde	133	6	8	
Item debursit be y ^m for kyn sheip and cheiss to the armie, 50 ss. for ilk hundreth merks, 18 lib. qurof the half allowit. Inde	9	0	0	
Item debursit be the tenents of Dunyflat for mantinance fra Mertimes 1649 till Mertimes 1650, 44 lib. 6 ss 8 d. grof the half allowit. Inde	22	3	4	
Item debursit be y ^m at the first levie for y ^r part of a troupe hors 47 lib. 13 ss. 4 d. grof the half allowit. Inde	23	16	8	
Item debursit be them at y ^e second levy, for y ^r part of a troupe hors and man, 58 lib. 13 ss. 4 d. grof allowit	29	6	8	

¹ In 1654, which seems to have been a year of remarkable plenty, (see note to p. 114 supra,) cheese, according to another account for that year, was only thirty shillings (Scots) the stone.

1650. Item debursit be y ^m at the thrid levy for a troupe hors and man, 121 lib. ii. ss. qrof the half allowit. Inde	60 11 0
Item debursit be y ^m for kyn sheip and cheiss to ye armie, 6 lib. 10 ss. qrof allowit	3 5 0
Item debursit be y ^m for the building of the minister's housse of Dunlop, 27 lib. qrof the half allowit and fyve merks farder for y ^r work	16 16 8
Item debursit be the tenents of the fyve merk land for mantynance fra Mertymes 1649 till Mert ^e 1650, 82 lib. 3 ss. 5 d. qrof allowit	55 11 8
Item debursit be y ^m at the first levy for troupe horses and men, 71 lib. 6 ss. 8 d. qrof allowit to them	48 13 4
Item debursit be them at the 2d levy, 110 lib. 15 ss. qrof allowit	97 8 8
Item debursit be y ^m at the thrid levy for ane troupe horse and man, and the 5 part of ane other hors, 158 lib. 13 ss. 4 d. qrof allowit	136 13 4
Item givin out be the saids tenents to ye troupers, when they cam fra Dunbar and were sent to Stirling againe	3 6 8
Item debursit to y ^m in August 1650, for 4 staine 14 pund chieiss to the army at 40 ss. the staine, xi. lib. x. ss. with the cariag yrof. Inde allowit	8 3 4
Item debursit be James Cochrane for keiping a trouper for Cauldwellsyd in harvist 3 days, becaus he had only the grass 1650	1 16 0
Item payit be James Cochrane for Calwalsyd for 3 months locall quarters	0 12 0
Item allowit to the tennents of Cowdame, for the half of thar mantinance fra Mertimes 1649 till Mertimes 1650, and the half of y ^r thrie outreiks of levy of horss and provisioun for y ^e armie 1650	95 0 0
Item allowit to the tenents of Knockewart, for the half of y ^r mantinance, half of y ^r thrie levyes and provisioune to y ^e armie fra Mertimes 1649 till Mertimes 1650	84 18 0
Item allowit to the tenents of Capelrig, for ye half of y ^r mantinance, 3 outreiks of levys, and provisioun, fra Mertimes 1649 till Mertimes 1650	90 11 0
Item payit to the minister of Beith, for fyve bolls teind cropt 1650	50 0 0
Item to Janet Doughall the lards nursh, half a boll meill cropt 1650	5 6 8

Item to Thos Robieson for his fies 1650, vii. bolls meill at 10 lib. 13 ss. 4 d. the boll, Inde	74 13 4	1651.
Item restand in the hands of Janet Snodgrass who is pour ye maill of Patrick Parkhills housse	2 13 4	

1651.

Item payit be ye comptur to Hew Mure tutor of his pensiou 1650 and 1651, in part payment of ye forsaid 2 years	256 13 4	
Item debursit be the tenents of Knockmaid and Dunyflett fra Mer- times 1650 till Mertimes 1651, for mantinance, weiklie cesses, and thrie sindrie outreiks of levys, givin out be them MDLXXXII. lib. xvii. ss. 4 d. by and attour qrters not compted, conforme to the collectors subscrivit compt; qrof they gatt allowit them the half of y ^r mailles 1651, half stirks and half service silver 1651, Inde allowit of all	606 10 0	
Item be the comptur for his fies 1651, sevin bolls meill cropt 1651 at fourtein merks y ^e boll	65 6 8	
Item to ye officer for his fies, fourscoir creills peatts	4 0 0	
Item debursit be the tenents of Highat Bigert and Ramsheid fra Mertimes 1650 till Mertimes 1651, the perticulars following qrof they gatt the half allowit—		
Item for a troupe horse and man to the first levy July 1651, to my lord Montgomerye 215 lib. qrof the half allowit	107 10 0	
Item in Agust 1651 at y ^e secund levy, to Bedland Crawford for a troupe horss and man, 406 lib. 13 ss 4d, qrof ye half allowit	53 6 8	
Item for provisione to y ^e armie July 1651, 39 lib. 16 ss. qrof ye half allowit	19 18 0	
Item for a bagadg horss to y ^e armie 1651, at 8 merks 5 ss. of ilk hunderth merks, 39 lib. 14 ss qrof the half allowit Inde	19 17 0	
Item debursit be the saids tenents to Alex ^r Cunynghame his garrisone of Glengarnok, 51 lib. 15 ss. qrof the half allowit	25 17 6	
Item the qrttering of my lord Montgomeryes troupers ane night at 6 lib. 18 sh. qrof ye half allowit	3 9 0	
Item qrters of Glencarn's regiment, 18 troupers ane night, 10 lib. 16 sh. qrof the half allowit	5 8 0	
Item debursit be the saids tenents of Highat, Bigert, and Ramsheid, for fyftein weiks cess to the Inglish garrisoun at Kirrilaw, be-		

1651.	ginning 5 Dec ^r 1650, dc.xxxvi. lib. 15 sh. qrof the half allowit	318	7	6
	Item for four weiks cess to the same garrisoun y ^r efter, 139 lib. 6 ss. 8 d.	69	6	8
	Item payit be ye saids tenents for ane horss y ^t the Inglishmen layd on the parish of Beith, qrof y ^r part was 9 lib. 9 ss. qrof allowit	4	14	6
	Item payit be the saids tenents for ane furnishit bed to the garrisoun at Kirrielaw, xi. lib. 13 ss. 4 d. qrof ye half allowit	5	16	8
	Item payit de the saids tenents for two weiks cess to the Inglishmen in Lochwinnoch in Aprile 1651, 166 lib. 13 sh. qrof the half allowit	83	6	8
	Item for vi. months cess or mantinance payit to the Inglish garrisoun at Stirling, viz. May, Juin, Julii, Agust, Sep ^r , and October 1651, 74 lib. qrof the half allowit	37	0	0
	Item payit for a weiks cess to the Inglish at Paslay in Nov ^r 1651, 23 lib. 6 sh. 8 ^d . qrof ye half allowit	11	13	4
	Item for thrie days in Nov ^r befor Mertimes 1651, ix. lib. xi. sh. vi. d. qrof allowit	4	15	8
	Item for ane nights qurtering that y ^e Inglishmen lay on W ^m Andersone in Bigert Nov ^r 1651, 18 lib. 13 sh. 4 d. qrof the half allowit	9	6	8
	Item debursit be the tenents of the fyve merk land of Cauldwell, fra Mertimes 1650 till Mer ^{ts} 1651, for mantynance, weiklie cess, thrie sindrie outricks of levies, and severall uthir debursments be y ^m 811 lib. 15 sh.; by and attour qrterings not comptit, conforme to the colectors subscr ^t compt, qrof allowit	458	13	4
	Item allowit to the tenents of Knokewart, fra Mertimes 1650 till Mert ^r 1651, for y ^r outreiks of levies, cess, & uy ^r burthings & mantynance, except Hendry Miller & John Bell, wha removit fra ye land in 1651	138	13	4
	Item allowit to ye tenents of Capelrig, fra Mertimes 1650 till Mertimes 1651, for y ^r outreiks of thrie levies, weiklie cess, mantynance &c. extending to 367 lib. qrof they gatt allowit the twa p ^t of y ^r rent 1651	216	18	0
	Item allowit to y ^e tenents of Cowdames, fra Mertimes for y ^r outreiks, cess, maintenance &c.	106	13	4
	Item restand in the hand of Janet Snodgras who is pour	2	13	4
	Item givin doune to Robert Fleming, miller, of his ferme 1650,			

becaus of the great loss he gatt of the multir of ye corn of the 25 m ^r land of Cauldwell, qlk the tenents payit out of y ^e cropt 1650 in weeklie cesses to y ^e English garrisounes. Inde givin doun	1652.	13	8	4
Item Juin 1651, payit for timber to James Cochrane, for to big y ^e houss and barne in Calasyd, quhen he agreit for a tak yrof		8	0	0

1652.

Item debursit be ye tenents of Knockmaide for mantynance fra Mertimes 1651 till Mertimes 1652, 195 lib. 5 sh. 4 d. qrof the half allowit, Inde		97	12	2
Item debursit be ye tenents of Dunyflett, in maintenance fra Merti- mes 1651 till Mertimes 1652, and in corne and stra & money to ye English troupers in Paslay and Kilmarnok, and money for ye hire of the cart horses to the work at Air, ¹ and for sum othir debursments, by and attour qrterings of horas and foot not comptit as yet, 131 lib. 2 sh. 4 d. qrof allowit		64	11	2
Item debursit be the tennents of Highat, Bigert, & Ramsheid, fra Mertimes 1651 till Mertimes 1652, in mantinance, and money for the hire of the Carthorses at the work at Air, and in corne and stra and money to the troupers in Paslay, Kilmarnok, and Air, & for sum othir debursments conforme to ye collectors subscryvit compt, 400 lib. qrof ye half allowit, Inde		200	0	0
Item debursit be the tenents of the fyve merk land of Cauldwell fra Mertimes 1651 till Mertimes 1652, in mantynance, 156 lib. 4 sh. by & attour qrterings, & corne & stray not comptit, Inde allowit		146	4	0
Item debursit be Hew Eskdail in Knokewart, fra Mertimes 1651 till Mertimes 1652, in mantinance and uthir burthings		28	13	4
Item allowit to the tenents of Capilrig, for the half of y ^r mantinance and public burthings fra Mertimes 1651, &c.		38	2	10
Item to the minister of Beith for fyve bolls teind for the cropt 1651 at 14 merks the boll		46	13	4
Item to James Pollok officer 40 creills of peatts, 1652, of his fies		2	0	0
Item to ye lard of Blackhall yo ^r , factor to ye Duik of Lennox, for				

¹ "Cromwell's fort;" as its remains, which are considerable, are still called.

1653.	ye waist rent of Newlands for ye years 1649, 1650, 1651 and 1652, extending zeirly to ane hundreth merks, and the rest was procured downe by Glanderstoun	120	0	0
	Item for wryting of twentie thrie takis to the tenents of Cauldwell and Capilrig, at 12 sh. ilk tak	13	16	0
	Item . . day of December 1652 to the tutor	266	13	4
	qlk compleitts his pensioun of 1651 and fourtie pundis vi. ss. 8 d. farder part of payment of his pensioun 1652			
	Item to ye tutor as a part of his pensioun 1652	75	0	0

1653.

	Item to Janet Doughall ye lards nursh	4	13	4
	Item allowit be the tutor to Thomas Robiesone, comptur, for his fies 1652, seven bollis meill at 14 merks y ^e boll	65	6	8
	Item restand in the hand of Janet Snodgras who is pour	2	13	4
	Item payit to the minister of Beith for fyve bolls teind meill, at 8 lib y ^e boll	40	0	0
	Item payit to Allane Stewart collect ^r of the Duik of Lennox' land, for the publick burthings of Newlands, for Candlemas 1651 till May 1653	40	10	0
	Item allowit to y ^e tenents of Knockmaid, fra Mertimes 1652 till Mert ^s 1653, ye equall half of y ^r maintenance, except qrtterings not comptit	95	16	0
	Item allowit to y ^e tenents of Dunyflett, the equall half, quarterings not comptit	60	16	0
	Item allowit to ye tenents of Highat, Bigart, & Ramsheid, fra Mart ^s 1652 the half of y ^r mantynance, cart horsse money to Air localitie, & otherways	173	8	0
	Item allowit to the tenents of the fyve merk land of Cauldwell y ^r mantynance & sum other debursements	130	11	0
	Item allowit to the tenents of Capelrig, for the half of y ^r mantynance, localitie, & sum others	36	11	8
	Item allowit to the tenents of Knockewart, for ye half of y ^r mantynance, localitie, Cart money, & sum others	46	13	0
	Item allowit to ye tenents of Cowdames for twa yeirs burthings fra Mertimes 1651 till Mert ^s 1653	80	0	0

LAW EXPENSES.

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Item payit to the Schoillmaster at Neilstoun for twa yeirs fies quhilk ye parish payit, qrof ye lard's part was for his lands	6	7	6	1645.
Item y ^r was in losses of the ferme meill cropt 1652, qlk was sould out, by the metting of it ovir again, thrie firlofts meill	6	0	0	
Item to Janet Dougall the lard's nursh	4	0	0	
Item to James Pollok officer, of his fies 1653, xl. creills peatts	2	0	0	
Item deducit of W ^m Andersons ferme cropt 1652	9	6	8	
Item givin doune to Rob ^t Ligat of his rent 1653	3	10	0	
Item the maill of old Patrick Parkhill's hous	2	13	4	
Item to Thomas Robiesone for his fies 1653 sevin bolls meill at 8 lib. the boll	56	0	0	
Item for the hire of ane horss to Glasgow when Hages money was payit	0	12	0	
Item allowit to James Knox in Knokewart, for timber and building of ye houses of the Southsyd of Knokewart, for ane 100 merks that he debursit by & attour his wark and servands	80	0	0	
Item to Mr Patrick Colvill minister at Beith for 5 Bolls teind for the crop 1653	20	0	0	
Item payit to Allane Stevinsone for the tutor for ane horss that ye tutor bought fra him of his pensoun 1652	46	13	4	

XXXI.

LAW EXPENSES, &c.

Debursit be Hew Mure tutor of Cauldwell for his Pupill.
1645, 46.

Imprimis for ane breiff out of ye chancellerie	0	13	4
Item for proclaiming ye said breiff	1	10	0
Item for ye service in money and the dewes	34	18	0
Item for ye expenses of ye tutorie and apending ye quarter seal y ^r unto, wryting & parchment yreto	13	6	8
Item for seiking of ye register, to get ye auld gift of ye ward	0	12	0
Item for extracting yreof	1	7	0
Item to Mr Jo ⁿ Gilmour for ane consultatioun	13	6	8
Item to his servant	2	3	0

1645.	Item to Mr W ^m Maxwell	5	13	4
	Item to his servant	1	7	0
	Item to Thomas Edzer for wryting ye signator of ye ward, and being agent in that bissines	8	0	0
	Item to Mr Patrick Browne presenter of the same	17	6	8
	Item to Mr W ^m Burnett, Thesaurer Clerk	8	0	0
	Item in drink silver to his servant	1	10	0
	Item to ye Lord Humble	13	6	8
	Item in drink silver to his servants	6	13	4
	Item to my Lord Privie Seal	13	6	8
	Item to his servants	6	13	4
	Item to Mr John Gilmour for another consultatioun how to go on with ye said gift	8	0	0
	Item to Ro ^t Mershell in Glasgow, when he delyvered the bond of ane thousand merks dew to the Lard of Ralston, w th y ^e lard's testament and process y ^r with	2	15	0
	Item to Mr W ^m Maxwell for ane consultatioun how to forme ye ressons of ane suspension for Jo ⁿ Wilsone agans the ladie	5	8	0
	Item to his servant,	1	8	0
	Item to Mr James Skein for passing the lettres	2	18	0
	Item to his man	0	8	0
	Item to ye signett	0	10	0
	Item to Jo ⁿ Mudie for wryting the lettres	2	18	0
	Item to his two servants	0	12	0
	Item to Gilbert Mershell for wryting ye principall warning agains the tenents and ladie	1	16	0
	Item to ane man to goe to y ^e Kirk dore with y ^e same	0	12	0
	Item for wryting of xxvi. warnings to ye tenents and executing of them	1	10	0
	Item to Thomas Robiesone for thrie severall warnings and precepts	1	2	0
	Item to Jo ⁿ Whyt for copies & warning the yond syd of ye water	1	10	0
	Item to Rob ^t Wallace for forming ane lybell to call ye removing agans ye ladie and tenents fra the Manis	2	13	4
	Item to his servant	0	6	0
	Item to Rob ^t Alexander my agent	10	13	4
	Item to Rob ^t Wallace shireff clerk, for extracting ye proces agains ye ladie & tenents	4	0	0

Item for sumonds raisit agans y ^e ladie & tenants	1 10 0	1646.
Item to Jo ⁿ Whyt for executng of them, & using of edicts at ye kirk dor of Neilstoun and mercat croce of Renfrew	4 10 0	
Item for ye copie advocacioun out of ye minutt buiks	1 4 0	
Item for calling of ye said advocacioun	1 10 0	
Item for extracting of ye protestatioun agans ye ladie	4 0 0	
Item in drink silver	0 12 0	
Item to Gilbert Mershell for 3 edicts, and giving in ane acclaim befor ye commiss ^r and ye calling yrof	2 8 0	
Item to Johne Whyt for serving of thrie edicts of new agane, becaus the process was castin at the kirk dore and mercat croce	1 10 0	
Item in Paslay for ye double of ye advocacioun to tak eist	1 4 0	
Item to ye commiss ^r Clerk for ye extract of ye lard's testament	6 13 4	
Item to Archibald Gibsone, for wryting of the bill and wryting of ye lettres of lousing of arreistment agans ye ladie	4 0 0	
Item for the remitt of ye advocacioun to Mr Ro ^t Hoge and the meassengers	1 4 0	
Item givin to Thorntoun for to pay Mr W ^m Cauldwell, for regis- trating ane seassing to ye umq ^{le} lard of Cauldwell	4 0 0	
Item for sending ane wryter aucht myles out of Ed ^r to gett ane bill subscryvit for lousing of arreistment	2 0 0	
Item to Johne Nicolson in Durye's chalmer for passing of ye bill	2 18 0	
Item for raising of sumonds agans ye fewars of Kittoksyd, & the charging of them befor the Lords, & for warnings usit at Pask 1646	5 16 0	
Item givin to Mr David Hariot for ane consultatioun, how I sould goe on to sett taks to the tenents of Cauldwell	8 5 0	
Item to his man	1 16 0	
Item to his agent to pas the bill & wryting of the commissioun	5 16 0	
Item to the agents man	1 10 0	
Item to ye lords for the commissioun passing	27 10 0	
Item for the commissioun under the qrter seall in Sir Jo ⁿ Scott's chalmers	11 0 0	
Item for four breiffs	2 13 4	
Item for wryting of the commissioun and for parchment and waxe	9 16 0	
Item in drink silver to y ^e servants	1 16 0	

1647. Item givin out to ye lard of Prestoun, for purchasing ane warrand befor ye committee of Estaitts for the lands of Capilrig	8	5	0
Item to Robert Brown for ye wryt of agriement betwixt the ladie and me	28	10	0

1647.

Item in Janij 1647, at ane court of Paslay, when the officer was admitted to serve y ^e lards breivs, and to ane Shireff's officer y ^t brocht the Provost of Renfrew to hold the court and admitt the Judge, in expenses	2	8	0
Item to y ^e officer and witnessis to bear y ^r charges to serve the breivs at the four croces	20	0	0
Item the 17 Febrii when the lard was servit Air in Renfrew, for ix. severall instruments taken severall tymes that day	4	16	0
Item that day for bread, wyne, aill ¹ and tabaco, in Renfrew toune	3	6	8
Item to Rob ^t Forks wyff in Paslaye for the gentlemens dyner y ^t was on the service	17	6	8
Item to y ^e clark when the officer was admittit and sworne			
Item w th the provost and bailzies of Renfrew, in placeing of the judge at Paslay for the lard's service, in expenses	1	10	0
Item to Ro ^t Fork Shereff clark, for ye service, and extracting the same to be retoured, and in drink silver to his son and man	34	7	0
Item for retouring the service, precept of seassing and dispensatioun	44	0	0
Item to Mr Hew Fork at Nethertoun when he cam to give the Lard seassing of Cauldwell in instruments	2	16	0
Item to Ro ^t Fork for the lard's seassing	13	6	8
Item to Mr Hew Fork for registracioun of ye lards seassing, and in drink silver	8	0	0
Item for ane decreit of removing aganis ye tenents of Cauldwell	11	11	8

¹ There is no allusion in these or other old accounts where such items as the above are of frequent occurrence, to whisky, or any kind of ardent spirits, as in habitual use among the population of the district at this time. The taste for spirituous liquors, so prevalent in our own day in this part of Scotland, seems to be of comparatively recent date. The name whisky does not occur in any document in these repositories prior to the Union, or probably to the rebellion of 1745. It is undoubtedly of Highland origin; being a corruption of the first half of Usquebaugh, Gaelic for Aquavitæ.

Item for lettres of horning upon the decreit of removeing aganis the tenents	5 10 0	1648.
Item 2 Agust 1647 to Mr Robert Bruce	11 0 0	
Item to his servant James Abirnithie	5 10 0	
and that for ane precept of seassing grantit be the Duik of Lenox of the lands of Glanderstoun to ye lard of Cauldwell.		
Item for compositioun of the precept, and the auld precept	12 15 0	
Item for wryting over again the precept, and changing of Robert's name in James's name	11 0 0	
Item to Mr William Maxwell for ane consultatioun	8 5 0	
Item to his man in drink silver	1 7 0	
Item in Dury's chalmer, in drink silver to his servants when the de- creit of removing was past	2 15 0	
Item for thrie precepts at Paslay 1647	1 4 0	
Item to Mr Vans, Shereff Depute, for comeing to Cauldwell to give the lard seassing at Nethertoun	5 10 0	
Ietm in Febii 1647 when the lard was servit air in Renfrew, to the toun officers of Renfrew, and shereff officers in drink silver	2 18 0	
Item in 1647 when the decreit of removeing was obtainit aganis the tenents, in Edin ^r , to the messengers	2 15 0	
Item to Mr Thomas Nicolsons for ane consultatioun for ye affairs of the houss of Cauldwell	11 0 0	
Item to his man in drink silver	1 16 0	
Item to Mr W ^m Forbis advocat, for defending the teinds within Dunlop at directioun of Mr W ^m Maxwell	8 5 0	
Item to his man in drink silver	1 4 0	

1648.

Item in August 1648, givin out for certaine wryttis performed be Mr Alex ^r Dunlop, concerning ye houss of Cauldwell to a wrytter	2 18 0	
Item in drink silver to ye wrytters' man	0 6 0	
Item when the laird got seassing of Glanderstoun for taking instruments	0 9 0	
Item givin out be Glanderstoun for ane consultacioun about the nonentrie of the fewars of Kittochsyd, about Cauldwell's entrie of Capilrig, and for the teinds within Dunlape, with Denkeith	11 12 0	

1649.	Item to the Advocatts man	2	18	0
	Item for taking instruments when the lard got seassing of Cowddams	2	2	0
	Item to Robert Hamiltoun wrytter in Edin ^r for wrytting two precepts, ane to gett the lard seassing of the lands of Thornton, and the other precept of Highat, Bigert, and Ramsheid	12	0	0
	Item to his man	2	2	0
	Item for a precept and a retour out of Edinburgh of the lands of Capilrig, & for sending to Edin ^r	18	0	0
	Item for ane breive	0	13	4
	Item to Ro ^t Fork Shereff Clerk, for the service & seassing of Capilrig	26	13	4
	Item the 1 Sept ^r 1651 to Robert Park for wrytting of Cauldwell's seassings of Thortoun and Cowdams	6	0	0
	Item for lettres of arreistment May 1653 aganis the tennents of Capilrig, and to ane messenger to charge and arreist thair goods	3	0	0

XXXII.

INTEREST ON MONEY DEBTS,¹ &c.

Item for the anuelrent of thrie thousand merks belonging to Hew Mure tutor, fra Mertimes 1646 till Candilmes 1648	162	10	0
Item Nov ^r 1647 payit to M ^r Zachary Boyd ² the anuelrent of ane thousand lib. for ane zeir and ane half preceeding Mertimes 1647	100	0	0
Item payit at severall tymes to W ^m Mure of Glanderstoun, for his anuelrent of ten thousan merks fra Witsonday 1647 till Can- dilmas 1649	758	6	8

¹ The whole money debt chargeable on the property at the commencement of the factory appears to have amounted to about 25000 lib. Scots, of which about 10000 lib. were liquidated during the minorities. Such entries alone, either relative to principal or interest, have here been noted as seemed to illustrate the value of money at this period.

The ordinary rate of interest, or "annual rent" as it is here called, appears to have been from 6 to 7 p. c.

² See Introduc. Memoir, p. 28, note.

Item payit at severall tymes to W ^m Mure of Glanderstoun for himself and his sisters an. rents of fyve thousand fyve hundreth merks, fra Mertimes 1647 till Candilmes 1649 being ane zeir and ane qrter	300	0	0	1653.
Item June 1650 payit to Johne Lawder merchand in Edin ^r , qu ^{lk} was borrowit fra him to pay the lard of Cragie	500	0	0	
Item for ane zeirs anualrent therewith to him	32	10	0	
Item payit to M ^r Alex ^r Dunlop Minister at Paslay the anuel rent of thrie thousand merks fra Witsonday 1648 till Witsonday 1649	130	0	0	
Item payit to M ^r Zachary Boyd the anuel rent of 1000 lib. fra Mertimes 1648 till Witsonday 1650	93	15	0	
Item delyverit at severall tymes to Glanderstoun, fra Candilmes 1649 till Lambes 1650, for his oune and sisters anuelrents of 15500 merks	955	16	8	
Item payit to M ^r Alex ^r Dunlop his anuel rent of twa thousand merks fra Witsonday 1649 till Witsonday 1650	80	0	0	
Item to M ^r Zacharie Boyd his anuel rent of ane thousand lib. fra Witsonday 1650 till Witsonday 1651	60	0	0	
Item No ^r 1651 payit to M ^r Alex ^r Dunlop ye anuel rent of 1000 merks fra Witsonday 1650 till Mertimes 1651	60	0	0	
Item payit at sevrall tymes be Glanderstoun for his oune and his sisters anuel rents for 15500 merks fra Lambes 1650 till Candilmes 1652, being ane year and ane half	930	0	0	
Item payit to the Lord Cochrane at Mertimes 1651 quhat was borrowit for paying of Dankeith	133	6	8	
Item for y ^e anuel rent yreof fra Witsonday 1650 till Mertimes 1651	12	0	0	
Item at Witsonday 1652, payit to Ro ^t Alexander in Paslay quhat was borrowit fra him at Witsonday 1650	666	13	4	
Item for ye anuelrent y ^r of fra Witsonday 1650 till Witsonday 1652	80	0	0	
Item payit to Glanderstoun for his owne & his sistars anuel rents of 15500 merks fra Candilmes 1652 till Lambes 1653, being ane year and ane half	930	0	0	
Item ye 17 Nov ^r 1653, payit to Margaret Mure ¹ for ye anuelrent of 1000 lib, dew to umq ^h M ^r Zachary Boyd, fra Witsonday 1652 till Witsonday 1653	60	0	0	

¹ Of Glanderstoun—Boyd's widow; afterwards Mrs. Durham.

1649. Item to M^r Alex^r Dunlop for ye anuel rent of ane thousand merks,
 fra Mertimes 1651 till mertimes 1653 80 0 0
 Item to Robert Mure the lard's grand uncle for his pensioun¹ 1653 100 0 0

This compt heard seine & allowed, wherein the Compter is found resting awing of the forsaid charg in the soume of ane thousand four hundreth twentie fyv pound seventein shilling four penneis; quhilk is depending in the tennentis hand, & quhilk the Compter oblidges him to doe diligence for collecting & paying to his master W^m Mure of Cauldwall.

In witness quherof thir presents are subscribed by ye said W^m Mure of Caldwall, & the sd Thomas Robiesone factor, this 8 of March 1656, before W^m Mure of Glanderstoun witness y^rto and Charles M'Lamont.

W^m Mure witness.
 Charles M'Lamont witnes.

W. M. Caldwall.
 Tho^s Robisone.

XXXIII.

Specimens of Rent payments, Entry duties, &c. in money, personal service, and kind.

The original Book also contains the yearly statement, for the seven years from 1644 to 1653, of the Tutors "Charge" or Debit account, for the Rents, Feu duties, &c. of the several properties mentioned in the foregoing pages, viz. of the Home estate of Caldwell, and other detached properties: Cowdams, Knockewart, Capelrig, Newlands, &c.

The rentals of the Home or Caldwell estate, under its three subdivisions of Caldwell proper or Easter Caldwell in Neilston parish,—of Knockmaid & Duni-flat in Dunlop parish,—and of Ramshead, Bigart, &c. in Beith parish,—have alone been given in any detail by the factor; though with certain omissions or deductions also noted by him. To these properties accordingly the following specimen, for the year 1649, has been limited.

To the account of annual rent payments has also been subjoined the "Charge of Entress Silver,"—that is, of Entry money paid by the tenants whose tacks were

¹ A yearly charge; but being paid in small instalments in the earlier years has been omitted in the previous pages.

renewed during the seven years over which the rental accounts extend. The 1649. sums would form on an average an annual increase to the rental of about 400 lib. Scots.

It will be seen by reference to the details of the "Charge," as also to the agreements embodied in the series of Tacks or Land leases in the sequel of this collection, that the Landlord had the power to exact a large portion of his rent either in Kind, (corn, cattle, fuel, poultry, &c.); in Service; or in Money; according to a scale of commutation prices provided in the Leases.

CHARGE 1649.

Thomas Robieson his charge of the maills and othir casualties of the lands of Knockmade and Dunyflet at Witsunday and Mertimes 1649.

Item maills, 1649	965	6	8
Item 22 Stirks 1649	110	0	0
Item service silver	120	0	0
Item Grassum 1649	22	16	0
Item officer corne 1649	9	0	0
Item vicaraige teind and beir	17	13	4
Item peatts 1649	44	0	0
Item Dunyflett Moss Mail	20	0	0

Summa 1308 16 0

Item the Compter charges himself wth the ferme meill and beir of Highat Biggert and Ramsheid cropt 1648, extending to cxxvii. bolls, which the freinds of the housse of Cauldwell ordanit Glanderstoun to give ye tenents, ye halfe of y^r ferme for 10 merks ye boll, at the tryst in Irving; and ordanit the tenents to pay 10 merks for ye uthir half therof for this present yeir. But in regard that the burthings was so great y^t yeir, Glanderstoun made the fiar y^t yeir to be sextein merks the boll Inde

	1354	13	4
Item Stirks 1649	70	0	0
Item service silver 1649	93	6	8
Item Grassum 1649	11	12	0
Item officers corne 1649	8	0	0
Item Maills 1649	54	0	0

1649. Item peatts 1649	28	0	0
Item Bigert moss mail 1649 given down to	12	0	0
Item thrie firlots teind corne 1649 payed be ye miller to the tutors horss, cropt 1648 . . . . .	..	..	..
Item the Comptir charges himself with ye pryce of ane lym kiln, quilk was brunt in anno 1647, to have casten the hous of Cauldwell, and was sold to J ⁿ Cochran, pryce y ^e of	20	0	0
Summa	1651	12	0

Item the comptir charges himself with the ferme meill and beir of the fyve merk land of Cauldwell of ye cropt 1648 extending to xxx. bolls, iii. peks, sauld to ye tenents at 16 merks the boll Inde lib.	322	0	0
Item Rob ^t Stevinsone in Holhous, and for ye Muirfauld 1649	100	5	0
Item James Dinsmure 1649	36	0	0
Item James Blair Cauldwell law	24	0	0
Item Rob ^t Stevinstone at ye place for ye Little Mains	150	0	0
Item Jo ⁿ Wilson for the Mains	266	0	0
Item the half of Cauldwelsyd 53 lib. 7. 8. possest be Rob ^t Anderson, givin down to him because he was pour, and left ye Cauldwelsyd at May 1650 . . . . .	..	..	..
Item Tho ^s Andersone payit for the grass of the othir half of Cauld- wellsyd quilk was waist	30	0	0
Summa	928	5	0

Item the foulls, egis, & kitts,¹ 1649, payit be the tenents to the
goodwyf of Glanderstoun, as ane part of payment of the bairns
interteinment; & therfor the comptir has not chargit himself.

Charge of Entress Silver payit be ye tennents.

W ^m Stevinsone in Polleik & Ro ^t Flemyng miller	666	13	4
Alex ^r Watt in Muirhous	333	6	8
Jo ⁿ Stevinsone & Margaret Fleming	366	13	4
Jo ⁿ Cochran elder & yo ^r	333	6	8
Jo ⁿ Stevinsone Ramsheid	466	13	4
Thomas Howye	106	13	4

¹ Of Cream—see Specimens of leases below.

James Robisone						200	0	0	1649.
James Stevinsone						133	6	8	
W ^m Glen						133	6	8	
James Stevinsone, farder nor	133	6	8			33	6	8	
W ^m Glen farder nor	133	6	8			26	13	4	
Summa 2800						2800	0	0	

XXXIV.

In order further to illustrate the relations between tenant and landlord about this period, in respect to money payments, payments in kind, or personal service, a detailed statement has been subjoined of the rents of one or two of the farms on the Home estate for the year 1669, extracted from a rentroll of that estate made up, it would appear, for behoof of the Crown after the forfeiture in 1666.

For the leases or tacks in extenso see Nos. XCVI. seqq.

The Rentall of Cauldwell as it payit presentlie this yere 1669.

[Specimen of three farms and a mill.]

Polleik.	Netherton.
Possest be W ^m and Thomas Stinsons, pays of maill, at two terms, Witsun- day and Mertimas	Johne Wyllie of Maill at 2 terms
126 0 0	63 0 0
4 Stirks	2 Stirks
20 0 0	10 0 0
Service silver	Service silver
13 6 8	6 13 4
Grassum	Grassum
3 1 0	1 10 6
Ane oficer stuik	Oficer corne
1 0 0	0 10 0
Ane quey's fodder	Ane nolts foder
2 0 0	2 0 0
8 score creills peitts	4 score creills peitts
8 0 0	4 0 0
6 threaves of thack stra	thrie threaves of Stra
1 10 0	0 15 0
8 hens 4 capons	thrie capons thrie hens
2 16 0	1 10 0
4 pund buttir	ane qrtr of buttir
0 16 0	0 16 0
ane kitt of creame	Ane kitt
0 16 0	0 16 0
3 dossinis eggs	4 dossin eggs
0 4 0	0 4 0
ane hair tedir	Lym craig maill ¹
0 13 4	3 6 8
	95 1 6
180 2 8	

¹ In several other farms there is also a payment of 8 lb. for "moss maill," probably where the quality of the moss admitted of the peats being saleable for money.

1664. The said W^m and Thomas payd of entress money 500 merks to the Laird, and 40 lib to ye Ladie for ane 19 yere tak, quherof y^r is 4 years expyred and 15 yeres yet to rin.

The said Jo^o Wyllie payd of entress money 400 merks to the Lard for ane 19 yeres tak, quherof y^r is 14 yeres expyred and 5 yeres yit to rin.

Bigert Milne.

Robt Fleming pays of maill 19 bolls			
thrie firlots . . .	126	3	4
teind corne . . .	2	8	0
6 cappons 6 hens . . .	3	0	0
ane dossine of poultry . . .	1	4	0
Grassum . . .	0	18	0
vicarag teind yeirly . . .	0	3	4

133 6 8

James Robiesone there pays in all things as Jo^a Wyllie pays; he payd 300 merks of entress for his tak quhilk is now expyred.

And he payd of entress to the Lard 560 merks and 40 lib to the ladie.

XXXV.

License to William Mure of Caldwell and his family to eat flesh in Lent, by the Lord Treasurer Bellenden.—1 March 1664.¹

William Lord Ballandine of Brughtone, Lord Thesourer dep^t of ye kingdome of Scotland, does heirby give ffull liberty & licence to William Moore of Caldwell, and all such as are of his famyly, or shall be at his table, to eat flesh in this forbidden tyme of lent, and all other forbidden days until Lent Nixtocom 1665; Without any trouble or penaltie to be Incurred be you or any of them; Notwithstanding of any act or acts maid in the contrair yrof. Given at Edin^r, the ffirst day of Merch 1664. Bellenden.

¹ Repeated in 1665 by a similar letter still extant. See Introd. Mem. p. 20, sqq.

Honored Sir

Harrods
Jan 30th, 1866

Having something to communicate with you
I shall desire that as soon as possible: with
all convenient haste you may repair hither
to this place & speak with him who is.

Much honored

P. J. Th

XXXVI.

The Earl of Rothes,¹ President of the Council, to the Laird of Caldwell. 1666.

Halirood hous
Janⁱ 30, 1666.

Honored Sir,

Haveing somethinges to communicate unto you, I shall disire that as soone as possibill & with all convenient hast you may repaire hither to this place, & speake with him who is

Much honored

To the Laird of Caldwell
These.

Rothes.¹

XXXVII.

Testamentary disposition by the Laird of Caldwell in favour of his younger daughters, 29 Nov. 1666.²

Forsameikle as I William Mure of Caldwell hes provided my whole esteat and living by telye to the eldest doghter lawfully begotten of my owne bodie, and seing just and equall it is that my other two doghters sould be provided with competent portions, according to the power I heve reserved to myself for that effect in the deed of telye itself subscriybed be me at Paslay the 1600 and sextie two yeirs,—Therfor I heirby bind me, my aires of tylle and provisione, to pay to my forsaid two doghters all and haill the sume of thirtie sex thowsand merkis Scottis; and that to be divided as followes: to my doghter Anna eighteen thowsand merkis, to be payed at the terme immediatly after her attaining to the age of sixteen yeirs, with the anwelrent yairof fra the said term of

¹ At this time High Treasurer and President of the Council, afterwards Lord Chancellor and created Duke of Rothes.

² See Introductory Memoir, p. 21.

1667. payment ay and whill the said sume rests unpaid ; and the other eighteen thowsand merkis to be payed to my third doghter Barbara, at the terme and in the manner that the said Anna hir portione is to be payed. ffor paying of quhilk sumes to my saids doghters in manner above writen, I doe heirby burden my aire of telye, and herby declair that it is with this express burdeen that shee is to enjoy the benefit of the telye and no otherwise. And in caise it sall happen my eldest doghter do decease befor shee be maried, or any of the other two to die befor her mariage, in that caise I burden my aires of telye only with the sume of sixteen thowsand pundis Scottis to be payed to that doghter of myne living be the aires of telye, and that at hir age of sixteen yeers with the annual rent thereof fra the term of payment. Likewise I herby bind my aire of telye, and burden hir with the educatione & boarding of my two saids doghters fra my deceas till ther age of sixteen yeers old respective, at quhilk tyme they ar to intromet with ther fortunes. They are to be educat and brought up at bed and boord, and learned at schooles in all good breeding as is suitable to persones of ther qualitie ; and for the more securitie I am content and consents thir presents be registrat in the Sheriff Court buiks of Aire or Renfrew, that lettres &c. may pass heir-upon &c. &c. &c.

In witness quhairof I hav writen and subscribed thir presents with my hand at Caldwall the 29 November 1600 and sixtie sex yeers.

W. M. Caldwall.

XXXVIII.

Obligation by " William Robertson " to James Mure of Ballibregach—
13 Feby. 1667.

Received from W^m Irvine, servitor to James Mure of Ballibregach, in name of his master, eight lib. sterling. Item receaved from Alex^r Holmes upon ye s^d James Mures account, twentie sh. sterling; quhich

sowmes, extending to nyne lib. stirling, I oblidge myself herby, ather to 1668.
refund to ye s^d James upon demande, or to gett it discharged to him
of y^t he is owing to Glanderstoun. In witness qrof I have wryten &
subscryved thir presents wth my hand, this 13 Febrii 1667 at Asna.

W^m Robertsone.¹

XXXIX.

Obligation by the same to the same.—19 May 1668.

Receaved from Captane James Mure of Ballibregach at severall
tymes, of money, since the 13 of Febrii 1667, sevin lib. sterling, nyne
shill. four d.; the quhilk sowme I herby oblidge me to advance to
Glanderstoune, or to refond ye same to ye sd James, & that upon
demand. In witness qrof I have wryten & subscryved thir presents wth
my oun hand at Ballibregach, the 19 of May MDC sixty eight.

W^m Robertsone.

Nota: I am to pay to ye s^d Captane James ye pryce of a gray nage
qlk I expect will be about thirtie shillings sterling.

W. Rob'sone.²

¹ William (Mure) son of Robert (Mure). See Introductory Memoir, p. 21. This method of disguising a real name, without substituting an altogether fictitious one, was commonly adopted in those perilous times by persons under the ban of proscription. Another example is recorded in the "Montgomerie Manuscripts" already cited, p. 143, 150; where Sir James Montgomerie, son of Sir Hugh, in a like emergency, passes as James Hughson, and his servant William, son of Thos. Cunningham, as William Thomson.

² Several other similar acknowledgments for larger sums are granted by him in Sept. of this year, dated Rotterdam, under his own proper signature, to Sir W. Cunningham his brother-in-law, Hamilton of Halcraig, and other friends.

XL.

1670. Genrall Dalzelle;¹ Warrant for fishing in Lochlyboth.²

Kilmarnocke May 25 1680.

Thes Are to give Libertie to Lieut^t Cornell Cocharan, to prit a boat in the loch Att Caldwell, and to recreat himselfe by taking of fishes or any uther why he pleasses.

T. Dalziel.

XL.†

* An Imperfect Minute of a Letter to the Lady Caldwell.³

Trewly honourable and Elect Lady

It may possibly seim strange unto you that I have not visited you by a Line, since the day when there are so many things in your condition which maks the Lovers of our Lord Jesus Christ debtors to you for all the significations of sympathetic affection and respecte they are able to put upon you. Madam, my heart doth not reproach me, nor doe I want witnesses, if it were needful to appeal to their testimonie, to say that where sorrow, by a signification of esteim and affection for the dead, evidenceth sympathie with the liveing, I had as large a share in that as ye would have allowed me, when I reckon the loss the generation was

¹ See Introd. Mem. p. 19.

² A lake on the Caldwell property, near the old family residence, still remarkable for its copious stores of fish.—See above, p. 107.

³ On the death of her husband in exile, at Rotterdam, on the 9th Feby. 1670. This letter, which forms part of the Wodrow Collection in the Advocate's Library of Edinburgh, is without signature or date: but is supposed, from the handwriting and other internal evidence, to be by the Rev. Robert MacWard, a zealous Presbyterian divine of this period. It has here been greatly abridged.

at by haveing so eminently faithfull, so promiseing a man taken from us. 1670.
We had but one Caldwell amongst all the Gentlemen I knew or yet know in Scotland. When I remember at what time the Lord carried home his servant, Alas, after the highest affronts that ever were done to our Lord J. C. in Scotland,—gentlemen and professors, haveing hide their eyes from his dishonour and the desolations of the sanctuary, were observed to be wholly immersed in their secular concerns, and how to get gathered secure estates & build their owne houses, while His house was not onely Laid wast but never to be rebuilt by Law. When I say I considered how his death was trysted with such a sad day in the Church, I thought we had no eares to heare, nor hearts to understand the language and sense of such a dispensation, which was the sounding of a dreadfull allarum to all the remnant.

While the rest of us were pineing away, and did not finde our hands in dealing either with God or men, he had the care of the Church, besids all the things that were without and within, so much upon his heart, that after he had lost houses and lands and countrey and friends for the interest of his Master's glory, he did by choice sacrifice his very Life upon that interest, and became one of our greatest and most glorious martyrs. All who conversed with him were witnesses how he preferred Zion to his chief joy; vexed with the deeds of professed enemies, but more wounded by the unworthie way of those who should have stood up for the defence of the gospel.

But the thing which posted him into the other world, and broke his heart, was the unworthy carriag he perceived amongst them who should have bein the standart bearers and have excited others to a fixedness in resisting unto blood. When he pondered the path whereunto men took a libertie to walk, and perceived what shifting of testimonies there was amongst them from whom better things was expected; and when he perceived how these courses were pleaded for, patronized, and painted with the vaine and false name of prudence, this above all the rest did greive him, as that which was the highest aggravation of our sin and the greatest provocation in the eyes of his glory.

1670. And I may say we are in some way guiltie of his blood. The dead weight of his brethrein and companions who could not be excited to the duetie of the day sunk him into his grave; so that I doubt if over the Church of Scotland had a son who, out of pure zeal for his father's glory, and Love to his mother who conceived him, did more formally yield up the ghost and sacrifice his life upon that interest than he did. Though he died not publickly, yet the publickness of his spirit shined in his Life and death, and shed somewhat of ane adventitious beautie beyond dieing in the feild or on a scaffold. The many savourie sentences which fell from him, which seemed to have a connexion with the thoughts of his owne soul, and his secret soliloquies about the affaires of the church, gave a most perfect account, even by some apparent imperfection, of what was the frame of his soul, and the intense heat of that fire which burnt in his bosome. I grant many things he said escaped his friends swallowed up of sorrow, nor could such things as were but imperfectly taken be the same, since they behoved to lose that Life with which they were spoken and accented.

XLI.

* Account of ye sufferings of ye Lady Caldwell 1683; from Sir W. C. of C.¹

In the year 1666, at what time that unhappy skirmish happened at Pentland hills, the honourable Family of Caldwell being then represented by W^m Mure, this gentleman was forfeited as being accessory to that rising against the Government; and sentence of forfeiture being passed against him in absence, his Estate was given to the late Lieutennant Generall Dalzell; tho' the most that could be adduced against him was

¹ This narrative, by Sir William Cunninghame of Cunninghamehead, brother of the lady whose misfortunes it records, forms part of the Wodrow Collection of Original documents illustrative of the History of the Kirk of Scotland, preserved in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.—See Introductory Memoir, p. 22.

his being upon the road to Joyn these people then in Arms. Yet 1683. forfeited he was, to die in Exile, leaving his Lady with three poor orphans destitute of all visible means of subsistence. For his Lady, Barbara Cuninghame, daughter to Sir W^m Cuninghame of Cuninghamehead, haveing a Dowry allotted to her forth of her husband's lands suitable to her Qualitie, but haveing neglected to take infetment therein upon her contract of marriage before the forfeiture, she was also turned out of her estate, & forced to live as said is without any visible maintainance except what her own and her virtuous children's Industry procured, having never been troublesome to any persons, no not her most near Relations, except what she borrowed and thankfully and fully repayed. Yet this honoured widow Lady, tho' reduced to so poor a state, could not be freed from the malicious violence of these times of unjust persecution, as the following account will evidence.

In the year 1683, at what time the Lady Caldwell lived at Glasgow, near the foot of the Street called the Saltmercat, upon the east side, her house having a timber foreland without any glass in the windowes but only a little above the timber broads, it did happen one night, that a person looking throw such a glass upon the west side of the street, just opposite to the Lady Caldwell's house, pretended to see a person preaching in the Lady's Bedchamber; whereof he gave presently notice to the then provost of Glasgow, who was one John Barns, whose zeal, seconded with the authority of Arthur Ross, then Arch-Bishop of Glasgow, did run such a furious pace, that presently this honoured lady & the three young gentle-women her daughters were imprisoned in Glasgow tolbooth.

When notice of it was given to the King's secret councill, they not only approved of the illegal proceedings of the Provost of Glasgow, but by their order commanded the Lady Caldwell and her Eldest Daughter Mrs. Jean Muire, by a strong Guard to be carried prisoners to the Castle of Blackness, and this without being impeached or convict of a real fault, other than the surmises of a single person. And tho' there had been sermon, yet by Law it ought to have been proven that there were five more then the Family present to hear it; whereas it never was

1683. pretended there were any more present then the Lady and her Family; the Law never having forbid the worshipping of God in their own Family after such a manner as they thought fit; were they not papists solemnizing their Idolatrous mass, which—tho' Law forbid to any person whatsoever,—was then not only overlook'd, but connived at; prelatick fury exerting itself against a Protestant Dissenter, against whom no fault could be really advanced but only that after the way which they called Heresy so worshiped she the God of her Fathers.

Having remained close prisoners in the Castle of Blackness (except that some time the Governor upon his perril allowed them to visit his Lady who lodged immediately below them) after a year and some more, the young gentlewoman's health being much impaired by the close imprisonment, application was made to the Council of Scotland by severall of her Relations for their enlargement, or Liberty at least of the young Lady. After much costly pains taking and long address made, it was hardly obtained that Mrs. Jean Muire should be set at liberty, and the Lady her Mother was allowed to ascend by some steps to take the air upon the head of the Castlewall, but at that time not to go without the foot of the turnpick where she lodged, tho indeed afterwards she obtained the liberty within the precincts of the Castle.

While the Lady Caldwell thus remained prisoner in the Castle of Blackness, it happened that Mr. Sandilands of Hilderstone, her cousin germane, was taken ill of a violent feaver even unto death; but naturall affection as well as discretion obliged the Lady Caldwell, before his Death, to send two of her daughters to salute him in her name, and enquire after his welfaire, he living then at the Westport of Linlithgow. Where they being arrived, within a few hours the Lady Caldwell's second daughter Mrs. Ann Muire fell sick of a high feaver, of which she after dyed at Linlithgow; and notice of her indisposition being given to her Lady Mother at Blackness, incited in her Motherly Affection a desire to wait upon and do the last duty to her dying Daughter, then but at two miles distant from her; for the obtaining of quhich there was much pains and cost bestowed in petitioning the Council of Scotland, tho but for an hour;

which she could not obtain; tho she willingly offered to take the whole 1685.
Garrison along with her if they pleased as her guard, and maintain them
upon her own proper cost, whilst she should be there doing the last Duty
of a Christian and tender hearted Mother.

Thus the Lady Caldwell remained three years prisoner in the Castle
of Blackness, unconvict of any crime.

As the records of the secret Council will vouch a great part of this nar-
ration, so Glasgow affords yet many living witnesses of ye truth of what
is before advanced, and the neighbourhood of Blackness the testimony of
severall honourable persons yet alive, as well as of yet living fellow pri-
soners. As also the truth of what is said is referred to the declaration of
the present Laird of Bedlormy, then Deputy Governor of the Castle of
Blackness, upon his word of honour.

After three years imprisonment, in the year 1686, the late unhappy
King James, in order to advance his popish designs and arbitrary dis-
pensing power, having thought fit to assume a pretended kindness for
protestant dissenters, the Lady Caldwell was voluntarily dismissed with-
out asking Liberty; and never while she lived knew of any fault to be
brought against her, but by the Report of hearsay fame.

The following five autograph Manuscripts, four, (Nos. XLII—XLV.) by "Prin-
cipal Carstairs," the fifth (No. XLVI.) by his cousin, William Mure of Glanderstone
(afterwards of Caldwell), are all written on a single small parchment-bound
memorandum book. The volume is still in a complete state of preservation, even
to the printed docquet of the maker's name on the inner side of the binding,
which informs us that it was "Sold by Joseph Paske, Stationer in the Piatza, on
ye north side of the Royal Exchange, London."

The circumstances which led to Carstairs' journey in Holland have been stated
in the Introductory Memoir, p. 26. His own narrative of that journey concludes
with his visit to the Hague. He there attached himself to the Prince of Orange,
afterwards William the Third, whom he accompanied to England, and whose
friendship and confidence he continued to enjoy during the remainder of that
monarch's life. He was William's principal adviser in the settlement of the affairs

1685. of Scotland at the Revolution, as also in the subsequent government of that country. So great was the King's personal regard for him, that his presence and services, even on his majesty's foreign campaigns, could not be dispensed with, and on these occasions he had a grant of £500 for his expenses¹.

The mode in which the Laird of Glanderstone's "Account of his travels" in England and Holland in 1696, has been brought into so close a conjunction with Carstairs' narrative of his tour in the latter country eleven years before, explains itself, partly by the relationship between the two travellers as described in the Introductory Memoir, partly by the internal evidence of Glanderstone's journal. Carstairs was, as usual, in attendance at head quarters when Glanderstone visited the Royal army in 1696; and, as appears from the laird's account of his reception at Court, was forward in performing the duties of hospitality to his kinsman. Carstairs therefore, it is evident, had on this occasion, in order to facilitate the further progress of his cousin's Flemish tour, made him a present of his own Notes of travel in the same country; and Glanderstone very naturally availed himself of the spare pages of his friend's book in the composition of his journal.

Apart from the historical notices which it contains, the narrative of Carstairs possesses interest as the only extant specimen of his literary composition, with the exception of a few letters, two of which have been printed in the sequel of this collection.

The connexion into which the two journals have accidentally been brought, exhibits the sober seriousness of the grave churchman and politician in retailing the familiar incidents of travel, in characteristic contrast with the lively garrulity of the Scotch country laird's observations or anecdotes suggested by the same scenes.

XLII.

Journal of Principal Carstairs in Holland and Flanders in 1685.

We landed at Newport, May 10th, having struck several times on the ground in our entering the channell leading to it.

May 11.—We came to Bruges, which is 7 hours from Newport. In companie we had a secular priest, who discoursing with me in latin about the affairs of England, told me that he did believe there would be a change

¹ M'Cormick's State Papers, p. 98.

in religion there, and that his Ma^{ty}, for removing of scruples, would in the 1685. ensueing Parlt take some course for takeing away all fears of the restitution of Abbey lands to the church of Rome.

There was in our company a gentlewoman who lamented the abounding superstition and ignorance of the times, giveing an instance of one whom she knew, who being sick of an ague did, according to some advice given to her, read frequentlie some sentences in order to a cure: and being askt by this gentlewoman how she durst adventure to doe so, seing it would be difficult for her to obtain an absolution for such a practice, she answered that tho' one father had refused to doe it yet another did, which she and others in our company did disprove of. I heard likewayes in this company of one Mons^r Mons, one of the learned preachers of Bruges, who had been lately silenced by the Bishop, because he did by his subtle notions suggest so many scruples to the people that they did not know what to do. What were his doctrines I could not distinctly learn; only I heard that one was, that after the wife had conceived the husband ought not to bed with her.

At night in my quarters at Bruges I came to supp with some gentlemen, one of whom falling into discourse about England, told me that some extraordinary thing was set on foot by the French, or Dutch and others, for disquieting the King of England, which would suddenly make a great noise in the world, and would come as a clapp as it were of thunder or some unsuspected thing. I found also this day in discourse a great expectation of some disagreement betwixte the Kings of England and France.

May 12.—I took boat from Bruges to Sluyse, which is 3 hours. Nothing occurred remarkable this day.

May 13.—I took boat from Middleburgh to Dort; nothing occurred worthe noticeing.

May 14.—At night I came to Dort, where upon the 16th I discoursed with a Dutch gentleman, who as he told me had been severall times in company and familiar converse with Cardinall Norfolk at Rome three years agoe or more; who speaking of England told him, that what-

I.

T

1685. ever noise there was at present of popish conspiracies, yet in a little time things should be so that England should be popish.

On the 20th in the afternoon I went from Dort, and came to the Bosch earlie next morning, when I had occasion at supper to discourse with a Burgomaster of Amsterdam, and another gentleman that had latelie come from the East Indies, having been in some considerable office at Battavia. Among other things we came to speak about the business of Bantam and the ruin of the English factory there, of which the last gentleman gave us an account, shewing that the old King of Bantam had willingly resigned the government to his son, but would have afterwards reassumed it; which the son not being willing to part with, a warr did thereupon ensue, the father haveing been assisted by the English and French, the Son by the Dutch; who being conqueror, would have destroyed the English, but that the Dutch interposed for the preserving both their persons and goods, tho' their factorie was from that time ruined in that place. This gentleman told us that he came in company with a Dutch Ambassador from Batavia to Bantam, where they were very civillie received by the King, who was he said a man of understanding, but lived like a beast with his wives and mistresses, and entertained him almost with no discourse but of them, and that the most immodest, even in the presence of one of the chiefs of them, who was sitting by decked richlie with jewells. He ledd them also to his father who was his prisoner; and tho he detained him as such, yet when he came into his presence he did him all the honour and obeisance that became a son to doe to a father. But falling into discourse with him upon the late businesse that had been betwixt them, the old man only replied: Son, fortune hath given you the victorie, and there is no place for discoursing those things with the Conquerour; and so would undertake no discourse further upon the subject. The Burgomaster upon this occasion told me what I much wondered at, that the East India Companie of Holland had very litle advantage by the India trade, they haveing not above four in the hundereth, which he had reason to know, because he himselfe had a stock in it. He also told me that two or three days before the time of my discourse with him, there

had been a friendship made betwixt the King of England and the Prince of Orange. 1685.

On the 22 I went before four o'clock in the morning in the post waggon, which is very commodious, and haveing only two wheels goes with an easinesse beyond what could well be thought before tryall. In those waggons we goe to Maestricht from the Bosch in one day, which is near 70 English myles. We change horses six times by the way, which is most part heathie, but not without in some places pleasant groves of trees and corn fields; we dine at a place called Hammond, which is about halfe way, and before we come to it we come to a prettie large town called Endoven, which is well watered; the fields about Maestricht are very pleasant, and the river of the Maes adds much to the beautie of the place. From thence there is occasion every morning at nine of the clock to goe by water to Liege, where you arrive about 6 or 7 at night; it is but 18 myles from Maestricht, but it is against the stream.

On the 23 I came to Aiken¹ by waggon, betwixt which and Maestricht the countrey is hillie, but pleasant, and abounds with much wood, as also it doeth about Aiken which hath hills round about, itselfe being prettie large but not very populous; it stands upon the descent of a hill, part of it on the hill part on the plain. Thither they come from all parts for the Baiths, and the water, which is drunk by many and thought good against many distempers. The fountain of this hot watter is in a publick place of the town, and there are two distinct places for men and women to retire themselves to after drinking of their water. The Baiths are within houses, and in one house you shall have severall rooms, where there are some greater some lesser baths, that will goe to the midle of an ordinarie man and somewhat deeper. The waters are lett in by conduits into these rooms, in which there is as it were a great cistern, into which you goe down by steps and there bathe. There is a place without the Citie a bowshot, called Putsen, where there are also good baths.

This little town is under the jurisdiction of an Abbey of the same name which I did see; the Ladies are very civill and readie to shew any

¹ Aix la Chapelle.

1685. thing that is to be seen ; they are all persons of good qualitie, for none but such as are noble for eight generations upon both the father and mother's side are admitted into it as I was informed. The Abbess hath great revennues. There are in Aiken severall of the reformed religion, and some of them rich, but cannot meet within the Citie, but they have their severall Churches about 3 myles without the Citie, within the territories of the States generall. There is a French Church, and a Calvinist Dutch Church, and a Lutheran Church. I went to hear the Dutch Minister, who is an orthodox man and concerned for the Protestant Interests. He is a German ; upon acquaintance with him I found him very civill and desirous to know how it went with the Dissenters in Brittain. I saw in this Dutch congregation a gentleman of good qualitie in Switzerland, and a Lieu^t Coll. under the king of France, and much respected by him ; I was very much taken with his seriousnes and attention in hearing ; the Minister did very much commend him to me ; his name is Mons^r de Salis. In Aiken is a very pretty garden of the Capucins, in which they allow strangers to walk at pleasure. The Papists of this place boast much of the reliques that are here, some of which are shewn but once in 7 years, which causeth a great concourse of people. I had acquaintance here with two brothers, merchants, of the name of Romer, whom I found very obligeing ; and one Mons^r Holts that lodgeth strangers.

On the 27th I went to convoy a friend and his wife to Maestricht, at which time I had an opportunitie of viewing the place better than I had before. Amongst other things I went to a hill halfe a myle or a myle from the citie, which is all hollow underneath, there being many windings and turnings all cutt out of stone, and the height ordinarilie of the vault will be 20 foot. I had a guide and a torch, and did walk near two English myles under that hill, and came out again at another passage, near a cloister which stands very pleasantlie upon the descent of the hill, at the foot whereof runns the river of the Maes, and from which there is a very pleasant prospect. This cloister hath pleasant gardens. I fell into discourse with one of the chiefe fathers of it ; his name as I remember was Corcelins ; who seemed to be a man of some learning, & I am sure of great vanity and confidence ; for he told me he would make it out that

nothing was maintained now by Papists but what was received in the four 1685. first centuries, and nothing maintained by Protestants as such but what was then condemned; and that he or some of his brethren had written against one of the ministers of Maestricht but had gott yet no answer, tho he much longed for it. He also told me, without my asking, but upon discourse about English affairs, that at Brussels he had spoke with the present king of Brittain six hours in end, and that he did communicat thrice in their convent, not being desirous to goe to the publick Churches; he told me also that he had a letter from a father that was present at the action, telling him that the late king died Catholick, receiving the sacrament and holy unction. And yet this did not seem to reconcile him to him, for he said he had professed himselfe Papist at Bruges, but had disowned that religion when he came to his kingdoms, and thereupon made use of the words of our blessed Lord: he that denyeth me before men I will deny him, &c. He told me likewise that his present Ma^{ty} of Britain had some of their order at Brussells, which he brought out of England with him; one of which was his Confessor; but that they all went in other clothes than that of their order, which was the Minorites. He likewise told me of some private contriveances that there were on foot betwixt some Protestant Princes and the Pope about a reconciliation, and amongst other things that were sought by those princes, this was one: that the married Clergie might retain their wives; but this he told me would be a businesse that would come to light shortly. What truth is in these things I cannot determine.

At Maestricht ever since it came under the States government the Papists and Protestants both have the publick exercise of their religion; but the former have more churches than the later, and I am apt to think more of the Inhabitants of the town for their followers; this they obtained by Articles betwixt the Spaniard and the States upon the first surrendering of the town to the later. These Articles were also confirmed, upon the King of France his leaving that town a few years agoe, and with this addition, that the Jesuits, who for some contriveances against the States had been by them banished the town, should be readmitted, as they are, and have now there a great Church.

1685. On the 30 I returned to Aikin, where I was told of these two customs; one that at each corner of the town, upon a turret, stands a man and gives notice upon the approach of any man upon horseback to the town, by so many windings of his horn as there are horsemen coming. Another which I saw was that when there is a very good and fatt ox to be slain by a butcher, he is lead throw the town, decked with flowers and a pipe playing before him, that the people may see him and be induced to buy pieces of him. Another custom they have, that they have a fair in one parish of the Citie, and not in another at the same time, but have in the severall parts of the town fairs at different seasons.

While I was at Aiken I had occasion to be in company with one of the Popish ministers of that town. The man seemed to be of a good humour, and entertained me and some others at his house very kindly and invited me again to his house; but I went not. He seemed to be bigott in his religion, and not without learning. I had been but a few minutes in his company, when perceiving, I know not how, that I was of the reformed religion, he would needs have me to debate with him about our principles. I told him that he was grayhaired in his religion, and no doubt well read in controversies about it, which made me afraid to encounter with him; notwithstanding we fell into some discourse about the marriage of the clergie. He told me that was the great thing that galled us; and so began to jest upon our Ministers for their wives. I only answered him that whatever he said of the wives of our Ministers, yet I should not entertain him with discourse of the wenches of their clergie; which stirred him a little, and made him solemnlie protest that he not only never knew a woman, but never lusted after any; I suppose he meant since a Clergieman. Yet this man would drink drunk, and I myself saw him in such a condition upon a Lord's day at night that he was ashamed to come into my companie, and my Landlady putt to apologize for him as being easilie overtaken, and having been at some extraordinarie encounter. But I remember one thing in our discourse about the Apostles some of them having wives, which I could not chuse but smile at, and it was this: that having granted to me that some of them had

wives, which they did carrie about with them for serving and being other- 1685.
wayes usefull to them, but that, after their being Apostles, they did never know their wives, and that it was my part to prove that they did. At which I, heartilie laughing, told him he putt a very hard task upon me, which I could not undertake; for I supposed he did not doubt but there were many married people in Aiken concerning whom I did believe he could scarce prove what he would have had me to doe as to the other.

This man told me also in discourse about the decay of the Latin tongue and encrease of the French; that he had a case of conscience which he proposed to some great Doctors at Liege in Latin; but that to his astonishment they did not understand him, but desired him to do it in French. This man told me that in Aikin there were four parishes, and that he himselfe had in his parish 2000 of age to communicat; so that I judge there may be nine thousand communicants in the Citie; for some parishes he told me were larger than his. Being in company with him and some regular Canonicks, he told them they had an easie life in respect of what he had, for they had nothing but their prayers to mind, but he both preaching, prayer, visiting the sick, &c.

They have in this town a sword, which is said to have been worn by Charles the great, and some other royalties that must be made use of at the instalement of every emperour. The people here are civill; a stranger of any fashion passing through the streets is almost troubled with salutes.

June 9.—I went from Aikin to Maestricht, and next day from thence to Luych¹ by water, in a large boat drawn by five horses. We were seven hours longe upon our way, but it is exceeding pleasant through the hills on both sides, covered either with wood or corn. One may have meat and drink aboard. I went out at a place a myle on this side Liege called Harstall; from whence you can goe on foot much sooner than by the boat to Liege. It belongs to the prince of Orange, but the inhabitants are papists. Liege is a great and very well peopled cittie. It lyes, part upon a plain along the river Maes which divides it, over which there is a very fair bridge of stone, and part on pleasant hills, on one of which

¹ So written, probably Liege.

1685. the English Jesuits have a very fine house, and a curious garden lying upon the side of a high hill towards the south, and that above the house, tho even before you come to the house you must goe up near fourscore steps from the ground. The garden hath pleasant Parterras, & walks one above the other to a considerable height. Upon a very high hill overtopping the Citie the prince is building a Cittadell to keep it in subjection. There was indeed one there before, but in the year 72 it was taken and demolished by the French in part, but wholly by the Citizens, who were glad to have that restraint upon their liberties taken away; but through their late divisions among themselves grounded upon their liberties, the Prince hath gott his will of them, and hath built a kind of a fort in fashion of a gate upon the middle of the bridge, in which he hath some pieces of cannon and some few souldiers. This he did to keep the two parts of the town from meeting together. He hath laid a sore tax upon the cittie for defraying the expences of his fortifications and other things. But it is thought that this cittie will not remain long in peace. They told me that it, together with its district which is but a small bounds, can send forth upon a necessarie occasion above an hundereth thousand fighting men. Here I saw the iron Mills; and how they make the potts, which they send in great quantities to all places. Here they also make allum, and have abundance of coal and wood.

Here I saw also a solemn procession, which I blesse God did convince me afresh of the folly of poprie. There are scarce any protestants in this citie; yet I was told by one that hath traded with this place near fourtie years, that there are many that out of fear own poprie, who if occasion did offer would professe the reformed religion; and that there was one worth 15000 lib st., that did openlie own himselfe Protestant, and keep fast to his principles; but that he hath been so troubled by his enemies, that with much adoe he obtained a year's time to dispose of his goods and be gone. I was told that his father also was Protestant, but out of fear went to Church; which yet did not keep him from being persecuted, as not being cordiall. I was told that about five or six myles from Liege there is a large village the most of the inhabitants of which are Protestants.

On June 12 I went from Liege to Spaa, which is about 6 or 7 hours. 1685. The way for some myles beyond Liege is very hillie, but afterwards it is prettie pleasant, through grounds part heathie part cornland, but within view, and at no great distance, of hills cloathed with wood. When you come near to the Spaa, you have for a long way a descent from the tops of high hills, which goe in a range almost round the town, but pleasant because of the woods that cover them. It is true there are in many places but short bushes of oak, yet often they are intermixed with trees, which make the place very convenient for retiring. There are four wells; the one is in the middle of the town, of which all almost drink. Another is about a myle and a halfe out of the town hard by a wood. The other two are about the same distance from the town on the other side, in the midst of a wood, a little way one from the other. There is a pleasant garden of the Capuciners, where drinkers of the waters generallie walk, and from thence, about ten o'clock, such as please goe to prayers in the Capuciners church hard by; and from thence to dinner which is ordinarilie ready about eleven o'clock. In the afternoon they generallie walk till six, at which time they sup; and after supper walk an hour or two, and so to bed; rising about four o'clock. There is a meadow at the end of the town, where generallie the most of the companie meet and converse; and such as please dance or otherwise divert themselves. The ordinarie custom is to take chambers by the night or week, which you may have for 6, 9, 12, 18 styvers or more a night, according to the goodnesse of them. The people of the house furnish you fire and other things for dressing your meat. But many gentlemen go to an ordinarie at 12 to dinner. The best in the town is at the sign of the Spinnet, where I staid, and paid for my chambers and dyet twice a day a rix dollar a day. I mett here with a very civill gentleman, who was pentionarie of Tournay; who, though under the French, yet was no lover of them. There was here a fashionable gentleman, who could discourse well almost of every thing; who was supposed to be a spye for the French King, observing the sentiments of the various companies that came to that place. The best chambers are in a great house at the sign of the Pomelet, where

1685. persons of greater and lower quality are lodged, and with great convenience. It is but a small dorp Spaa, and lyes at the very foot of high hills.

On the 16 June I came from thence to Aiken, in the companie of four young merchants of Amsterdam. It is about 7 hours betwixt the two places. We baited at Limburgh, where, as also in many other places, you have the sad instances of French crueltie; for in this town there are very few houses left standing; the fortifications are demolished, and a Castle that hath been a very strong and fair one quite ruined. This town stands upon a very high hill and a river runns below it in the valley. The way is pleasant from Spaa to Aiken, tho in some places uneasie for waggons.

When I was at Aiken I fell to be in the house with a gentleman and his lady who were both Catholicks, but great enemies to the Clergie, especiallie the regulars; which made me take occasion to ask the Lady how it came then that she confessed all that she knew to such persons. She told me plainly that she did not confesse all; and speaking of their lasciviousnesse she told me, that before she was married, when she came to confesse, they would have askt her questions about things that she never knew before nor thought of; they were about lust. The gentleman told me, and she too, that the mischiefs of their unmarried life were so great, that it were a thousand times better they did marrie, and that he did hope in a little time to see a reformation in that matter. We came to discourse of Nunns, many of whom are young gentlewomen of good qualitie. He told me that many of them were forced by their parents to take that course of life, because they were not able to give them a portion suited to their qualitie; and that therefor the consequences could not but be sad, and the lewdnesse of Abbacies great; of which he told me two stories from his own knowledge. One was of a gentleman, an officer in the souldierie under the Spanish king, who was in suit of a young Lady who had a kindnesse for him; but not haveing the consent of her parents could not marrie him, but was forced by them to enter into a Nunnerie, which made the gentleman think upon marrieing

another, which accordingly he did. But his wife dying, and he comeing 1685. afterwards into that place where his former Mistrisse was, old love began to revive, and it was aggried that he should come privatlie to her chamber, where he was hidd and entertained by her a fourthnight. But being at last discovered he was taken, and to his own and others surprise he was sentenced to die; the execution of which sentence the gentleman told me that he himselfe delayed for a small time (his office it seems putting him in a capacitie to doe it), hoping that the Marquisse de Grana, then governour of the Spanish Netherlands, would have sent a remission. But he was inexorable in that matter, and so the gentleman was executed, but nothing done to the gentlewoman. He told me also that the young Ladies in their Abbacies have conveniences in their chambers, where they can keep a person undiscovered, and that they keep often good confecti-
ons in their rooms for entertaining one another, or others where they can have them, and are so inclined. But these are religious persons not of the strictest order, but who have a libertie to converse in the world, and some of ym once in the year the freedom to goe out of their Abbacies for six weeks together amongst their friends. This gentleman also told me another storie of one of his acquaintance, who was shutt up for some time in one of the young Ladies chambers in an Abbacie, where he had such converse with that young gentlewoman whose the chamber was, and four more of her consorts that came thither to him, that when he came out he was almost debauched to death by his practices with them. He also told me a storie of the Jesuits at Brussels, who have several rarities in their colledge; which made Christina Queen of Sweden goe to see them. And haveing been somewhat free with them in discourse, she askt them whether or not, being brisk men, they had not sometimes stimulum carnis, and what they did when it was so. To which some of them replied: 'We doe with it Madam, as gentlewomen sometimes doe with beggars who come to ask money of them; we tell that we have it not for to give, and we cannott help them; and if still they will stand and begg, then, as they doe in that case, so do we in this you ask. We say, Well, if you will take no answer, stand still, for we cannot help you.'

1685. These things I only mention to shew how little regard many papists have for their religious orders, and what a cheat their vow of chastity is.

On June 19 I went from Aiken to Juliers, which is about five houres. This for the most part is indeed a pleasant journey, for Julicher land, as it is called by the inhabitants, is for the most a plain countrey, mightie fruitfull of grain. The Citie of Juliers is not very great, but well fortified. The D. of Newburgh, to whom this countrey belongs, hath here a house for his residence, which we could not see. There are about 600 men in the town in garrison. I could not but smile to see in the evening near two hundereth cows comeing into the town, and every one of them of themselves parting to the severall streets and houses to which they did belong. Here is very poor accomodation for strangers.

On June 20 I went for Cullen,¹ and past through a pleasant wood near nine miles long. Cullen lyes in a pleasant plain on the Rhyn, in way of a halfe moon. It is a large Citie, hath a good magazin and some of the antient Roman bows and pikes. Here I saw severall poor Hungarians who come to this place everie seven years to doe their devotions in the behalfe of their Countrey, which otherwise they superstitiouslie believe would be plagued with famine. They are maintained at the charge of the Citie during their stay which is not long, and are once or twice served by the Burgomasters who attend them at table. Here is a church of the Reformed, about two myles out of town. The congregation is prettie numerous. There is no other but a floating bridge upon the Rhyne here, which runns with a great stream.

On the 22 of June I saw Dusseldorp, and therein the Prince of Newburgh and his Princesse the Emperors sister. They had been some myles out of town at a procession, and were attended with four or five coaches with six horses and a small guard of horse. This town is pleasantlie situated upon the Rhyn, and the prince hath here a large palace; the place is fortified. I went this day an hour further than Dusseldorp on the other side of the Rhyne, to a country place where

¹ Cologne.

we were but soberlie accommodated; we had travailed about 9 hours 1685. this day.

On the 23 I went towards Wesel, crossing the Rhyne to see it. It is a fine town and pleasantlie situated and fortified, and is under the Duke of Brandenburg. Before we came to it we passed through Rhynberg, stronglie fortified and garrisoned by the Bishop of Colen. From Wesell we went the same night to Marianborne, a countrey place, where there are two or three harboroughs; in one of which we were very well entertained. Before we came to it we passed through a toun called, as I remember, Sant; prettie pleasant and well built in some parts of it. This day we travailed about 11 hours.

On 24 June I went towards Cleve, which is most pleasantlie situated, part upon a hill and part in the valley. The Duke of Brandenburg hath a fair palace on the outer side of it, upon a hill from which there is one of the pleasantest prospects of a fine country, with many steeples for severall myles, that ever I saw. There seems to be here not a few people of good fashion. I here met with a gentleman at dinner in our ordinarie, the Hoff Van Hollant, who told me that he had severall times dined with Earl Argyle¹ and another gentleman and his son, in a private house in that town. He said that they lived very devoutlie, haveing a minister with them that performed worship punctuallie twice a day; and that they checked Lo^d Gray for his extravagancies.

Before I came to Cleve, about a myle beyond it, there is a pleasant place called Bergendale, where the late Maurice of Nassaw lived sometimes, and where he died. The house is but ordinarie but there is a prettie park stored with deer. Here also I saw severall of the Roman Urns of various shapes, with some other Antiquities; as the images of Jupiter, Juno, Minerva, &c. in stone, with latin inscriptions; most of the urns were found by the abovementioned Sant. On this side of Cleve there is a place called the Deer garden, where you have four pleasant fountains; and upon the top of the hill all cloathed with wood you have

¹ Executed at Edinburgh on the 30th of this month. Carstairs was not probably at this time aware of the Earl's unfortunate expedition having taken place.

1685. a pleasant prospect of severall fine walks through the wood. From Cleve I came to Nimwegen, which is five hours. This is a good town, and stands upon a riseing hill, declineing towards a branch of the Rhyne called the Waal; which makes it very pleasant. This day I travailed 8 hours.

On the 25 June I took boat from Nimwegen to Rotterdam, but came no farther by the ship than Gorcum because of the wind. In my way I saw Tiell, Bommell, and Lyvenstein, the last whereof stands upon a point of land betwixt the Maes and the Waal where they meet, and is a small fortification.

I had in the boat, besides others, a Lieut. Coll. in the Dutch service, who gave me an account how the late D. of Bavaria came to be so much on the Freuch side, which was thus. His Dutchesse was a french lady, and had been Mistresse to the King of France before he was married; for whom he had such love that he intended to marrie her, but was diverted from it by some of his Courtiers, who procured a marriage for her with the said Duke; by whom haveing besides other children had a daughter, when she came to be marriageable, she resolved that what herselfe had been disappointed of her daughter should be honoured with, to witt being Queen of France. In order to which, when the King of France was engaged in his late warrs with the Emperour, she caused propose a match betwixt her daughter and the Dauphin, promising to engage the Duke in the French interests if this match were aggried to, which accordinglie was done.

On the 26 June I came to Rotterdam, where I staid privatlie without seing any body but those of my cusins familie.

I forgott, when writeing what was remarkable at Spaa, to sett down the inscription that is upon that fountain that is in the town; which is this:—

Obstructum reserat durum terit humida siccāt,
Debile fortificat, si tamen arte bibis.

It is not permitted to women to enter into the Closters of the Capucins

or their gardens ; only here in Spaa it is permitted for the convenience 1685.
of strangers, that all persons may walk in their garden.

On July 3 I went from Rotterdam to the Hague, and came back again at night, haveing only walkt about the town without seing any acquaintance.

On July 6 I went to the Hague again, where I staid one night without goeing to visit any of my acquaintance. I had this day one of the oddest encounters with one that was in the habit of a very fashionable gentlewoman, that ever I had in my life. It so fell out that I satt by her in the boat, without speaking any thing but one or two sentences. When we came to pay I had no small money, and the skipper not being able to change presently the piece I gave him, she tooke the opportunitie of telling me with very much seeming civilitie, that she could serve me with small money ; which accordinglie she did, paying the skipper my fraught. I kindlie thanked her, and putt her to the trouble of changeing my money, which she did, only I wanted some styvers, which made me tell them that she should pay my fraught from Delpht to the Hague, and so we should be quitts. When we came to the end of Delpht, the Hagues scuyt was gone, so that being to stay halfe an hour, and she pretending to be faint, and that some quarm came over her stomach, we went to one of those houses where it is ordinarie for people to stay and drink a glasse of beer or wine, or eat any litle thing that is readie, which ordinarilie is only eels, till the scuyt be readie to goe. I haveing from somewhat of her discourse been suspicious of her being a slight person, would goe into no room with her, but staid in the outer entrie where any person came that pleased. At last finding more clearlie what she was, and being resolved to be ridd of her, I pretended I had some businesse in town. She told me very brisklie she would goe with me, and went to the door before me, which made me stay in the house ; but she, finding that I did not follow, came back again. Then I told her that I must be gone. She still persisted in offering me her company ; but I haveing answered that I was not for such company, I was glad to get away with all the hast I could,

1685. she still crying she would goe with me. But I was not a little pleased that she was left behind, tho I had not the rest of my change from her.

I this day dined at an Ordinary with some gentlemen, some of whom carried themselves very indiscreetlie, endeavouring to bring me to speake of publick affairs in England; but they came short of their design, I not concerning myself in their discourse.

XLIII.

Account of Expenses and Receipts by Principal Carstairs; London, April 2, 1685.

Impr. for a quart of paper	.	.	.	.	.	£0	0	6
Item for a stick of Wax	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	6
Item for an inkhorn	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	8
Item for a pocket book	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	4
Item for a knife and fork	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	8
Item for pens	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	1
Item Apr. 3 to porters for Carriage	.	.	.	.	.	0	2	3
Item to the waiter aboard Capt. Burd's ship	.	.	.	.	.	0	3	9
Item to the ship carpenter	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	9
Item for oars to carrie things ashore	.	.	.	.	.	0	2	0
Item April 4 for Count: of Kent her receipts	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	0
Item for Bovet his Pandemonium and the Monk unvailed	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	2
Item for Coffie	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	1
Item Apr. 6 for a perriwig	.	.	.	.	.	1	10	0
Item to the Barber	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	6
Item for a comb	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	4
Item for Coffie	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	2
Item Aprile 7 for coffie	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	1
Item Apr. 8 for a coach hire	.	.	.	.	.	0	3	0
Item for laced coffie	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	3
Item Apr. 9 for a silver picktooth case	.	.	.	.	.	0	3	0
Item to Mr Browns children	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	6
Item at the Coffie house	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	2

Item Apr. 10 for dinner to some friends upon an extraordinary occasion	0	7	2	1685.
Item for Herbert's poems	0	1	6	
Item for the Protestant Schoolmaster	0	0	9	
Received Apr. 11 by bill at Aiken from my cousin James Dunlop	61	0	0	
Received at Dort before I went to Aiken	100	0	0	
Received at Rotterdam	35	7	0	
I brought from London with me	10	15	6	
A pistoll gives but 9 gilders in Flanders, and 17 sh. upon the road in England, though I paid to the goldsmith for it 17 sh. 6d.				
Received Agust 24, 85, of M ^r Parsons by Bill	335	8	0	

An Account of Disbursements from my coming from London, May 9, 85.

Impr. for passage to Gravesend for myselfe and a friend	£0	1	6
Item for coach to Rochester	0	1	6
Item for dinner at Rochest.	0	1	2
Item for Coach to Cant ^y	0	6	0
Item spent by the way, having paid for some in the companie	0	1	2
Item spent at Canterburie	0	0	6
Item for post horses from Canterburie to Dover	0	8	0
Item to the ostler	0	0	9
Item to the postboy	0	0	6
Item sp. at Dover	0	2	0
Item for passage and for a passe, together with money to the searchers, and carrieng my goods aboard	0	3	0
Item for my bed aboard and drink money to the seamen and carrieng my things ashore at Newport	0	7	0
Item for supper and dinner next day, and lodgeing that night I landed, haveing also paid for a poor Englishwoman that came from England with us, and given drinkmoney to the maid	<i>gilders.</i> 3	6	0
Item for fraught from Newport to Bruges	0	14	0
Item for expense by the way	0	6	0
Item for carrieng my things through Bruges	0	6	0
Item for supper, lodging, a small breakfast, and drinkmony to the servant	1	10	0
Item for carrieng my things from my quarters in Bruges to Sluyesboat	0	8	0

I.

X

1685. Item to the barber	0	6	0
Item for fraught from Bruges to Sluyes	0	4	0
Item for the fraught of my portmantle	0	1	0
Item for carrieng my things from the place where we landed being a quarter of a myle from Sluyes	0	10	0
Item for carrieng my things from the water side at Sluce to the other end of the toun where I was to ferrie over to Gatsandt	0	7	0
Item for ferrieng over thither	0	1	0
Item for waggon through that Island to the place where we took water for Flushing	1	2	0
Item for ferrieng over to Flushing	0	6	0
Item for Waggon from thence to Middleborough	0	4	4
Item for carrieng my things through Middleburgh	0	4	0
Item for dyet at Sluyes	0	9	0
Item for lodgeing and dyet at Middleburgh and some other occasionall expences	3	4	0
Item for fraught to Dort from Middleburgh	0	19	0
Item for carrieng my things	0	7	0
Item for a convenient place in the boat from Midleborough, and for bier and diet when aboard	1	3	0
Item for carrieng myselfe and things ashore at Dort	0	4	0
Item for a tweese, brush, comb, two carts, ¹ and seeing some things that were to be paid for	7	0	0
Item for lodgeing and dyet, wt. extraordinaries, for 3 nights at Dort, the ordinarie having been 30 st. dinner, and 24 st. supper	9	3	0
Item for two nights more, my brother haveing been one night with me	7	16	0
Item to the barbour	0	6	0
Item for mending my watch	1	0	0
Item for crossing the water	0	1	0
Item for a book intituled Oeconomia animalis	0	16	0
Item spent more at Dort for dyet, lodgeing, and extraordinaries	2	17	0
Item for carrieng my things to the boat to goe over to the other side	0	4	0
Item to the maids and boy of the house where I staid at Dort	0	17	0
Item for letters, with some things yt came to me from Rotterdam	0	6	0
Item for passage over the water from Dort	0	2	4

¹ Maps.

Item for drink there	0	2	4	1685.
Item for waggon to Hartingfeldt, being four houres	2	2	0	
Item for passage over to Werkendam, and carrieng my things	0	4	0	
Item for drink there	0	2	0	
Item for waggon from thence to the Bosch, being 8 hours, together with passagir geld	6	12	0	
Item for lodgeing by the way	2	0	0	
Item for dyet and lodgeing at the Bosch	3	0	0	
Item for drink money and carrieng my things to the waggon	0	8	0	
Item to a boy that did goe about the town with me	0	6	0	
Item for the post waggon from the Bosch to Maestricht, whither it goes in one day	6	6	0	
Item for my baggage	0	18	0	
Item by the way for dyet	0	18	0	
Item for carrieng my things twyce, and letting me see the town	0	12	0	
Item at Maestricht for dyet and lodgeing	8	17	0	
Item for drink money	0	6	4	
Item for the waggon to Aiken	1	4	0	
Item for a glasse of wine	0	5	0	
Item for bathing	0	6	0	
Item for wine in the Bath	0	3	0	
Item to the poor	0	2	4	
Item to the barber	0	6	0	
Item for gloves	1	16	0	
Item for a waggon to Maestricht when I went with Mr Fairnley	1	4	0	
Item for dinner by the way	0	18	0	
Item for two neckcloathes and a pair of sleeves at Maestricht	3	18	0	
Item for dyet and lodgeing for 3 nights and two days at Maestricht	5	7	0	
Item for waggon again from Maestricht to Aiken	1	4	0	
Item spent by the way	0	6	0	
Item for washing my lineing at Aiken	0	12	4	
Item spent in Putsen, a place without Aiken where there are also Baiths and those very good	0	18	0	
Item to the barber	0	6	0	
Item for baithing at Putsen and some other expences	1	5	4	
Item to the maids of the bath	0	6	0	
Item for wine	0	4	0	

1685. Item for rings curiouslie made of horse hair, and another conceit .	1	10	0
Item for needles of all sorts, which are curiouslie made here .	3	15	0
Item for two books, explaining the nature of Aiken baths .	1	16	0
Item to a Doctor of physick	1	16	0
Item for a place in a waggon to goe to church	0	6	0
Item for letters	0	8	0
Item to the Barber	0	6	0
Item for baithing 14 times	4	4	0
Item for beer at the severall times of my bathing	0	12	0
Item drink money to the servants of the bath	0	9	0
Item for 14 days lodgeing and dyet with other extraordinarie expences	28	16	0
Item for bathing again and drink in the Bath	0	15	0
Item spent more at Aiken	0	5	0
Item for waggon from thence to Maestricht	1	4	0
Item for breakfast	0	6	0
Item for carrieng my things and drink money to the house	0	12	0
Item for passage to Luyck ¹ from Maestricht	0	6	0
Item spent by the way for meat and drink	0	12	0
Item for a pair of stockings at Luyck	4	10	0
Item to the barbour there	0	6	0
Item for dyet and lodgeing, with extraordinaries for two nights there	3	6	0
Item for two French books	0	3	0
Item for a carr from thence to Spaa not haveing any company, and spent by the way	6	6	0
Item given to the foreman	0	3	0
Item for four nights at Spaa	9	15	0
Item for bracelets	1	16	0
Item for buttons	0	9	0
Item given, at the severall wells, of drink money to fillers of water, according to custom	1	4	0
Item drink money to the servants	0	12	0
Item for passage betwixt Spaa and Aiken	2	16	0
Item spent by the way	0	6	0

¹ Liege.

Item to the barber	0 6 0	1685.
Item spent upon an extraordinarie occasion in companie	2 8 0	
Item for 3 dayes at Aiken	6 12 0	
Item for a carr from Aiken to Cullen being 14 hours	2 8 0	
Item spent at Cullen, seeing the magazin and other things	1 16 0	
Item to the maid at Aiken	0 6 0	
Item for a night by the way to Cullen	1 4 0	
Item spent by the way, betwixt Julick & Cullen	0 6 0	
Item for two nights at Cullen	3 12 0	
Item drink money to the servants	0 6 0	
Item for waggon from Cullen to Nimwegen, haveing been three days on the way	4 16 0	
Item for expence by the way of one kind and other	6 16 0	
Item to the barber	0 6 0	
Item for a night at Nimwegen	1 12 0	
Item for provision by the way	1 19 0	
Item drink money	0 4 0	
Item spent at Gorcum for a night's lodgeing, having come out of the ship	0 16 0	
Item for waggon from Gorcum to Dort	0 12 0	
Item for drink at Goreum	0 1 4	
Item for passage over to Dort	0 2 0	
Item spent at Dort for dinner with company and otherwise	1 8 0	
Item for waggon and passagir gelt betwixt Dort and Rotterdam	0 15 0	
Item spent upon severall occasions	0 17 0	
Item for a night's lodgeing, and supper with breakfast, at Rotter- dam	2 8 0	
Item for my passage from Nimwegen to Rotterdam, tho I came but halfe way by water because of the wind	1 2 0	
Item for my baggage from thence	0 14 0	
Item for passagir gelt from Gorcum to Dort	0 3 0	
Item for a night's lodgeing and dyet at Rotterdam	1 8 0	
Item for waggon to the Hague	3 3 0	
Item spent at the Hague, having been twice there, and haveing bought some French books	14 9 0	
Item for gloves	1 4 0	
Item for shoes	2 10 0	

1685. Item for cuffes	1 16 0
Item spent upon severall occasions	2 14 0
Item for the historie of the Church of Poland	0 16 0
I reckon not what was given on severall occasions to the poor.	

XLIV.

Catalogus Librorum Gul. Carstares. April 9. Londini 1685.

1. Eylsemii conciones sacræ coenæ applicatæ, sive piæ animæ deliciæ.
2. Clopenburgii compendium Socinianismi confutatum.
3. Voetii oratio funebris in obitum Schotani.
4. Hoornbecki examen bullæ papalis.
5. Flockenii opera theologica.
6. Dallæi Vindiciæ.
7. Danhaueri Jura, &c.
8. Essenii triumphus crucis.
9. Pauli Voet theologia naturalis, et disquisitio de anima separata.
10. Kirchmajeri Nepos illustratus.
11. Althusii Politica. Editio 5^{ta}.
12. Junii et Tremollii Bibl: latina.
13. Leusdeni Biblia Hebraica.
14. Voetii select: disp: pars 5^{ta}.
15. Spanhemii Vindiciæ biblicæ.
16. Altingii theologia Historica.
17. Altingii theologia problem.
18. Introduction à la langue Frangoise.
19. Sept Sermons par Durant.
20. Itinerarium Benjaminis.
21. Institutiones juris civilis.
22. The Bishop of Dunblain's Accommodation examined.
23. Essenii system. theol. tom. 2^{da}.
24. Scaliger de subtilitate, contra Cardanum.
25. Ferneli Medicina.

26. Triglandii trina dei gratia.
27. Stegmanni Plotinianismus.
28. Compendiosa methodus discendi linguam Germanicam, Gallicam, et Italicam.
29. Rhetor fortis, examen Armin. 2 vol.
30. Gentiletus contra Macchiavellum.
31. Voetii confraternitas Mariana.
32. Confessio et Catechesis eccles. Belgicarum.
33. Berkringeri Dissertatio de Conciliis.
34. Voetii Bibliotheca.
35. Omphalii Rhetorica.
36. Wendelini Theologia Christiana ed. 3^{ta}.
37. Leusdeni Clavis græca novi Testamenti.
38. Carninii Apparatus bellicus contra Libertinos.
39. Grammatica Gallica de la Grue.
40. Testamentum Græcum.
41. Justini historia.
42. Trelocatii loci communes.
43. Taciti Annales.
44. Pauli Voet Jurisprud. sacra.
45. Beza de repudiis.
46. Leusdeni manuale hebraicum et chaldaicum.
47. The covenant between god and man.
48. Rhetor fortis, Exercit. Apologet.
49. Voet. de Idololatria Indirecta.
50. Herebordii Ethica, et Maccovii Metaphysica.
51. Rosæi Virgilius triumphans.
52. Revii Cartesiomania, vol. 2.
53. Voet. de cælo Bæatorum et bismortuis.
54. Wolzogius de Scripturarum interprete.
55. Thaddæi Conciliatorium Biblicum.
56. Leusdeni Philologus Hebræus.
57. Turretinus de Satisfactione.
58. Scharpii Symphonia.
59. Valerius Maximus.
60. Yarrow's sovereign Comforts.
61. Dan. Voet. Meletem. philos.
62. Compendium philosoph. manuscriptum.

1686. 63. Paul. Voet. de duellis.
 64. Hornii dissert. politicæ.
 65. Suffragium Theologorum Magnæ Britanniae de 5 Articulis.
 66. Horatii poemata.
 67. Dan. Voet. Pneumatica.
 68. Whitakerus de Scriptura.
 69. Juellii Apologia.
 70. Ovidii Epistolæ.
 71. Synopsis physica.
 72. The Monk unveiled.
 73. The Countess of Kent's manual.
 74. Bovet of Witchcraft.

XLIV.

Rules of Conduct, &c. by Principal Carstairs.

Cleve, Jan. 5, 1686.

A digested method of spending of time contributing much to the redeeming and right improveing of it, I desire, (tho without takeing any vow upon me in reference to what is afterwards sett down about my course of studie, but leaving to myself a warranted libertie to act as in discretion shall be fitt,) for 3 months to endeavour to take the following course in studie.

I would not willingly be diverted in the morning by companie, but would reserve that time for myselfe.

Besides time spent in reading of Scripture and duties of God's worship, I would spend at least an hour in acquiring the french language, being, because of its universalitie, so very necessarie for converse.

I would read a particular portion every day of my Compendis of Philosophie and Theologie. I would spend 2 houres a day upon what I design for a just vindication of myselfe, principles, and friends, from the

aspersions cast upon them in the narrative of the plot printed in England. 1686.
I would be carefull of giveing offence in the use of recreations.

I would endeavour to moderat my passions upon all occasions.

I would guard against evil speaking, being so very unbecoming a christian.

I would endeavour to committ myselfe unto God in well doing, without giveing way to sinfull anxietie upon the one hand, or indiscreet manageing of my affairs on the other.

I would endeavour to acknowledge God in providences of one kind and another.

I would endeavour to be meek and lowlie, and yet labour in a prudent way to keep up the respect and authoritie of my ministeriall station, and so much the more that it is under such contempt both with good and bad.

After this follow several pages of sermon or homily, written in a kind of shorthand, which consists in giving but one or more of the initial letters of each of the longer words. There is extant a good deal of manuscript composition by Carstairs in this form. A specimen is subjoined.

Yn. t. cons. of wh. he h. le. a. pl. of h. l. in h. abs. a. t. wo. y^t he is
at pr. emp. in sh. h. e. he ha. giv. h. sp. to be a comp. to gu. in all tr. to
te. us. h. to pr. a. to int. f. us wt si. a. gr. &c., to dir. us in o. diff. dang.
a. to. p. in a cap. to. conf. t. gr. adv. as did St. to be an earn. se. a. sp.
of. adopt. 2^{dy} he is empl. in o. bus. he ap. in t. pr. of g. f. us int. f. t.
mak. go. all h. purch. : yn to cont. of h. c. re. bey de. a. t. gr. &c.

XLVI.

1696. Tour of William Mure of Glanderstone (afterwards of Caldwell) in the year 1696.

Ane Accounte off my travells in the year 1696.

Leaving Edin^r the 24 of Aprill, I took post to Haddingtone and from yre to Colerspethe where I was the 1st night.

25.—I went to Berwick—Annicke ; which happened to be upon ther freedome day ; which they purchase after ane old tradition, that one of the kings of England hunteing there jumped in a ditche by thame, and ane of the place followeing after him saved the King's life, whom he made a freeman in the towne, with that provisione, that all that came to be free-men after jumpe into the same ditche ; whiche once a year is still observed, and which is all demanded for y^r further freedome in the place. From y^e to Morpet, where what with bad weather and ill horses, was necessitate to stay all night.

26.—Early, I went to Newcastle, being the Lord's day, where I heard sermon.

27.—I took the stage coache, when the 1st night I came to Darlingtonne, and the next to Yorke, one of the principall Cathedralls in England. Its a large towne, has a very fine church and chapterhouse ; There they have fine organs and ane Archbishop's seate ; And from that to Barnbie in the Moor. All amongst I was indifferently fortunate in diverteing company, five or six allwayes being in number.

30.—To Stamfoorde, one of the most considerable Lodgeings upon y^e rode, att the sign of ; where that night ther lodged in the yeard towards fifteen coaches of us. They will have 60 Bedds reddy in a night for strangers. Where, hearing that the Parliament was adjourned, I took post fra that the next mourning to Stilton, Huntingtone, Coxstone, Roystone, Ware, Waltham Crosse, and then to London, being 7 stages, in all 72 miles. Where, hearing that the King was gone that day to Margrat on his way to Flanders, I stayed a few dayes in the city with

one Mr. Mure a merchant. I went dyverse tymes to y^e Change, where 1696.
 Merchts. from severall Countreys has y^r walks differently assigned them ;
 and from y^e to the Pellmell, where I lodged with one M^{rs}. Noris att the
 2 pigeons, where I had a most desyreable societie. There I stayed until
 the 24 of May. I went frequently alongst the Tames to the city, where
 I went upon the tope of Paul's church, a most famous Building both for
 hight and fabricke, where I had a speciall view of the city. I saw the
 Towre and in it the Armourie, Crowne, with Diverse oyer rarities ; such
 as Lyons, Tygers, and outlandish wild cattles. I went also to Bedlam,
 where I saw most humbleing sights of distempered people of all kynds,
 great care being taken of them in their lodgeings & dyet. Some were re-
 claiming, others reclaimed serveing the rest. I went to Grassame, where
 were a great many rarities of stones, foules, fishes, east & west India
 rarities, & mummies. Att other tymes I went to Whitehall, Westmin-
 ster ; but frequently to St. James park and the Mell, where I diverted
 myself oft. Againe to Chelsey, where ther is a hospitall of invalide
 souldiers, who are well cared for. They have their chapland, who morne-
 ing and eveneing sayes prayers. Besyde their lodgeing & dyet they
 have, according to their qualitie, soe much a day for their pocket money.
 There are the most regular gardens and pleasant lookeing to the Thames
 yt are about London ; except the Earl of Montagues, who has a most noble
 house¹ with a large fair staircase, large roomes, fine finishing, furniture,
 & painteing, that I have seen ; a mighty dale of silver plate. Upon the
 sute off Arras hangings there's a Scots highland wedding, acted lively,
 with all y^r ordinaire garbes.

24. Hearing of the Venetiane ambassador's goeing over with some
 transporte shippes and convoyes for Holand, I drew a passe aboarde of
 one of them, by a Capt. of the Armye who was lyeing at the Buys and
 Nore. I followed in a pair off oars by Grenage, and diverse other
 pleasant places in the Tames, to Gravesend, haveing shoote the Bridge
 near middetyde ; and from Gravesend took another bigger boate,
 the wynd riseing & the sea broader, where I gotte aboarde the Owners

¹ Afterwards the British Museum, now demolished.

1696. Goodwill, be one o'clock afternoon. There we laye untill the next morneing, that the ambassadours came doune with four yeaughts; where all meetteing, they were saluted with husaes, Gunns fireing & muskits. But the wynde falleing crosse, we were putt into Harridge 28 inst. where we were wynd bound untill June 2 that we gotte off.

There I got aboarde our convoye, The Centurione, a ship of 50 Gunnes, comanded by Capt. Prine; and the next day afternoon came ashore att Haverlaslushe, and fra that to Brill. The former is a very strong port, where diverse men of warre for ordinare are put up; it has a strong iron chaine crosse the mouthe of the harbere, besyde the other fortificationes. The latter is a pleasant throng litle cleanly towne, fortified by a rampert and graffe¹ about it. From there to Maeslandeslush, where I lodged that night; & the next day to Rotterdam, where the statue of the learned Erasmus stands, in respecte he was borne in yt place; where ther is a large stately church with organs, a great towne of trade and shipping, and a Scotts church building. Ther is ane house in it, where the people of small means agree for y^r Bed & board dureing ther life for soe much mony, such as are not fitt for employment.

All over Holand ther are storks, a fowl said not to live under crownes but comonwealthes. Ther is also a Dutchman there, who cutts in papper the pictures of townes, houses, verrie print,—or ships to admiratioune; in a word, in soe much that tis said the late Queen Mary went in disguiess to see them; which he understandeing, though he solde none, yet he presented her Majestie with some of them, wch are in her closet.

Fra Rotterdam I went to the Hague in a scntte, where the prince of Oringe's courte uses to be, wch is a very stately toune; as in that province they are most fashionable in ther horses, dresses, and coaches, and fine gardens.

Fra y^t to Hunsladick, one of the King's houses, where the Queen had ane pretty closet. The house was indifferent, but there were fine pleasant gardens and water works. Next to a house of the Earl of Portland's, wch the K. gave him, named Hunafleet. There are the best gardens of all, waterworks and orangeries.

¹ Ditch or Moat.

Next to the Bushe, another of the Kings houses where y^r is a publick 1696.
room for musick, adorned with the finest & richest parterres I ever saw.
He has a very fine closet, & a bedchamber, where he & his Queen used
to byde, where both hingeings & curteings were much done withe lace
worked upon Satine. That night I returned to the Hague; and the
next day as I passed Delphe, a considerable towne too, where the best
of ther lacewarkes are made, I saw there at a Carmeale a woman about
45 years of age, head and neck taler than myself, and bigeness proportion-
able. Also in one of y^r churches I saw a buriall place for the prince of
Nassaus familie; the pillars of it are of touchstone, all noble and fine.
Returneing to Rotterdam, I find one with a close waggon goes through
y^r streets dayly, to carrye off y^r ashes, with a rattle box in his hand to
give them notice. From 4 June to 9 I stayed there, and from that to
Antwerpe by Talewid, a garrisone now belonging to ye Dutch, but
formerly to the French. There our scutte was searched as we passed
for mercht goods. They have a small frigatte, about 26 gunnis, to assist.
Laying off over against it yr is anoyer garrisone of Spaine; its called
Lyloe.

From thence to Antwerpe being 3 days & nights by the way. 12
June, about 7 o'clock forenoon we arrived ther, which toune is situate on
the same river. Its a very large city, with very weill built & cleanly
streets, all their houses much of a hight, but not too high; towards 50
churches and monasteries and chappells. That called the Johnes is the
largest & most splendid, with pictures, sumptuous altares, and befor one
altar the richest Arras ever I saw. Fra 7 or 8 o'clock in the morneing
untill thatt at night, they were still about one parte of ther devotions or
other; some att messe, some prayeing to their saints, others confessing.

There I saw a great and solemne procession, ther whole streetts on
both sydes being adorned with pictures, flowers, & branches; Altars
erected with large candles and lamps in divers places. Near to the
midst of that street the procession came, was a picture of wood called
St. John sett up, shadded all over with Branches and flowrs. Upon the
tinkling of two Belles that runge as they passed the street, all that were

1696. catholick kneeled. There were varietie of all ordores, Dominicans, Capuschines, fryers, Priestes, Jesuites, with a great many boys about 5 or 6 years of age, clothed in lambskinnes, supeing milk & breed as they passed. I saw likewyse them take the hoste, but at some little distance. However, since the warres protestants are dispensed with.

As I was walkeing amongst the Rampart, where 2 Coaches may easily passe, I saw there a Mount artificially made in resemblance unto Mount Calvarie, with the resemblance of our saviour upon the Crosse on the tope of it, to which most people of both sexes of good fashione in the place adressed, kneeling & prayeing. The Rampart is faced with strong walls of stone, with bastiones upon it, within musket shoote of other. Without that, a large canaall.

13 June I went to Bruxelles in a Draggescutte, where I passed by Mackline, & Vilfoorde, where the King of Spaine has a roome for those lyeable to his inquisitione, with strange ingines of torture. The one is the picture of a Lady, shape of iron, who by her embraces squesses them all in peices. Others are broken on a milne. But its locked up since our warres that the inquisitione ceased. Att the fountaine taverne near Vilfoorde suffered Tindale the reformer, who first translated our bible; whose last words were: Lord open the eyes of England.

Ther I found the Duke of Wittenburges campe, consisteing off 10000 men encamped amongst the canaall, where I accidentally meette with Major Bortwick & Capt. Cranston, who entertained me kyndly and lodged me all y^e night, where I had the Major's tent to lye in.

June 14th.—They furnished me horses to Brussels some 4 hours rideing fra that; a towne where the last houses were brunt by the French, and near 4000 families dislodged; but is speedily rebuilding. Their streets are but narrow. I viewd the whole towne off one of their churches. There is the Palace where the King & Courte of Spaine used to reside; its a great buildeing, but much after the old fashione, with ane handsome park & garden, in wch are very fine watterwarks. The dutchess off Bavaria resided then there. The Duke of Vaudamount had likewise ane house where some tymes he dwells.

That courte mostly speaks Italian, but the towne French. Ther is 1696.
upon the back staire of the palace a canone with a very fabulous inscriptione, y^t it was preserved by a miraculous chance of a Maid's sitteing upon it while the ship in wch they were was blowen up; but she prayeing to the virgin Mary was brought ashoare alive upon the canone; wch inscriptione is of some 200 years date.

17th June.—From Bruxelles I gotte in a Bread wagon, with near 200 more in company, with bread and provisione to the Armye. We went that night to Lowen under convoe of about 500 horse and foot on our way to the king's grand campe. Its a considerable toun, less hospitall then any in Flanders to Huguinotes, they are all soe bigoutly popishe. Here y^r are diverse convents, nonries, and Irish Universities of all professiones. In one of their convents one of our fellow travellers gotte ane acquaintance of severall of the priests, who made all our company drink very heartily. And fra that is, just by, Park, a little small country village, where our campe laye for near two summers there and thereabout. Against night I came at the grande Armye. Bnt the King caused meete us within 4 hours of it with 400 or 500 more horse and dragouns, for fear of the French partisane parties. The reinforcement was commanded by Coll. Capell, a great favorite of his Majestie. Soe we safely arrived there, having marched the most of that day through a countrey much wasted and destroyed by thir provisions. I lodged att the quarter at Corbees, where my friend M^r. Carstaires, and M^r. Pringle the then Scots sub-secretarie, stayed in an old Bones house. Within a day or two after I kissed the King's hande, being introduced by the Earl of Selkrige one of the Bedchamber men; and once a day while there I rode alongst, still with the king, in viewing the lines.

26 inst.—I went to Gemblois, being reinforced the night befor with the duke of Wittenburg's army, which then made us of horse foot and dragounes 80000. We had a most charming march, being favoured by both the way and the day; I marched alongst with the King in the midst of the four columes, entertained the whole way with trumpets, kettle-drummes, and hoyboyes and drummes. When we encamped I quartered

1696. still with my friends in a litle village near to ane abbacie where the king lodged. That village is pleasantly situated on a river, which is rare there for good springs.

27. I went to Col^l Fergusones Regiment near to the Reare of the lines, and heard worthy M^r Sheilds preache.

28. The opportunitie of ane convoe offered, going to Mackline for money and Beer, I returned in a Beer wagon thither by Lovane, and from that to Mackline without any convoe. That night came to Mackline, a most pleasant town; I lodged well & cheape in it. It's famous for good Beer and fine Laces. There I saw the nunries that did them.

29. From here in a stage wagon I returned to Antwerpe, where a litle from it we saw a most pleasant abbacie, belonging to the Dominicans clothed in white, who are mostly gentlemen of qualitie and litle fortunes, where they live more voluptuously than any order whatsoever, and pleasantly. That night I came to Antwerpe amongst the pleasantest rode for riche soile, gardens, and regulare planteings. Att Antwerpe I saw a large and weell fortified citidell, wherein there is a garrison of Spaniards with strong ramparts and graffe about it. In mostly all these places Walloune is most spoken, though French be equally understoode, as also through all Brabant.

June 30. From that I went in a stage wagon to Gent, under the shade of Oaks or Sallows regularly planted on both sydes. Att the entrye of the toune there is ane old Spanishe garrison. Its a weell fortified toune, large and pleasant, has ane good Stathouse, convents and pleasant gardens. There I conversed with divers of the fathers, who were generally civill to me & my comerads. It has likewise a large citidell, with a regiment of Spaniards in it.

July 1st. I went in the Tracksoute fra y^r to Bruges, where, amongst that whole canall for about eight hours, were encamped the prince Vaudamount's forces, consisteing of about 46000 horse foot and dragouns. In Gent I was in the Roome of ane old castle, with a graffe about it not above ten foot wyde, where K. Charles the 5th of Spaine was borne, who caused cutte all these graffs.

From Gent to Brudges ther was made a Trench, six foot wyde on the tope, alongst the whole canaall. Gent is so populous a town that they offered once 30000 men to defend it against the Frenche. Brudges is likewise a large and handsome towne, where I found Coll. Hamiltone wth his Lady & familie. There I stayed, and in the campe, untill the Tuesday after.

7th.—From that in a scout I went to Sluishe, a strong litle Spanishe garrison, called S^t. Denars, where there are about a company of foot in strength. Befor the late warres, all protestants dyeing in Flanders behoved to bury there. It belongs to Zealand. Thence to Fluishand all night.

The next day I dined att Midlebrough, wch is the principall towne in Zealand. Our K. is designed Marquesse of Camphyre & Midlebrough & has a considerable interest there of propertie. And the next day came to Camphyre, where I diverted myself some dayes in vieweing that isle, which is a very fertile ground; with some pretty farmer-houses. Upon the whole it is like a garden. By stipulatione the Scots have an Interest there, as ther staple port to commerce; and judge all the Scotts merchants & seamen in reference to ther trade; and to that effect has ane called Lord Conservator there, attending at Camphyre, who in all the meetteing off the States has his chair assignd him, which for the present is represented by M^r Andrew Kennedy of Closeburne. The minister of that place is also a member of our Scotts church, and is subject to it. There I meete with my good frend M^r Hamilton factor there, of whom I had great kindness, not only in the isle, but sent me off with good provisiones.

11 inst^t I gotte aboarde a passage boate to Rotterdam in a most tempestuous day & night. Towards Williamstadt we drappe anchor, the wynde turneing worsse. In Camphyre they have a custome I noticed much, of haveing a brushe of strawe like a thatche sheeffe att the cheeke of every house door wherein ther is any dead persone, to indicate the same; iff a man its on the right syde, iff a woman its on the left.

I arrived on Sabbath at Rotterdam about 10 o'clock, where I heard

I.

Z

1696. Mess^{rs} Broune & Fleéming preache; both good men. And fra that on the day after I wente to Dort, Leyden, where are universities for all professions, and the greatest varieties off rarities & anatomies that ever I saw. There is also a pretty moate walled about, and in the midle a wildernes or laberinthe soe called.

And fra that to Harlem, and then to Amsterdam, the greatest toune of shipeing in the world. It has a famous Stathouse, both for fabrick without and marble floors, pillars, & pictures within; and in one of the churches near to the stathouse a pulpit of the richest carpenterworke thats to be seen. Therein are a pair of great organs. They have rope houses, spice and musick houses, and long cellers to imploy all sort of people in, where such care is taken upon the whole that none either begge or want. There is also ano large house, where all the Carpenters in the toune putt the made worke into, to be offered to view with y^r prices. But above all one Henderson, a Scottsman, who marryed ane East India mercht^e wyfe, whom with he gotte the greatest abundance of Chinae and philagraffe silverwork, & varietie of all East India Conceits yt any one has, both for the value and rarenes. Here are ordinarily provisionis of corne layd up for seven years. They say they can preserve them for 40 years. By my return in the Track scout in the night tyme by Targouse, and fra that to Rotterdam in a stage wagon, I saw Bricks made; quhair one moulds & casts 15000 Bricks in a day, which are taken off his hand by the Boyes that spreads them & provide the necessaries for them.

Fra Rotterdam I went in 2 hours to the Brile on 17th inst. Thence to Helvelushe in a wagon that day, where I was detain'd with crosse wynds untill 21 inst. I went aboarde a packet boat about 4 o'clock in the morneing, and went ashoare at Harwidge about 2 o'clock the morneing following, and immediately took a stage coche be Colchester, a large towne where there are abundance of small oysters, and all sorts of wares. And upon the 23 arrived att London, where y^e ordinarie Bill of mortalitie is computed to be 22000 yearly. I returned to my old quarter.

There I stayed untill the last instant, that I came off in a stage

coache, where I was most fortunate in the company of four pretty weel 1696. conversed and intelligent gentlemen; one of them being a Parlt member, and the rest lawyers goeing doune to the Asseisses. Ther company was most diverteing. On the rode we eate and drunk weel, and were very reasonable charged. Our coach and horses thence came into Newcastle upon the Saturday about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, where the judges were expected. Fra that I took post that night to Morpeth, where I had the good fortune to overtake the Earl of Tylliberne¹ on his way for Scotland to be commissioner to our Parlt, his lady, the Countesse of Rothes, My Lady Hopton, with all ther childer, returneing from the Weells. I stayed there sermon, where all our company went to the meeting house. But the commissioner haveing had an expresse the night before at Ferriehill in the night fra his Majesties campe, adjourneing our Parlt. some dayes, I brought the packet alongst with me, and after sermon posted to Berwick y^t night whence the next day be one o'clock I was at Edin^r. There I stayed untill the Saturday, that I came west to Glasgow; and on the Wedensday after (August 12 inst.) I returned to Old Ganego² againe.

The post stages fra Ed^r to London as followeth; in all 282 miles.³

Ed ^r	12
Haddingtone	14
Colerspethe	14
Berwicke	12
Annwicke	12
Morpeth	12
Newcastle	12
Durham	14
Darlington	10
Northallertone	12
Burrowbridge	12
York	8

¹ Afterwards first Duke of Athol.

² A familiar abbreviation probably of the name of his place, Glanderstone in Renfrewshire.

³ A very defective Itinerary.

1689.	Todcaster	9
	Ferrybridge	10
	Doncaster	6
	Bautrie	12
	Tuxfoorde	10
	Grantham	10
	Southwitham	8
	Stamfoorde	12
	Stiltone	9
	Huntingtone	9
	Cuxtone	8
	Roystone	13
	Ware	8
	Waltham Crosse	12
		<hr/>
		282 miles.

XLVII.

From the Earl (afterwards Duke) of Argyll¹ to M^r Alex^r Ruatt.²

Ed^r Nov. 18, 1689.

Sir

You may remember, when you spok to me last anent those papers w^{ch} you and your wyffe had preserved for me in the worst of tymes, I told you how sensible I was of it, and that I thought them safe still in the same hands whilst I had no use of them. Now I am obliged to receive them for reasons I shall tell you when I see you. Therefore I desyre, so soon as you receive this, to bring them along with you to mee; and give your wyffe this assurance, that I shall doe that for her, for her

¹ Son of the ninth Earl, who was executed on the 30th of June 1685. He retired to Holland after his father's death; and returned to Britain as a follower of King William, whose favour he continued to enjoy, and by whom he was created a duke.

² Minister of Inverary, ancestor of William Ruat, Esq. of Bel Ritiro—See Part II. vol. 1. p. 17.

faithfullnesse to mee, that not only shee, but hers after me shall 1691.
remember it ; and pray make all the dispatch you can.

I am Your assured freind,

Argyll.

Ffor Alexander Ruatt.

XLVIII.

J. E. to Secretary Hamilton.¹ Edin. 27 May 1691.

Sir

I render you thanks for the continuance of your kyndnes in sending the Gazet, notwithstanding of my continued incapacity in giving you any suitable returne, in respect of the barrennes of our newes als weill as our soill. But if some letters we have from you hold trew, we will too soone have subject matter to give you a meeting, if the Secretares doe not concert the busines befor pairting. Your overtur anent the black box seemes both rationall and peaceable ; and for myself I doe assure you I shall be very loath to do anything (so far as is not indispensable in duty) wh^{ch} may give the least ground of mistake. And by what you wryt of my Lo. Melvill's resolutiones in the matter, I am convinced of his Lo^{ps} candid and just intentiones.

We have a storry this last night quherin I hear none of note apprehendit but S^r Peter Fraser. The Earl Hume is also to be brought in. I hope the forces come to the border, and the ships that are to cruise betwixt us & Irland, may much secure us against invasions from Irland.

Sir

Your very humble servt.

J. E.²

For
Mr. William Hamiltone
at the Secretary's Office
London.

¹ Under Secretary of State for Scotland. See Introductory Memoir, pp. 24, 25.

² Probably James Edmonston ; who seems to have been Postmaster for Scotland. See next letter.

XLIX.

Copie Letter, W. H. to J. E. dait 2 Apr. 92.¹

1692. Sir,

I am desyred by the Lo. sec. Johnston to lett you know, that he observes severall of his letters from Edinburgh comes not here so soon as other letters of the same dait, but comes a day or two after. It is fitt that you satisfie him it is not your or your servants faults.

I shall only desyre as to letters directed to me, not to look upon them as my private concerne but rather the Secretarie's.

The Secretarie was pleased to tell me he desired you to wryt to me what concerned the office. I doe assure you I shall be readdie to receave and answer any thing you wryte in that affair to

Your humble Servant

Wil. Hamilton.

L.

Copie Letter, W. H. to Secr. Johnstone² for the Regium donum.³

My Lord

The inclosed is a coppie of a petition from the Presbyterian ministers in the North of Irland, who have no legal maintenance, nor any other thing (besyd his majesties grant mentioned in the coppie), but what the poor people doe give them of their owne good will; and truly that is so little and uncertaine, that many of these ministers will be

¹ So docketed by Mr. Hamilton.

² James Johnstone, son of Lord Warriston who was beheaded by Charles II. Appointed Secretary of State for Scotland in 1692.—See MacCormick's State Papers, p. 93.

³ So docketed in Mr. Hamilton's handwriting.

necessitat to quit their charges, if what his majesty was pleased grant be 1692.
not most duly payed.

When they consider what God has enabled you to doe for the church of Scotland, (with whom they are one presbyt^{ie}), they entertaine no small hopes and assurance of your Lordships favour in this their concern. That I would signifie so much, with their earnest desire and request to your Lords^p to own them in this affair, is laid upon me with that earnestness as nothing but compliance can satisfie; and the argument that it is a presumption in me, and all the others I use to be excused, getts no hearing. And seing it is soe, I presume humbly to beg your Lp's favor and assistance to gett their petition granted; which I am persuaded will have verry good effect among many of his Majesties most loyall and faithfull subjects in this kingdome.

LI.

Mr. W^m Carstairs, afterwards Principal Carstairs, to Mr. W^m Hamilton.

London, Dec. 22, 92.

Dr Cusin¹

I have had two from you, and thank you for them. Pardon my silence; I am not altered. I know M^r Johnstone by the last he wrote gave you all our news, to which I have nothing to add; only 48² hath told Lord Coningsbie how sensible the Presbyterian Ministers of the North of Ireland are of his kindnesse, and I doubt not but this noticing it will increase it; 25 told you that he minded this affair in Flanders; but fearing 48 might have forgott, and finding them both together, he took the libertie to mind 48 again; this he thought his dutie; Lett one or two of the more discreet of them know this. I have spoke to the Se-

¹ They were related through the Glanderstone connexion. See Introductory Memoir, pp. 24—26.

² Of Carstairs' Cipher, see MacCormick's State Papers, p. 105 sqq.

1692. cretarie about your affair, who will mind it when he is in waiting. One of the inclosed was opened through inadvertencie. Heartilie Adieu till time will allow me to write more fullie. My wife remembers you kindlie; nothing is yet done in our affair.

For

Mr. William Hamilton
Killileagh near
Lisburne.

These.

LII.

Mr Carstairs to Secretary Hamilton.

At the Head quarters at Jilling.

D^r Cusin

I had yours of the 31st, and did communicat the substance of them to 35, as I am allowed by him to doe always. I am heartilie sorrie to find your circumstances so perplexing. I wish it may be in my power to give a remedie; but I cannot bring myself to give my consent to your goeing, though I dare not be positive in adviseing to stay. I find Ormiston's inclinations and mine about you are the same. God, I hope, will direct to what is best. Lett me know if you have not had two from me to D. Hamilton since I came over. I wrote to my Lord Melvill by the last post. The inclosed hath the few news I have. Adieu and be assured I am yours.

LIII.

Walter Stewart¹ to William Hamilton, Esq.

London 3 January 169²

Sir

Yours of the 20th came to my hand the day before I had yours of

¹ A younger son of Sir Thomas Stewart of Coltness, Bart.; settled in mercantile business in London.—See Coltness Collections of Maitland Club, p. 64.

M^r Alex^r Johnstoun of the 15 Xbre last; which I suppose came both in 1692. one packquet.

For the descent, it is talked of here as it may be with you; and what certainty may be therein I cannot say, only there is a great many who gives it credit; and the rather, because they apprehend the K. of France's interest may oblige him to it; as also the reporte that goes here of the stopping the corispondance these two or three last posts from thence to Holland or England: and about this time of year is most probable of making such an enterprize. However, in all appearance things will be in great readiness with us; our fleet being in great forwardness, and most of our first and second rates fallen down to Black stakes; as also we have a good armie in England.

The Parliament with you have givin here great occasion for people to talk.

Affairs in Scotland hath a good prospect; and honest people there begins to get up their hearts. My unkle¹ being made advocat, and Ormistoun Justice Clarke, gives them good hopes of a further reformation. There was a process befor the Counsell against the magistrates of Edinburgh concerning ane undue election; on which the tounne sent ane express to Secretarie Johnstoun to acquaint him thereof; but before a flying packquet with the Kings commands to forbear any further progress in that affair could get the length, they had turned out the whole magistracie and ordered a new election, and incapacitated Geo. Stirling, W^m Menzie, and Jas. Bowden; and by ane extraordinarie counsell called they did the like to S^r Archibald Muire;² so the next election was also over before the said packquet arrived. Some says it was fomented by Staire. However this is certain: upon Sir Jas. Rocheid's death they refused to make M^r Da^d Dalrymple Clark. This affair hath occasioned great noise in that kingdom, and here also; and,—which is strange,—this hastie procedure in ane affair of such consequence, without knowing the King's minde therein, was all done befor my Unkle's arrivall. The

¹ Sir James Stewart of Goodtrees, afterwards of Coltness.

² Of Thortoun.—See Introductory Memoir, p. 17.

1692. most of the old magistrates was chose again, as Sir Jo. Hall and Rob^t Cheisly; but the toun counsell was wholly changed; and the said magistrates will not accept, but hath raised a reduction of the new election. What will come of it time will lairne.

I doubt not but you heard that my Lords Breadalbine¹ and Tarbet, upon private notice they had of the King's letter ordering his councill to come to London, without a speciall call from himselfe, did notwithstanding, on a consultation with their frendes, in all haste come for London, and kissed the Queen's hand, the King not being come over. But the K. did refuse them a kiss of his hand for some time; and to my best information, if they had not kissed the Queen's Hand they had been sent back without a kiss of either. However his Maj^{ty} did see them, and ordered them immediately for Scotland. In all this you may understand both what agreement is betwixt our Secretaries, and which of them are in best favour. If persons designing different intrigues can agree, so do they. However they are, like many courtiers, in outward appearance easie and faire to one another. Ther is a great talk here of great alterations in Scotland; and I am hopefull ther will; and to the better I doubt not.

Strange you give me no account of the receipt of my Unkles from here, inclosed in one from me which I delyvered to M^r Alex^r Johnston. Be persuaded there is no man hath a greater value for you than he hath; and was verie sorie he had not the good fortune to see you here.

Ther is one M^r William Hogg who was a writter at Edinburgh at present with secretarie Johnston; but I do not think he will continue long, on several reasons too long to insert here. M^r Kinnere continues still in the office.

I intreat you may let me know when I may expect you here at furthest. Strange you do not think of coming over. I presented your service to M^r Carstaires, who expresst himself very kindly towards you, and said he would writt to you next post.

¹ Lately concerned in the Massacre of Glencoe.

Our manufactorie I doubt not in time will turne to very good account. 1693.
 They have now betwixt 300 and 400 servants at work ; and the patrons of
 cloth we have had from thence is as good and cheap as any can be bought
 here. There is no more money as yet advanced since the last I advised
 you off. You need not doubt of my care in your concerns here.

For my amours I must say they go on slolie, and to follow your
 advice you used to give me will be my best, not to be too hastie ; for I
 thank God my business increases. I doubt not but if I will have
 patience I will mend my fortune.

There is nothing I am more ambitious of than to know wherein I
 am capable to serve you : and the least of your commands shall always
 meet with the due acknowledgement how much I am on all occasions
 obliged to be

Your affect^{ed} cussan,
 & most humble servant,
 Walter Stewarte.

For
 William Hamilton Esq;
 att M^r Patrick Campbell's
 Bookseller in Castle Street
 Dubline, Irland.

LIV.

Walter Stewart to William Hamilton, Esq.

London y^e 14th March 1693.

I wrott you so fully in my last about your particulars affairs, that I
 have nothing further to add.

I am full of expectation of seeing you shortlie in this place. It is
 thought the King's departure will be very suddenly. The parliament is
 proroged this day till May next. The King hath not passed the Triennial
 Bill as I am informed ; the event in time will show whether it was most
 for his Majesty's interest so to do or not. I am told this night that my
 Lord Portland is dead, of which I am heartily sorry, he being a good

1694. friend, as was thought, to our countrie. I shall forward you a letter from M^r David Moncreife. I have not had the opportunity of seeing M^r Carstares since yours came to hand, but God willing I shall endeavour to see him tomorrow, being necessitat this day to keep the house by a strain I got in my legg the last time I was with him. I spoke about your affair, and findes him your cordiall friend. Secretary Johnstoun goes with the K. to Flanders.

You need not trouble yourself of having mony in Scotland; for in case you should go there (as I hope not) I shall order my correspondent M^r John Clelland to furnish you with what mony you call for. I entreat you may let me hear from you often; seeing the hearing from you and of your welfair is so much valued and wished for by

Sir yr aff^{te} Cussain & most humble Ser^t

Walter Steuarte.

LV.

Walter Stewart to William Hamilton, Esq.

London y^e 8th January 1694.

Sir,

I had yours from Chester. I obeyed y^r order in having M^r Hugh Frasser to transfer ane hundred pounds originall in the woollen manufactorie, and paid him ane hundereth & thirty six therefor; as also I have ordered ane transfer of my own for ane originall share. We have wrott down to our frends in Scotland of the advance of black cloth here upon the death of the Queen being near fifty pr Cent; and doubts not but they will improve it to best advantage.

The Earl of Tweedale, Lord Chancellor, araived here four days ago with Black barronie, Sir Will^m Baird, and Dirletoun. The Queen's death hath retarded all matters, the King having admitted non to audiences as yet. She is to have a publick burying.

I wold have wrott you long ago, but the death of my mother in law

may of itself plead an excuse; and assure yourself I shall embrace all 1694.
occasions to show you how much I am, Sir,

Y^r afct Cussain & most humble Serv^t

Walter Stewarte.

For

William Hamilton Esq^r

To the care of Robert Sherard

At the Post office

Dublin

Irland.

LVI.

Walter Stewart to William Hamilton, Esq.

Sir

I was honoured with yours of the 9th inst. M^r Carstares and M^r Dunlop read what you wrott about your affaires. I had not an opportunity of seeing Sir Geo. Campbell and Alexander Johnstoun.

The Queen's death hath very much retarded all business here. My Lord Justice Clerk, Sir John Maxwell, & Sir Ja^s Ogillbie is sent for by the King, and is expected here on Wednesday next. They pairted from Edinburgh the 17th inst^t. M^r Arch^d Sinclare and Sir Jas Oswald comes along with them. The former is suspected to come for Secretair deput; tho I am satisfied it is reserved for ane other person; and as soon as this disput and matters are settled amongst our great folks I hope I shall have a call from Irland. I am when capable Sir

Your most af^{ct} cussain & m. hu^l serv^t

Walter Stewarte.

Jany y^e 26th 1694.

For William Hamilton, Esq^r

To the care of M^r Robert Sherard

att the post office

in Dublin.

LVII.

Walter Stewart to the same.

London y^e 23 Aprill 1695.

1695, Sir

I wrott you fully of all matters a few posts ago and have nothing furdur to add, only all our great folks pairted Thursday last. Our Parlt. sits down the 9th of May. M^r Carstares pairted post yesterday. The Secretary will go after the King's departure, which is thought will be the first week in May. It is thought the Session in Scotland will not sitt. A brother of this Stitchell, Robert Pringle, is made under Secretary. He goes with the King to Flanders.

I wrott you formerly M^r Carstares, with the Chanceler and Secretarie, is under some misunderstanding. As I aprehend probable, they may come to a better understanding in Scotland. I am longing to hear from you which will be very acceptable to

Sir

Yr aff^{te} Cusain & most humble Serv^t

Walter Stewarte.

We hear nothing of the Dutch spinners which we very much long for; I must again recomend it to your particular care.

LVIII.

W^m Fullarton to Secretary Hamilton.

Portpatrick July 31, 1695.

Sir

The great sense I have of your former kyndnesses & civilities emboldens me to give you the trouble of this lyne, whereby I show you that I understand, or at least I am made to believe, that the parliament has appointed

a post office to be erected at Portpatrick, & a packet boat betwixt Scotland & Ireland, for wch boat they allow sixty pound starline pr annum to the postmasters; out of which they are oblidge to pay to the King for the maintenance of the same boat. However, the favor I am craving of you, Dr Sir, is that you would examine this affair of erecting the post office and packet boat at Portpatrick; and if ye finde that I can have any profite therby that ye wold recommend me therto. I am much out of court with the postmasters at present; but I know your recommendation will do me good, and be a mean of bringing me to y^r favor; and perhaps they will be ready to employ me in that affair, there being no other person at Portpatrick (I may without vanity say) so fitt as myselfe. But yet I know they will be ready to diminish quhat is allowed unto them by act of Parliament; and so I must intreat you also to consider quhat y^e allowance is, & lykewise quhat they (I mean the postmasters) wold give one to do for keeping up a post office and packet boat; and then you can safely understand quhat I may be able to do.

I presume to trouble you with manadging of this affair, you being one that often may have occasions to Scotland, and lykewise being sensible of the manifold obligations I lay under to you. My cousin the Laird of Dreghorn will do me the favor as to receave your answer. If the Postmasters have a mynde to settle a post office at Portpatrick, it were not amiss ye advised them now when the Parliament of Ireland is to sitt, that ther was a correspondence oft oblissed with the postmaster generall of y^e kingdome. I hoop you will pardon this presumption, and so giving my and my wife's humble duty to you, I rest,

Dr Sir

Your most humble Servant

Will^m Fullartoun.

Ffor

Mr William Hamiltoun

late Secretary substitute for the

Kingdome of Scotland to his Majtie

att Edinburgh.

LIX.

1695.

Lard Blantyre to Secretary Hamilton.

Glasgow Sept^r 5, 1695.

Sir

I adventure upon our old acquaintance and ffriendship to entreat yt you will let me hear if you know of any good bargains of lands wth any house or gardens within 30 or 40 miles of Dublin; for I am persuaded here by many y^t there are good bargains to be had in y^e South; and realy I am inclinable, if I find suitable incouragement, not only to purchase some little Interest, but reside with you some time, and if you could wish me some convenient little place for my ffamily, I would be content to take it in lase, not doubting, if I were once living there, that ready money would want bargans, and I would endeavour to bring other people along with me. So if you can fix uppon any place that you thinke proper for me, y^t you would advis me to be at y^e expense to goe over to see, let me know, and God willing I will come to Dublin to you. I trust to you, and will expect to hear from you through what sure hand ye have for this place, and will always be sure to have it by London post as this comes to you. I am for noe forfeited Lands, but the bargaine I would have is this: y^t I would have a lease of lands for a reasonable tack deutie, with y^e express provision y^t it shall be lisome to me to paye such a sume of money as I shall be condescended uppon, any time dureing y^e tacke, and y^t I shall have y^e propertie of y^e lands desponed to me. Therefor, comiting this to your care, and expecting a full account of y^e tearmes I may have the purchase uppon, and y^e place where it is, I am,

Sir,

Yo^r affectioned Cuz^a & Serv^t

Blantyre.

LX.

Walter Stewart to William Hamilton, Esq.

1695.

Sir

I received yours from Dublin of ane old date, the 29th of October last.

If in any thing I am capable to serve you I shall embrace all opportunitys to doe the same to y^e best advantage.

As to Court affairs, the difference betwixt M^r Johnstoun & M^r Carstares still remains, & the former hath a great deall of the nobility against him. The King hath done nothing in Scots affairs as yet. My Lord Presnennan is dead. His son, my Lord Belhaven, is here, and come up upon the Indian act of Parliment. My Lord President Staire is a daying, without any hope of recoverie.¹ This is what I can inform you of at present. I am Sir &c.

Walter Stewarte.

London the 27 Nov. 1695.
For William Hamilton, Esq.
to the care of M^r Sherrard
Postmaster
in Dublin.

LXI.

William Mure of Glanderston to M^r W. Hamilton.W^o Cusine

The uncertaintie of ane sure hand made me delaye the sending of the inclosed, until the bearer, ane old servant of my sister Mure's, came in my way. It was written at Carmichael, where you was kindly remem-

¹ His death had already taken place at Edinburgh, on the 25th.

1699. bered, and your health drunk, by that kind lord,¹ M^r Carstairs, the Principal of Glasgow, with diverse other friends who long for your hasteing over. It will be your interest. What is written by my lord Halcraig I know is to that effecte, and will have more influence with you than I can; although none would be better satisfied to see you fixed in some post sutable to your meritte than Yrs most sincerely

to serve you

Will^m Mure.

Glanderstoun June 5, 1699.

See iff ye can procure anything from Westsheills² towards the Repairing off our Tombe;³ that if ye make any stay here, ye shall be witnesse to the agreement for it. Take no less than a ginea, which was what he promised me.

For

M^r William Hamilton

Att Lieutenant Gavin Hamilton's

att Lisrene

in Ireland.

LXII.

Dunlop of that ilk to Will^m Mure of Glanderstone.

From on board the Hope of Borowstoness, Sept^r 15, 1699.

D^r Sir

I cannot but, now when in all probability I am leaving this countrie, render you thanks for your manifold kindnesses to me, & wish for occasion to serve you; and if I did not embrace it I should recone myself

¹ The Earl of Hyndford.

² Sir William Denham of.

³ See Introductory Memoir, p. 25.

the most ungrate man in the worlde, wh^{ch} I hope I will not be, especially 1702.
to one who has been soe generous to me. Give my kind respects to your
lady, and I wish you and her health and prosperity. The ship is now a
pick, and we are resolved to go down with the ebb; and I stil have my
health weil; and does again thanck you for your wraiteing in my favours
to Captain Dalon; which is al from him who is obliged stil to be; Dear
Sir,

Your most humble and rady servt.

Dunlop of y^t ilk.

To the Laird of Glanderstoun
at Borrowstunnesse
with caire.

LXIII.

Sir William Denham of Westshields to M^r W. Hamilton.

Sir

You cannot imagine q^t joy it was to me to heare by Kirkton y^t you
tooke w^t your journey, & that he left you so well; and I looke upon it
as a singulair providence that you are now at this juncture in London;
for you see this amazing surprise, not only to Brittain & Ireland but to
Europe itself, in the fall of our great & gracious King, and what changes
may follow upon it we doe not know. For myself as yet I have done
nothing but waite the commone fate; only the cause of my writing so
earlie to you is y^t you may remember to cast your dyes about you, & to
remember me with my lord Hyndford, Seafield, & any other friends,
that I be not turned out of my post¹ w^thout a fault. You know Sir our
differences & heats did create me many enemies in y^e last session of y^e
present parliament. If they can have any hitt at me I doubt nothing but
they will remember it, I stuck so closse to his late Maj^{ty} service. He was
very dear to me, and I may regrate y^t I was so little capable to serve him,
but never repent y^t I was faithfull and zealous for his interest. The

¹ The Mastership of the Mint.

1702. Duke of Queensberry tooke very kindlie that I was upon his syde, & told me it was that quhich he would never forget; & if you could have access to recommend me to him, & to understand if he wer my friend or not, it would be a great service. I am ignorant yet what y^e season of application may be; but if I knew once this I wold write to Queensberry, Seafeld, my Lord Hyndford, and cause others to write on my behalfe. Leave no means unessayed, and I committ events to y^e Lord w^t y^e greatest submission.

For anything else, you may remember I told you y^t I had wrot to Secretary Johnstone anent a debt of his brothers quhich is now about 24000 thousand lib. I advanced y^e stock of it before y^e seventie, q^{ch} was 460 pound sterl. I had his bonds for above 600 pounds on count & reckoning with himself, bearing interest since y^e 1671, all q^{ch} bonds I gave up to Secretary Johnstone, who promised me yt they should not come into his broyrs hands till I gote satisfaction. So I intreate you that you wold speake to the Secretary & his brother, & tell him y^t constantlie I have had such honor & respect to that familie, y^t if it wer not my oun straites I should never have demanded one farthing.
 Sir, I need not prescribe methods to you about the management of it, nor doubt of your doing me service in it, if be in your power; & so doe committ it intirely to you; & I wish y^e Lord heartilie to preserve you, qch will be a great happynes & comfort unto Sir

Y^r intirely oblidge &
 most humble servant

W. Denham.

Edin^r 17 March 1702.

For

Mr. William Hamilton
 of Killileagh

to be left at y^e Earle of Hyndford his lodgings
 Princell. Secretary of State for Scotland
 near Whitehall
 London.

LXIV.

M^r Walter Tailzeor to M^r W^m Hamilton.

1704.

Edin^r 2 January 1703.

You have no doubt ere now heard our news, viz: the Earl of Seafeld is Lord High Chancellor of Scotland; The Earl of Tullibardine is privy seall; the Master of Annandale is president of the privie counsell in Earl Melvill's place; Viscount Tarbet conjunct Secretarie of State with y^e D. of Queensberry; Lo. Philiphaugh is Lo. Register; Lo. Boyle is lo. Treas^r deput; M^r Roderick M^rKenzie of Prestonhall is Justice Clerk and a Lord of Session in place of Lo. Whytehill deceist. The Earl March is Governour of y^e Castle of Edin^r in place of the Earl Leven; Lo. Lyon is his deput. Lo. Bellenden is governor of Dumbarton Castle. Sir W^m Denholme is to lose the mint, and either M^r Fr. Montgomery, or Broun of Colstoun, V^t Tarbet's son in law, is to succeed him.

Your most humble s^rWalt^r Tailzeor.

To the Honourable

M^r William Hamilton
of Killileagh Esq^r
Ireland.

LXV.

A Memoriall¹ to the Q. by the D. of Atholl,² giving an account of Capt. Simeon Frazer³ and his Accomplices, which was read to her Majestie in the Scotch Councill mett at St. James's the 18th of January 1704.

Having come to this place about the middle of October last by yo^r Maj^{ties} pticular command, I soon after heard surmises that were indus-

¹ In the handwriting of Secretary Hamilton's ordinary amanuensis.

² At this time Lord Privy Seal; the Earl of Tullibardine of the previous letter.

³ Afterwards Lord Lovat, executed on Tower Hill in 1747.

1704. triously spread, as that severall of your Maj^{ties} good subjects in Scotland, and that even some of your Maj^{ties} Serv^{ts}, were upon ill designes ag^t your Maj^{ties} person and government. But I, not being acquainted with any such designe, did beg of your Maj^{ties} that you would be pleased to call your servts together, that they might condescend on or name the persons that were guilty or suspected; and also that we might give your Maj^{ties} a true ac^t of the proceedings of your last Parl^t which I also heard had been misrepresented to your Maj^{ties}. Your Maj^{ties} was graciously pleased to say you intended to call us together for these ends. But this was delayed. In the mean time, on the 25th day of Nov^r last, It pleased God in his providence that there was a discovery made unto me, that one Captin Simeon Frazier, who is a declared Reb^l, and outlawed and intercommuned in your Maj^{ties} antient Kingdome of Scotland for a most barbarous rape and other crimes, had been in this place about a fortnight agoe, and that he had come from St. Germans in May or June last, and having stayed some time at London had gone to Scotland, and there had met with the D. of Queensberry¹ at Edinburgh in the time of the sitting of the parliamt; and having got from the D. of Q. your Maj^{ties} commiss^r,² a protectional pass, had travelled to severall places in Scotland, particularly to Argileshire, where he produced the said pass or protection, as also a commission and instructions signed by K. James, as he called him; and in this manner seduced and trepaned severall of your Majesties good subjects. After this, about the End of Sep^r last, he returned to London, where he againe met with the D. of Q., who produced a pass to the said Frazier and 3 of his accomplices from the Earl of Notinham, under false names, and which pass being thus produced was given or sent by the said Frazier, who with it went to Holland in his way to St. Germans, in order to give an accounte of his negotiations in Britaine.

M^r Robert Ferguson³ was the first that informed me of Capt. Simeon

¹ The Duke of Queensberry, against whom the Memorial is chiefly directed, was dismissed from office in June of this year; but restored not long afterwards.

² To the Parliament of Scotland.

³ A professional plotter and conspirator of some celebrity at that time.

Frazer's being at London, which he did by a gent^a he sent to me, for I 1704. had not spoken to him since I examined him in person by order of the late K. William when I was Secretary of State seven years agoe.

He acquainted me that Cap^t Frazer was not only gone to St^t Germans with ill designes ag^t your Ma^{ty}, But also the D. of Q. did intend by him to ruine me and severall other persons of qualitie in Scotland by taking away our reputation, lives, and fortunes.

This information being brought to me the 25th of Nov^r last, the next day I met with the E. of Notinham, and desired to know if his Lp had given a pass on the 12 or 13 of this moneth to four persons under the names of Capt Smeaton or Campbell, Munro or Dickson, or one Forbes. His Lp said he believed he had, but could not be possitive till he looked his Books, which he did, and acquainted me in the morneing being the 27 that he had given a pass to persons of these names. I asked his Lp if he knew who they were, or who recommended them to him. He told me that he did not know them, but that the D. of Q. had written a note to him to desire a pass for these 4 psons.

The same morning I waited on yo^r Mat^{ty} and acquainted your Ma^{ty} with the informtioun I had got, and left with your Matt^{ty} a coppie of the feigned names contained in the pass procured by the D. of Q., and in another pass the true names according to my information. The same time I told your Ma^{ty} that if the D. of Q. should deny the knowledge of the true names, it could be proved that he knew that the pass was really for Capt^a Frazer and others, who had been in St. Germans, and had returned thither. There having passed 3 or 4 days before I knew what answer the D. of Q. had made, at last I understood he pretended sometimes he had forgott, and at other times he had given the pass to a servant of his, who could give no accout of the matter. Upon this I first acquainted your Ma^{ty}, and then told the E. of Not^m. Then I was informed that the D. of Q. delivered the same pass to Collin Campbell of Glanderouell, an officer of your Maj^{ties} army in Scotland; and he had delivered it to one Thomas Clark apothecary in Wallise Street, who followed the said Frazer to Gravesend, and delivered it to him there; and

1704. that with this Thomas Clarke the said Frazer did lodge when he was at London.

Your Maj^{ty} was pleased to order the E. of N. to send for the s^d Clarke and examine him; and accordingly upon the 2^d of Decber Tho^s Clarke declared before the Earl of N., that a scotch gentleman calling himself a captain, having lodged in his house about a fortnight, whose name he pretended not to know, left his house upon the 13th of Novber; and that the same day another gentleman, whom he described to be the foresaid Col^l. Campbell, brought him a pass for the said Ffrazer and 3 more, which pass was signed by the E. of Not. Then the E. of Not. sent for Col^l Campbell, who not appearing for 3 or 4 days did at last attend his Lp., and acknowledged the delivery of the said pass to Tho. Clarke, and owned he had recd it from the D. of Q.

Nov^r the 30th I acquainted the E. of Not. that I was informed that the accomplices of Capt. Ffrazer were to direct their letters from thence to him beyond sea, to write for M^r Vincent Neerences, merchant in Rotterdam, under whose cover the letters directed for M^r Smeaton were understood to be for Capt. Frazer. I alsoe told the E. of Nott. that Capt. Frazier did direct his letters to his Correspondents here under a cover of the said Thos. Clarke in Wallise Street.

Upon this discovery severall packetts of letters were intercepted by the E. of N., which discovered Capt. Ffraziers correspondents, pticularly the aforesaid Col^l Campbell, M^r Keith, John Murray, and Capt. M'Cloud an officer in your Maj^{ty}'s guards in Scotland. And it appeared that one Carbonizer, merch^t in London, had given a bill to the said Capt. Simon Frazer, which my information also acquainted me of, that the bill was for 150 Guineas. By these letters it was also discovered that Capt. Frazer had written to the D. of Q. under a cover to the said Col^l Campbell; which letter was delivered to him by the said Campbell, who did not produce it till above a fortnight after he had got it. And there was likewise a letter intercepted from Ffrazer to the Earle of Leeven.

Munday December 6th, being 2 days after this affair came abroad,

M^r Keith acquainted me, which he had not done before, that he had 1704. seen the said Capt. Ffrazer in toune, and that he had met with him twice and no more; that the first time he had seen him was on a letter to meet him at a place Capt. Frazer had appointed, whereat he the said Capt. Frazer had desired him to say, if I would pardon him for the injurey he had done my fathers family; he being penitent as he pretended. I inquired at M^r Keith why he did not acquaint me with it sooner; who answered that he knew it would be to no purpose for him to undertake such a messuage from Capt. Frazer, and that he believed Capt. Frazers designe was to trepane me. But before M^r Keith had confessed, my information had declared (that) M^r Keith had been with him severall times, which I acquainted yo^r Maj^{ty} with. The same day M^r Keith acquainted the Earl of Seafield, your Maj^{ties} Chancellare, with what he had told me; as he did the day after the E. of Not. By means of Col^l. Campbell and M^r Clarke were found severall papers belonging to the said Capt. Frazer, and by him before he went of this citty with the foresaid pass to France; amoungst which papers there is a Comm^a for his being a Colonel, signed by the pretended K. Ja.; and as I am informed two bonds of the late Lord Lovatts; the same I suppose as appeared forged when produced in Scotland.

Therefore it is humbly begged y^r Maj^{ty} will be pleased to ord^r the D. of Q. to give his reasons, why he met with, and employed, and gave 200 guineas to the said Capt. Frazer; with whome, as being intercomuned rebell, it is treason by the law of the Kingdome to convoy or to have any thing a do. And how the D. of Q. came to give a pass or protection to a rebell who had come from France to go to the Highlands of Scotland, whose Bussiness, as appears by the commission and instructions he had from the pretended K. Ja., was to tempt y^r Maj^{ties} subjects into rebellion.

I likewise beg your Maj^{ty} to order the D. of Q. to declare for what purpose he sent Capt. Frazer and 3 persons so fearfully and secretly into France; and what was the service he expected yo^r Maj^{ty} would reap by their going thither. Since it appears by the letters and declarations

1704. that Capt. Frazers main designe was to engage the French K. to prosecute his designe of an Envasion.

This Memorial was read by the D. of Athol to the Queen in counsell at St. James's, January 18th 1704. Sic subscript ATHOL.

Since writing of this I am informed Capt. Frazere received a third pass from the D. of Q. to carry him through England to London, strictly discharging all her Maj^{ties} forces to disturbe or molest him, notwithstanding it appears by the journals of the counsell of Scotl^d of the 27th of Sept^r last, the D. of Q. her Maj^{ties} Commiss^r being present, that there was a Commissⁿ there of Fyre and Sword ag^t Capt. Frazer; which Commission declares that the said Capt. Frazer was formerly denounced rebell and intercomuned, and therefore did expressly require and command severall Sheriffs and other officers of her Maj^{ties} forces therein mentioned to search for apprehend and imprision and present to justice the said Capt. Simon Frazer, and such as should associat themselves to him, as rebels and traitours.

I find it necessary for my own Vindication to give the following acct concerning some letters which I understand are to be made publique here, so the s^d declaration, and what has been publickly said there has been a designe of accusing me and severall others of corresponding with Sant German's. The Declaration that mentions me is by Colin Campbell of Glanderouell, and one Capt. McCloud, both of them I have discovered, as appears in the narrative, of having corrisondance with Capt. Symon Frazer—and likewise they are concerned with the D. of Q. in his private affairs. What these persons alleadge are grounded upon an hearsay from Capt. Frazer. What they declare is that the said Capt. Frazer told them that I designed to send Glengery and one Capt. James Murray to St. Germans. But Colⁿ Campbell he ounes that he found it was false—since I declare I never spoke to him of any such messuage, or ever designed to send him or any other; and as for the other person Capt. James Murray, whom they say I designed to send, I do not know that ever I spoke to him. Im sure I did not since he came from France. As to that McKenny mentioned

to be at St. Germans, I never knew that there was any of that name 1704. there untill it was declared by Capt. M^cLoad; and now that he is mentioned I do not remember that ever I spoke to or saw such a man; and for that other M^cKenney that Capt. Frazer mentions in his letter, that went over in the ship with him, I never heard of him till he was sent for back againe from Holand to be examined. I am mentioned, as is alsoe the D. of Hamilton, Sir John M^cClean, who it seems was the last that came from France or St. Germans, and says his instructions was to sound or try us: viz. D. H. and me. But this is rather a vindication, and shews that since wee were to be sounded wee were not engaged nor had correspondance there. This Sir John M^cClean I do not remember to have seen but once, and that was above 11 years agoe. By what hath been said above, the world may judge of the rest of the malicious calumnies of my enemies. The last part is dated and signed at St. James's Street Lond. Jan. 1704. Sic. subscrib. ARHOL.

LXVI.

A further account relating to the plott.

In March last the Scotch Secretarys of State did procure from the Queen an indemnity not only for all ordinary crimes as is usuall, but included all these that were at St. Germans preceding the date of the Indemnity. The Councill of Scotland was not acquainted with it till it was signed by her Maj^{ty}, and afterwards read there on the 9th, and the Councill acquiesced therein; and soon after there comes from France Capt. Jo. Murray and Capt. Ja. Murray and one Coll G They intended the benefit of her Maj^{ty} indemnity. The Council of Scotl^d finding they had come from France immediately agt the publishing of it, did find them included in the indemnity, and did believe they came as being wearied of that court, being willing to come and live peacably at home as they represented in their petition. But it appear . . . that the

1704. D. of Q. knew that the said Capt. Jo. Murray was employed by the French court and St. Germans, as well as Capt. Frazier, to ingage psons in Scotland to their interest;—tho' yet the D. of Q., then Commiss^r, neither made any scruple of Capt Jo Murrays having the benefit of the Indemnitie, nor acquainted the counsell of any such designe; but on the contrary allowed the said Capt John and James Murray to travell thro Scotland to accomplish his designes, and to occasion this the D. of Q. declared before the English committee of Councell that mett at the E. of Not^s, and where were present the E. of Seafeld chancellor, and the E of Cromerty Secretary, that Capt. Frazer had confessed to him, that the s^d Capt. Jo. Murray was employed by the court of St. German's as well as he was; and this is also documented by Sir John McClean, Col^l Campbell, Major gen. Buchan, one Middleton, who had been sometime secured in England,—Lindsay, and Deans, who had come to France sev^l months after the indemnity. The counsell did not allow them the benefit thereof, but appointed them to give in bonds and find in bail to go out of the Kingdome within a certain time; which not being pformed, the counsell recomended it to the Queen's advocate to prosecute the said men before the Lords of Justiciary, as having continued in France ag^t her Maj^{ties} indemnitie, and corresponding with rebels. But instead of this all these persons were allowed to travell thro the Kingdome without any trouble or molestation; and Lindsay who was Secretary to the E. of Milford, and Midletoun, was set at liberty by special order from the D. of Q. without so much as acquainting the counsell; tho at the same time there was a pacquet of letters in Cyphers intercepted, which was pretended were directed to him from France; & yet this Lindsay being at Libty comes to Engl^d, and was againe apprehended and examined at London by the Committee of Councell. It is writt from Scotland y^t y^s defences which these psons makes who mett with Capt. Frazer are that they knew very well that he was a rebell and intercomuned person, and therefore could not have converse with him except he had a protectⁿ from the D. of Q., which they could not believe he had till he sent to them to see it. They concluded that not only the Comm^r who represented the Q.,

but alsoe most of the considerable persons in Scotl^d and Engl^d were in 1704. the same designes with Frazer.

The D. of Q. cannot deny any matter of fact in these pap^s, yet he pretends that what he did was to get intelligence; but if this be a good reason any men of state may engage as many as they please for y^e interest of St. Germans, and order their confidants, if it happened to be discovered, to pretend the same. But the D. of Q. allowed both Frazer & Murray to travell through Scotl^d to Engl^d, persons of the French and St. Germans interest, and then sends back Capt. Frazer and 3 men with him to St. Germans, without a . . . of tollerable excuse; especially since he neither acquainted the Q. nor the Scotch officer of state therewith. And it is to be observed, that it was acknowledged by the D. of Q. at the last Scotch councill held at St. Ja., that one of the psons returned to France with the said Capt. Frazer, and included in the pass with him, was one Major Frazer, who as I am informed has served severall years in the French army, and is a Roman Catholick, and was sent by the French with Frazer to Scotl^d, as being intrusted to bring certaine accounts of the psons that would engage for the French K. and the P. of Wales. Upon the declaration of Councill, S^r John M^cClean, and sevⁿ others, and from y^e letters that are read, it will appear evident y^t some ill designe is formed, as that of a French invasion into Scot^d to be headed by the pretended P. of Wales, and D. of Berwick. There is a declaration of Olivants relating hereto, which is stifled; it is true it is an hearsay; but his informer, Sir Alexander M^cClean, who commanded under the D. of Berwick in France, is certainly knoune in the designes. He is uncle to Sir John M^cClean now in prison.

LXVII.

Will^m Mure of Glanderstone to M^r W^m Hamilton.

Glanderstoun Nov^r. 2, 1704.

D^r Co^s

Having sent over my nephew Will^m¹ to transact and end my Lord

¹ Afterwards of Caldwell.—Introductory Memoir, p. 27.

1707. Halcraig's affair and mine with Lady Tullymore, I must recommend him to your best advice in what occurs in that affair. I have likewise sent with him Claneboys' note I spoke to you off, to give you the first offer of it.

There is nothing yet done in the repairing y^e burial place at Dunlop,¹ your directions being wanting about it, in respect you did not name what you allowed for y^rself, as weel from whom it should be had. Besides its hard you should solely be at the expences, while Westsheilds & your relations in Ireland are equally related. What you can procure send wth the bearer,² with what you order yourself, to be given to the minister of the place, who will see the thing applyed, together with a line to Westsheilds for his proportion; wherein also I shall concur, and shall not be wanting in what comes to my share. If it be longer neglected it will be so spoiled that it will be in vain to do any thing in it. My service to Captⁿ Stevensone and all my C^{os} with you. Quherein I can be capable to serve you command me. Your most obliged Cos.

and humble serv^t

For

M^r William Hamilton
of Killileagh Esq^r
Ireland.

Wil. Mure.

LXVIII.

M^{rs} Scott³ to M^{rs} Maxwell, afterwards M^{rs} Mure of Caldwell.⁴

Hanover Dec^r 16, 1707.

M. Dear Sister

By mine to my father you see I have been ill and am recovered. You'll also know by mine to my lady that I have some thoughts of a

¹ See Introductory Memoir, p. 25.

² From the answer to this letter, which is preserved but is not here inserted, it appears that no money was sent.

³ See Introductory Memoir, p. 28, note 2. ⁴ See Introductory Memoir, p. 28.

house. I do confess I am solicitous about it ; & though the want of the 1707.
language is a great loss, yet I hope to find myself less straitened than
now.

I owe really much of my recovery to a good wild boar that was sent
us by the Electors' great huntsman. You never saw such a frightfull
creature in your life ; many a time I wished it with my father, for I never
saw meat so pleasant to the tast, so tender and light of digestion. It put
us to the expence, of a dinner to S^r Jo. Inglis and Leuchat (they lodged
in our house) ; which I half repent, because I think them little sensible
of our civility. I know not what honour they will do this court, for I
never heard them speak as persons ought, who was better received than
they would have been, or could pretend to be, in any other court in
Europe. I shall say no more, but assure you the lady Lanton's obser-
vation on her bro. Ja. is very applicable, and may be extended to y^e mind
as well as maners.

We have this day got another rarity which is a sturgeon's head.
You never saw such fish, and I can say the Elb sturg^a is better than the
Russia one. M^r Stratford made me a present of it.

I assure you I hope for to see my fa^r and friends, if God give Europe
peace, as there is great talking ; but if not, I cannot hope in haste to be so
happy, since a journey by Holland is beyond our power to make.

The Electress continues her obliging way, and says she'll be god-
mother to my child. I wish I could make her a complement more suita-
ble to what I owe her Highness. I have seen the princess, but the post
hasting I have only to say she is like Nicky Ste. but much prettier, and
received us as Nicky would have done. Adieu.

To M^r Maxwell,
at my Lord Advocat's,
Edinburgh.

LXIX.

1708. M^{rs} Scott to her brother Sir James Stewart, Solicitor General for Scotland.

[Hanover] Feb^y 14, 1708.

Dear Brother

I am very much troubled to hear of my father's illness. I heartily hope his health by this time is returned. You desire a description of my house. It is well my imagination is inventive enough, or I should have a very disagreeable scituation in any house in Hanover. You can image nothing like y^m, because no place in the Island of Brittain affords you such ideas. In short there is nothing here that has any charm for a reasonable creature. I hope you take it for granted I except the court ; for where the princess Sophia is, good company is never wanting. However, if it were to be had, I should prefer a settlement in the isle of Brittain before any thing I either hope for or that can be given here. In the meantime I have more satisfaction than any person in this place I dare swear. Tell Francis, if he be wise he'll seek nothing here ; for tho' it were possible to procure him a company, it would not be so good as what he may get in Scotland with Colonel Stewart's good will, who promises him all kindness, & that if there be any addition to y^e regement he will do for him. I believe him more a man of sense and honour than to fail in what he gives his word for. Besides, I would not forgo so good company as Stewarts' & other rational people for the odds betwixt a German captain & him. The centinals are only payed with 45 penys English money per month, and the officers in proportion ; so you may judge they have smal advantage when the expenses their vanity puts to is considered.

I am glad to hear your son is so fine a child, and I wish God may preserve him as a comfort to all friends, & enable you to perform the dutys incumbent as a parent, that your indulgence may not make you neglect what is fit for you to perform, in order to a christian and gentlemanly education, which are both necessair ; since God designed man for him-

self in the first place and likewise for his fellow creature. I dont doubt 1708.
your good intention, but the example of others both pious & wise should
make you diffident of yourself. M^r Scot hopes you will excuse his not
answering your letter; tho' none values your friendship more, yet till
Lent begin he has no time to tell you so.

Perhaps you desire to know something of the diversion of the
Carnival. For my part I find none; and were I to make an exact
description of it, you would say perhaps that I had mistaken the penances
imposed on reasonable people on Ash Wednesday for y^e pleasures that
Shrove Tuesday put an end to. But I will give you a hint of the
Redoubt. It is the toun house with several rooms; but in the large one
that opens with a great gate into the street is the place of public diversion.
In this house is put up a bar like the inner house,¹ within which is the
dancing, where every body that can buy or borrow a masking habit is a
companion for y^e princes, he or she. Without this bar are tables for game,
where the Electrice, or any other that weary of the dancing, plays,
and the whole mob has free egress & regress, so that the Electrice
herself shall have her table crowded with such as our Caddies; and to
speak the truth our Caddies are at all possible points very much their
superiours. To avoid being stifled with dust, the room is wet all over,
the hour that the Redoubt begins; so that none need have vapours, if
the smell of a new washed room, (or rather a room that has been laid
under water, for they know no other way of washing), tallow ruffis,
filthy feet, breath perfumed with garlick and sour crude, (a stinking kind
of kail), can cure them. The last time I was there there were
some masques appeared so loathsome that I could not stand near them;
for all the mob, male and female, has a masque on. The consequence
of that is the stealing from their masters to equipt themselves for y^e
carnival, & till three or four in the morning they are coming in. There is
rooms to retire to, to drink or do what else they please. Tho' I believe
people ill disposed may have fitter places for lewd actions, yet I may say

¹ The Inner Court of the Parliament House of Edinburgh.

1708. the mischievous effects of this are only to be imagined by those who are witness to the snares it is to them who may rather be said to want prudence than virtue. In short, I believe it is only among the Germans, or people as phlegmatick, that such licentiousness can be tolerat without runing all to ruin. And this way of diversion for the princes is here wisely likened to our Queen going incognito to the House of Commons to hear the freedom of speech; as if a German canailly, met together without thought, at least of good, were the same with the Parliament of Brittain assembled to consult of affairs of the last importance to all the christian world! But I have said enough of y^e. I wish what retreat my father projects were made good to him; if his countrymen do their utmost I'm sure it may. Adieu.

To

Sir James Stewart younger of Gutter¹
at his house in Blair's land, in the
Parliament Closs
Edinburgh.
North Brittain.

LXX.

M^{rs} Scott to M^{rs} Maxwell.

[Hanover] May 1, Old st. 1708.

My Dear Sister

I hope when I am safely recovered² I may have so much of the French as to profit by going to church. I have never since I came had the happiness of a sermon. Our minister is a very honest man, a French refugee, and speaks a little English. Here one meets with many things that make me long for a settlement in Brittain. For there one may without reproach live as becomes a christian. But here neither power

¹ An abbreviation of Goodtrees. ² From her approaching confinement.

nor form of godliness is to be seen. Playing at cards and comedie is the 1708.
evening exercise of every Sunday; and except M^r Scot and myself I
know none has resolution enough to withstand so universale a fashion.
It is true, from the highest to the lowest go to church once a day punctually. You see dear sister in what condition one lives here, and how much I want your prayers for my preservation from evil custom, and for my safe return to Brittain where I may enjoy the gospel.

I am more perplexed than ever about a nurse. I found, as I thought by a good chance, a young woman whose child died in three months old, and she was willing to come into the house, having no charge at home. She was recommended here by a physician, a very honest man that we employ, and I errled¹ her. No sooner was it known, than I am told twenty frightful things of her; as that her child died of convulsions occasioned by her wicked temper; that her husband and she beats one another; and that she is of so devilish a nature, that when alone she takes fainting fits upon remembering past things; and, to crown all, they say she is with child! What think you of this for a nurse?

There is another thing vexes me, and that is the christening of my child. I am told, because we belong to the court, without an express order we must not employ a reformed minister, but a Lutheran. Now I desire you to ask my father, in case they illnaturally refuse this warrant, what I shall do. I have reason to fear they may; for now we have another Marischall of the Court than formerly, and one who hates all strangers whatsoever, and has given me a good proof that I am no exception; since he has like a barbarian appointed M^r Scot to wait on a princess that comes here for bread; tho' he begged to be excused because I was sick and near my time, and wanting the language passed my time without him in great melancholly. And he like a brute has said: "What then! was my being near my time a reason for exempting him from serving?" Now there is several here would take that service out of compassion to my condition, were that great machin² willing to be so humane.

¹ Engaged her; by payment of earnest money.

² Clown,—lout,—Scoticé.

1708. But he, if he could, would swallow all the English as easily as he doth Rhiness wine. I wish you hear not too much of this. For this year a business has hapend here to the English, will make much noise if the gentleman persist in the resolution to print the complaint. I am sorry for these things, but every day brings less appearance of a remede than the last. I have now no time to give you an account of this affair.

I wish I had a servant from Scotland for myself that can sew well and wash and dress. Let me know if ye hear of any would be willing to come. I am now easier to please than ever. Adieu.

To my Sister Maxwell

At Sir James Stewart's Her Majesties Advocat,
Edinburgh, North Brittain.

par Londres.

LXXI.

M^{rs} Scott to M^{rs} Maxwell.

June 26, 1708, N. S.

My dear Sister,

This day eight days I had the pleasure of receiving two letters from you ; one dated April 24, and the other May 11. My child¹ is perfectly free of his hurt head, and in good health. I am much pleased he resembles my father so much. You never saw any young creature so much of a person come to years as my son has of his grandfather ; and especially when my father studys looking against the light ; he has the same way with his tongue. If my child is not in all things like him, he belyes very good and forward appearances. He was christined with very little ceremony ; for our present lodgeings being unfit for receiving her royal Highness on such an occasion, I declined the honour, and got one of her gentlemen to stand for her. So having none but men, our

¹ George Lewis Scott.—See Note to Part II. vol. ii. No. CCLII.

ceremony was the less. The count Monceau held up the child, and 1708.
not his father; which is y^e manner here. The French minister officiate
by the Electrie's orders; who I assure you fails in nothing that can
oblige the Britains; and if they have cause of complaint its no fault of
her highness, who as far as she has power or influence employs it for
their satisfaction.

I am glad that Nany Scott is like to be well settled. The first
wife had her own difficulties it is true; but Nanse has a good steady
heart that wont soon break. I congratulate M. H.; and wish M. D.
may love an old wife as he did a mistress not young.

You desire exactly to know what I want for my house, and here
I send you a short list: y^e green damask bed lined; as much Mussel-
burgh stuff as will be a bed hangings and window curtains for two
rooms; (for here there is no living without them, one whole side of your
house being glass;) two pair of tongs and shovels; one of Scots cabinets;
and a table with glass and little stands; my Dutch walnut tree cask^t,
and beds for the servants; bed and table linen; the pewter and candle-
sticks,—for here they cost twelve shillings the pair and are but clumsy.
You cannot conceive how destitute this place is of what one may find in
any little town in Brittain; and then it is horribly dear, because all pays
a tenth part to the prince, be it meat drink or clothes, even shoes or
gloves. I have bought some linen till my own come. It costs 13 pence
the ell for what you buy at Inverkeithing for 6 pence ha'penny at most.

I am not yet gone to my house, because last time I wrote, just as I
ended my letter, I was taken with a most violent ague. It has shook
me sore, but considering this vile climate I escaped well; for such
another climate as this I believe was never seen. However its not
what reasonable people finds most disagreeable; but all such complaints I
spare till God brings me back to the island. I thank Anne Murray for
wishing to be with my child. I wish she were with me. If she has
courage for the sea she might come along with the goods. I part with my
Mademosell when I enter my house. I understand her reputation is such
that for two years she was refused the sacrament; but when she was to

1708. be recommended to me they admitted her, that they with a better grace might put her in my hands. You see what hopeful folk we live among, and how complaisant they are; that even the things most sacred and holy in other places are distributed in ordinary charity. The minister's wife was the first that spoke of her as a fit woman for me; and all the consistor gave their assent. They knew her no penitent, and I am sorry she is so little likely to be one.

I have inquired what way my goods may safest by sent, and am told that by Holstein ships, for they go often for Scotland, they are in no danger of being taken. Only tell the skipper to deliver them to Master Strattford merchant in Hamburg.

Adieu.

LXXII.

M^{rs} Scott to M^{rs} Maxwell.

[Hanover] July 24, 1708.

My dear Sister

I am at last got into my new house, to my satisfaction I assure you. I was told yesterday by Mad^e How, our envoys lady, there is not above three houses here so well furnished. I never I think mentioned this lady to you before, tho she has contributed very much to make this place supportable to me. She is a woman of as much merit as any I ever knew, and has upon all occasions shewn so much concern for me that I am infinitely obliged to her, and would think her leaving this place a reall misfortune. I see by y^r the L. H. is strong this next parliament, & I fancy he'll prove as good a courtier as a patriot, & will find his count in it, as time will make appear. You were delighted with the rare equipage that the Marquis of Carmarthan came from Haddingtoun with; but I am so accustomed to see German Princes carted, that I had forgot it was new to you, & jest enough in Brittain. My Lady L. & her son was very di-

verting, & if y^e court be generous they'll at least procure for him y^e fines 1708.
for a wrongous imprisonment that is due by the squadrony. I long for
our next parl^t. How will the squadrony look when D. H.¹ jumps over
their heads into as good a post as was refused to another Grace?

By this you have the news of our great victory ;² & to do my L^d D.
Marlbrough justice, we must own him y^e greatest man in Europe. He and
Prince Eugene were here, but I had not the honour to see either, not
going then abroad ; but our Germain Ladys declared in favours of the
Prince's beauty against D. Marl., who is one of the gracefulest comeliest
men one can see, & the other is his reverse. This is enough to show how
obliging they are to the English. The prince Electoral has behaved like
a hero, & writes so handsome an account of the engagement as is an evi-
dence that he has wit as well as courage. I refer you to what I write to
L^d South^d for the rest. Pray hasten my goods by Holland or Hamburgh,
or any way that is safest & soonest. Adieu my dear Sister.

Next post I draw upon my brother, & then I write to Countess
Southerland, for at present I am weary.

To my
Sister Maxwell.

LXXIII.

M^{rs} Scott to M^{rs} Maxwell.

August 21, 1708.

My Dear Sister

I hope y^e letter will find you much recovered & my lady too. If
the weather with you be such as we have had, it may be wondered any
keep their health, for here we have had two months daily rain and now
such excessive heats that the very dust & all becomes living insects. It

¹ Duke of Hamilton? Killed in a duel, by Lord Mohun, in Nov. 1712.

² The battle of Oudenarde.

1708. is like y^e plague of flys the Egyptians was molested with; and so desperately they bite that boiles is occasioned by them; but this is nothing here. It vexes me it is so difficult to find an occasion of sending my goods straight; but since ships lys so long by the way going for London, I wish rather they were sent to Holland with direction to forward them to M^r G. Spence, marchand Anglois à Bremin. For my bed, it must be sewed; and the roof and tester made, but without timber, for I shall never get it done here. You cannot imagine what a parcel of cheating brutes the work people here are. I must absolutely have pewter; there is none here but what comes from Berlin, and that, tho' very ill, is dearer than English pewter. Our family wont require much; for, tho' feasting is a mighty mode here, I shan't give myself the trouble of entering into that way till I see them reform two things; which is y^e gaming the whole day after; and then not being content with that from their neighbours which they would not at home bestow upon themselves. This custom of gaming makes me very retired, & now I have taken a resolution not to touch a card, for I never was invited to an entertainment that it did not at least cost me a ducat, by being obliged to play; & y^e is no keeping company without it; so you may judge I shall want some reasonable creature to be my woman, since in winter, at least all Carnivall, I shall be mostly alone. But for Doctor Stirling's daughter, Ill have none of her; nor none else that is indifferent whether I keep them or not; for these will always be careless of doing what will please. Pray dont forget to send me two pairs of Candlesticks; for here they are ill, & triple price; & I must also have a tongs & shovel. I tell you we live in a town destitute of all things (that is to be found every where) but rich broccards.

I must once more beg you to hasten the advance of that money, for time of payment draws near, & y^e people here are very pressing in these maters; and you know not what risque a stranger's reputation runs here for the smallest trifle—especially a Brittainer; for you never saw a more violent dislike than the generallity of y^e creatures here has to y^e English. My Lord Macclesfield and his retinue they took for a swatch¹ of the

¹ Sample.—Scoticé.

nation ; but y^e prince Electoral will rectify their judgement ; for he writes 1708.
 very much to their advantage, & they are no less pleased with him. He
 has wit & courage ; & when once y^e rust of a German education was
 rubt of, I néver doubted of his being agreable to y^e nation. While the
 son passes his time to his wish amongst the brave Brittons, the father is
 in a situation really to be regrated ; for what can give more chagrin to a
 warlike prince than to be at the head of an army destitute of all things ;
 neither ammunition for man nor war ; that vast slow ill cemented body
 the Empire not furnishing their quotas of men nor money. His Elect.
 Highness was very willing to advance money, but a reasonable security
 was refused ; & now these poor fellows have no sustenance but bread &
 water & fruit, which occasione great sickness. Adieu.

LXXIV.

M^r Scott to M^r Maxwell.

[Hanover] October 9, 1708.

Dear Sister

I know you will excuse me for not writing ere now an answer to
 yours, Jully 31 ; for tho' I was so much vext, I could not then write.
 Yet did I neither forget my friends nor my country ; for as the hopes
 that you were perfectly recovered gave me joy, so the news of the fire that
 the prints brought did really grieve me. When such a place as this is
 preserved, and y^e poor city of Edinburgh so sorly afflicted, I must only
 conclud, y^t the Lord's ways is in the deep waters and his paths past find-
 ing out ; and that our sins in walking unworthy of y^e great mercy God
 has blest us with above any other land, makes our calamity all just, and
 less than our sins deserves. If you were here, to see the formal luke-
 warmth of the most solemn duties, had Scotland no other sins to answer
 for but the not profiting of her communions, you would say it has incurred
 greater wrath than any other nation. The Lord of his mercy send me

1710. amongst you, to see a Sabbath and hear a sermon ; for here what is called so is but a name. Ministers and all make it a day of visiting, and those that are called devout goes from the table of the Lord to cards, and think no sin is committed. I assure you nothing more makes me wish myself settled, as you wish in your letter. I have seen so much of a court as makes me heartily wish a retirement ; and I am persuaded, would my father undertake it, he could obtain it. If he would, I promise him a powerful supporter. But I fear none of our Northern statesmen are grateful enough for his past services to propose it. Were it but as a boon for his services askt of her Majestie, I am persuaded she is good and gracious enough not to deny it. See what you can prevail with him to do, and let me know. Adieu.

To my sister Maxwell.

LXXV.

The same to the same.

April 4th 1710 [Hanover.]

My dear Sister

Your long lookt for letter was very acceptable. I must say being ignorant of the state of my affairs is uneasie ; for the ten weeks Carnival, and the princess of Wolfenbüttel's dying here, and lying in state, was very considerable expence. The men was obliged to have long black clokes, and here there is no such thing to hire. It is really ridiculous to put people to near 20 pound expence for the ceremony of a funeral, and give no consideration for it. But these are y^e sweets of a court life ! If it pleased God to give us a 200 pounds lot per annum, I'd leave the court and retire to some little corner of Brittain ; for courts yield nothing but occasions of expence and disappointments. For now, when it was our turn to be promoted, Baron Schutz's son is put over our head ; because, his father being dead, he is now chief of y^e family. An excel-

lent reason for doing injustice to others ! However, the Electress inter- 1710.
ested herself in a maner so obliging as to make amends ; tho' I believe
it did more harm than good. Yet such a proof of her Grace's favour is
by us most thankfully received. It's no wonder one inclines to be me-
lancholy here ; for since I had the misfortune to lose M^r Howe's com-
pany, I have none. For beside the alienation they have to the Brittons,
y^e is no possibility to keep their company without gaming ; nor is their
conversation worth a farthing ; since besides dressing, painting, and a
court courtesy, few of them know anything. And yet they believe them-
selves a standart that mankind should be guided by. I don't distrust
God's providence, who either will send better, or give us contentment
with what we have ; but to live among a parcel of brutes who value you
more for a fine suit, and throwing your money away at play, than for
managing yourself like a reasonable creature ! And since people are
more valued for a brocade gown than for anything else, I do not make
many appearances amongst them. But what is most enraging is, that
most part hath more debt than free gear, or any fortune but their employ.

My bed is very pretty ; but we could not make these Dutch boors
go out of their way ; but on they would nail the cornice closs to the roof
of y^e bed, because it was the custom to do so here. And so the bed is
a foot lower than otherways it needed to be. It was two days work of
four men to put it up ; because the smith, upholsterer, & joiner, had each
a different sentiment about it. So that I left them till they came to agree ;
and when they had done, it was wrong set up. They however would
not take it down ; so another was sent for ; who was so complaisant as to
take it down, but would set it up his own way, which though tolerable
is not to the advantage. If I was disposed to jest with my misfortune
by being in this place, I want not occasion. But the truth is I have now
so little inclination to raillery, that Sir David and I would never quarrel.

Pray write me news, for here we never hear a word of North Brit-
tain. I am sorry Kimmergim left not his estate to Andrew. If I am
not forgot by him, give my service to him. I pity poor L^d Ces., and hate
him for his ingratitude. Adieu.

1710. I wish you could get me a good discreet woman; for my nurse leaving me I shall be undone; for none here has common sense, and generally theives. Dear Sister try; for its a thing of consequence.

Adieu.

To my Sister Maxwell.

LXXV.†

Catalogue of Books belonging to Will^m Mure (afterwards of Caldwell & Glanderstone.)—Leyden 1700—1703.¹

In folio.		
Scots Mapps		fl. 2 0
Schink's Atlas		5 10
Spanheim's Church hist.		13 0
Hist. Rom. Scriptores		2 7
Commentarii Æneæ Sylvii		1 2
Musæ lapidariæ		1 0
Titus Livius		1 4
Tacitus et Platina de vitis		0 9
Vitæ Cæsarum		0 13
Grotius de jure belli at pacis		1 0
Le Isole piu famose, &c.		0 7
Periz. tables		0 15
In Quarto.		
Corpus Gothofredi		1 1
Struvius 3 Vol.		3 10
Puffendorf de jure naturæ et gent.		2 14
Rosini Antiquit. Rom.		0 17
Corpus juris canonici		1 1
Virgilius Servii		0 13
Freinshemii Suppl. Liviana		1 4
Sigonii hist.		0 4

¹ See Introductory Memoir, p. 28. These books are still, in great part, in the library at Caldwell.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

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Anastasis Chilperici	f. 0 9 1710.
Kreer's Dictionary	0 6
Horatius Lambini	0 9
Pezelij Mellif. Hist.	0 6
Acta Synodi Dordracensis	0 9
Petronius	0 8
Teatro della Turchia	0 9
Vinnius ad Inst.	2 10
Vitriarij jus univers.	3 12
Usser's Antiquities	1 0
Taciti historia	0 13
Canones concil. Trid.	0 4
Prosper Alpinus, Alpini	0 7
Two Playes	" "

In Octavo.

Thuanus history 3 Vol.	2 0
Corpus juris civilis 2 Vol.	7 0
Rohalts Physicks	2 0
Ciceronis Opera 3 Vol.	0 14
Bodinus de Rep.	0 9
Calvini Inst.	0 4
Meiges dictionary	3 3
Isocrates	0 11
Dion Cassius	0 16
Justin. Institutiones	0 4
Hesiodi Opera	" "
Polybius	" "
Herodotus Halicarnass.	0 3
Thucydides	0 3
Perugia augusta	0 8
Goodwin, Moses & Aaron	0 4
Josephi Antiq.	0 13
Puffend. history	1 12
Hist. de Bayard	0 4
Quintilianus	0 3
Pacii Analysis	0 13
Justini Hist.	0 4

1710. Voet's Compend.	.	.	.	.	.	.	f. 0 3
Justin	.	.	.	.	.	.	0 7
Paulus Jovius	.	.	.	.	.	.	0 6
Clerk's physicks	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 4
Le Grand, physicks	.	.	.	.	.	.	0 16
Scarron	.	.	.	.	.	.	0 6
Buxtorff's Thes. et Epit.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0 4
French Bible	.	.	.	.	.	.	0 8
Ovid Metam.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0 3
Faulconer, Liturgy	.	.	.	.	.	.	0 3
Barrow's Euclid	.	.	.	.	.	.	0 16
Grondeur Politique	.	.	.	.	.	.	0 12
Hist. des. Indes orient.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0 6
39 Articles	.	.	.	.	.	.	0 4
Political observ. engl.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0 7
Therég de Demonibus	.	.	.	.	.	.	0 3
Hist. of Lewis 14 th	.	.	.	.	.	.	0 4
Rep. grecques	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 0
Dutch Dictionary	.	.	.	.	.	.	0 4
Telemaque	.	.	.	.	.	.	0 18
Italian Grammar	.	.	.	.	.	.	0 3
Anoy's Italian Gram.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0 18
Papinius Statius	.	.	.	.	.	.	0 1
Berosus	.	.	.	.	.	.	0 6
Voet's little Pandects	.	.	.	.	.	.	0 0
English bible	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 0
Valerius Max.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0 2
Ital. Dictionary	.	.	.	.	.	.	" "
Usserii de Successione	.	.	.	.	.	.	" "
Taurellii de Eternit.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0 5
Rhetor fortis	.	.	.	.	.	.	" "
In Duodecimo.							
Mercure hist. 4 yeirs	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 6
Cæsar's Comment.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0 3
Aurel. Prud. Ausonius. Sallustius	.	.	.	.	.	.	0 3
De Senne's Grammar	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 4
Barclaij Argenis et Satyricon	.	.	.	.	.	.	0 18

Florus; Suetonius; Claudianus	.	.	.	.	.	fl. 0	7	1710.
Turselin	.	.	.	.	.	0	12	
Buchanan's Psalms	.	.	.	.	.	0	8	
Salmasii defensio regia	.	.	.	.	.	0	4	
Curtius, et Plinii Panegyri.	.	.	.	.	.	0	2	
Comment. adv. Macchiavellium	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	
Education d'une fille	.	.	.	.	.	0	6	
Cambden	.	.	.	.	.	0	6	
Alciati Emb.; Flores poet.	.	.	.	.	.	0	2	
Claudianus radices ling. græc.	.	.	.	.	.	0	2	
Manuale Pasoris; Brev. Roman.	.	.	.	.	.	0	2	
Capucin Ecossois	.	.	.	.	.	0	3	
Instituta; Theophilus ad Instituta	.	.	.	.	.	0	3	
Horatius bound; et alter	.	.	.	.	.	0	2	
Juvenalis Farnabii, Cat. Tib. Prop.	.	.	.	.	.	0	4	
Appianus Alexandr.	.	.	.	.	.	0	3	
Amesii medulla floris germ.	.	.	.	.	.	0	3	
Proverbia, Cantica, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	"	"
Psalter. hebr.	.	.	.	.	.	0	3	
Critique sur Telemaque.	.	.	.	.	.	0	6	
Mons ^r le Noble	.	.	.	.	.	0	5	
Examen des Prejugés legitimes	.	.	.	.	.	0	3	
Dutch Almanack	.	.	.	.	.	0	3	
Catalogue of rarities—Leyden	.	.	.	.	.	0	6	

LXXXVI.

Sundry accounts of William Mure young^r of Caldwell,¹ including his wedding expences, for the years 1710, 1711.

Contingents, &c. June 1710.

12 —To dinner in Herdman's	.	.	.	.	.	£0	8	0
To wine with Blackhouse, Adam Montgomerie, Newtoun, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	0

¹ See Introductory Memoir, p. 28. The portions here printed are limited to a few extracts illustrating the Edinburgh life and habits of a young Scotch laird and lawyer about this time. The account is in Scots money.

1710. 13—Att night with M ^r Wood, Dalry, & Ordinary Club	.	.	1	2	0
To Poor ¹	.	.	0	6	0
14—To dinner in Herdman's	.	.	0	8	0
15—To dinner in Doune's	.	.	0	8	0
To signing the Tatler	.	.	2	2	0
To Coffie	.	.	0	4	0
16—To dinner in Herdman's	.	.	0	8	6
To supper with Dunlop, &c. in Cathrees	.	.	0	10	0
17—To dinner there	.	.	0	10	0
To strawberries at Goosedubs	.	.	0	8	0
To Coffie	.	.	0	3	0
To post letter to Ireland	.	.	0	4	0
19—To dinner in Herdman's	.	.	0	8	0
20—To dinner	.	.	0	7	0
21—To wine with Alex. Cuninghame & Dav ^d Kennedy	.	.	1	10	0
22—To punch with our club	.	.	0	14	0
23—To dinner	.	.	0	8	0
Wine with Sir Tho' Wallace	.	.	2	0	0
To a wigg	.	.	36	0	0
To Charles Murthland to buy a London wigg, 8 guin.	.	.	103	4	8
24—In Cathrees with M ^r Loch	.	.	0	5	0
To Coffie	.	.	0	3	0
At night in Hay's with Blair, Pollock, &c.	.	.	2	8	0
25—At Kirk of Shotts	.	.	0	12	0
The hiring part	.	.	0	4	0
28—At Paisley	.	.	0	4	0
July.					
1—At Kirk of Shotts	.	.	1	8	0
3—For dinner	.	.	0	6	0
For Coffie	.	.	0	3	0
4—Wine with Neutoun, Gordon, &c.	.	.	1	10	0
Drinkmony to D ^r Forest's gardiner	.	.	0	12	0
5—To dinner	.	.	0	8	0
To Brandy after	.	.	0	5	0

¹ An item of frequent recurrence. In the sequel the larger sums so bestowed have alone been copied, or those where some peculiar object is specified.

To wine with Sandy Boyl, Murthland, Robert Stewart, &c.	3	4	0	1710.
6—To dinner	0	6	0	
To Coffie	0	3	0	
To ale with Col ^l Gordon	0	3	0	
8—To dinner with Sir Robt. Pollock	0	15	0	
10—To dinner with Pollock, Lord Carmichael, &c.	1	0	0	
12—To dinner with Club	0	10	0	
15—To the hire of 2 horses that I had west	9	12	0	
16—To poor clergy	3	12	0	
18—To wine to Sir Rob ^t Pollock, Murthland, &c. with Robt. Stewart	1	17	0	
20—To dinner with Pollock	0	19	0	
21—To dinner with him, Carnwath, &c.	1	10	0	
23—To dinner with Dalfelly ¹	0	10	0	
To his welcome with M ^r Dalrymple	2	15	0	
24—To dinner with him	0	9	0	
To poor, &c.	1	10	0	
To Coffie	0	6	0	
To wine to Dunragget	1	15	0	
29—To dinner	0	10	0	
Att night with Club	1	7	0	
30—To Charity, Lisburn	1	10	0	
To other poor	4	10	0	
31—To dinner and supper yesterday	2	2	0	
For white wine	0	18	0	
Aug ^t .				
1—To wine & punch with J ^o and J. Maxwell	1	5	0	
3—To dinner with L. Stranover, &c.	1	10	0	
To supper with Pardovan, Rob. Stewart, &c.	1	3	0	
5—To dinner	0	8	0	
To berries with West, Kennedy, &c.	0	7	0	
7—To dinner	0	8	0	
To bottle ale with Newtoun	0	3	0	
Down with him in Wrights	0	10	0	
8—To wine with Sir W ^m & Col ^l Lucas	3	0	0	
9—To dinner with Lord Ross, &c.	1	0	0	

¹ Sir William Gordon of. See Letter LXXIX. below.

1710.	To Cherries, pears, &c. with Westoun	0 6 0
10—	To Caldwell's man for fetching in my horse	1 20 0
	To pamphlets ¹	0 8 0
	To wine with Rob ^t Stewart, Lauder, &c. at night	5 15 0
11—	To my Landlady for the year's rent of chamber	60 0 0
	The Cess	1 4 0
	To the hirer west	3 10 0
	To my own horse while in town	0 0 0
12—	At Scone Abbey all night	3 0 0
14—	Att Glasgow	1 0 0
	For my cloathes to Ireland	10 0
	To my expences in my journey to Ireland	36 0 0
	To marriage of Lord Ross' serv ^t in Paisley	3 0 0
Nov.		
9—	To dinner in Down's	0 7 0
11—	To dinner in Abbey hill	1 4 0
12—	To supper with Geo. Kennedy	0 10 0
14—	To dinner with company in Down's	0 7 6
	To Brandy with Busbie	0 12 0
	To Coffie with D ^r Cumin	0 3 0
16—	To 3 doz. pipins to Lady Caldwell	1 16 0
	To six lemons	1 4 0
23—	To wine with Sir J. St., &c.	7 15 0
Dec.		
	To Brandy with G. Livist. &c.	0 12 0
6—	For Spotswood's Book of Elections	0 15 0
	To 3 vol. Atlantis, & Miscellanea Scotica	9 12 0
25—	To Christmas dinner	1 10 0
Jan		
1—	To New year's gift to barber	0 6 0
	To the lass	1 4 0
	To L ^d Pollock's boy	1 10 0
	To the Coffie house	0 12 0
3—	To retour west	3 0 0

¹ This item is of frequent occurrence.

To hiring part	0 4 0	1711.
To Brandy at stable	0 6 0	
Att Kirk of Shotts	1 10 0	
4—To hirer from Glasgow	4 16 0	
6—To the House where I lay at Glasgow	0 12 0	
Att Kirk of Shotts	4 0 0	
7—To the hirer I rode upon	5 8 0	
12—To dinner with Pardovan & J ^s Maxwell	2 12 0	
13—Lost at night at cards	10 4 0	
14—Aux pauvres	1 8 0	
25—To wedding with Sir Dav ^d Stewart	3 0 0	
To Musick	0 6 0	
31—To dinner at Canny Mills and lost at	1 10 0	

Feb.

2—To dinner with Club	0 10 0	
To wine with M ^r Wauchop	2 5 0	
To punch with Lady Glanderstone	0 18 0	
27—With Sir John Pringle, &c.	0 14 0	
To shaving this quarter	6 0 0	

March.

3—To charity au Sacrem.	9 0 0	
10—To Coach to Leith	0 12 0	
To firr seed	4 16 0	
To oranges to Lady Caldwell	5 0 0	

[Marriage expences, 1711.]

To the Advocate's ¹ boy	7 10 0	
A' la servante	25 16 0	
A' Sir D. St. &c.	6 18 0	
To a bill on London	1236 0 0	
To linnen, muslin, Cotton, Sattin, & making shirts & night gounes, &c.	145 7 4	
To wine with the Session Clerk	4 0 0	
To Advocate's new footman	3 0 0	
Brandy, &c. at taking of my marriage Cloaths	2 4 0	

¹ The Lord Advocate Sir James Stewart, his father-in-law. See Introductory Memoir, p. 28, and note to No. I. of part II. vol. i.

1711. At feetwashing for wine	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	0	0
To the servant	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	10	0
To Hautboys	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	0	0
To Drums	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	0	0
To poor	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	12	0
To verses	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	10	0
To Musick	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	0	0
To dressing wiggs, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	10	0
To Session Clerk	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	18	0
To Kirk Treasurer	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	18	0
To Kirk beddals	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	0	0
To 1½ fine muslin	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	15	0
To 11½ ells lace	.	.	.	.	.	.	93	12	0
To 1½ white & gold ribban	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	0	0
To 23 ells Holland	.	.	.	.	.	.	85	0	0
To 2½ Camrick & ¼ muslin	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	18	0
To 2 Cotton nightcaps	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	16	0
To a velvet cap	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	14	0
For making gown & toilet	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	20	0
To making linnens, &c. and drinkmoney	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	10	0
To night cravats	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	0
To wryting my contract 5 gs.	.	.	.	.	.	.	64	10	0
To a pair of Gold Buttons	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	6	0
To a gold ring to my wife	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	15	0
To a pair of pendants	.	.	.	.	.	.	192	0	0
To M ^r Lock's account for two suits Cloaths, night gown, & suit to my servant, about	.	.	.	.	.	.	340	0	0
To gloves	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	18	0
To poor at Church	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	18	0
To making my own and servants cloaths; to dressing wiggs and shaving; To half a dozen of Holland shirts sent me by Will ^m Mure	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	0	0

Aux pauvres 1710.

Chaque Dimanché d'Août et Sept ^r 12 sous	.	.	.	.	.	4	16	0
Le Dimanche devant ma journée	.	.	.	.	.	3	0	0
En Irlande	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	0
Dans Eastwood au Sacrement	.	.	.	.	.	3	12	0

A' Fleming et Gardiner	3	0	0	1712.
A' Henry, pour donner aux pauvres	1	4	0	
A' l'aunt Hartwood, ¹ pour donner, &c.	6	12	0	
Le Dimanche devant ma journée à Edinb.	3	0	0	

LXXVII.

M^{rs} Scott to M^{rs} Mure young^r of Caldwell.²

June 5 [1712.]

My dear Sister

If all my letters are come to hand, you'll see I have not been wanting in writing when my health did permit. I fancy ere now you will know that the Queen hath been pleased to appoint M^r Scott her Envoy extraordinary to the King of Poland. The post is honourable, and after the first year advantageous. But equipage, table-plate, and other unavoidable expense, requires more than the 500 hundered pound allowed by the treasury. I hope my father will remember what he promised, that if ever he saw any probability of M^r. S. bettering his circumstances, he would not stand to help him to purchase a place. Now providence hath prevented him & provided very well for us, were the first difficulty of fitting out once over. I doubt not but you will agent with my father, & likewise ask his advice, how he thinks I should dispose of myself and children, for the King of Polands³ uncertain residence makes it very unfit for me and the children.⁴ Besides it doubles our expenses. Adieu dear Sister. My humble service to M^r Mure.

My Sister Mure.

¹ Mrs. Stewart of. See Introductory Memoir, p. 27, note 1.² See note to p. 227. ³ Augustus II. Elector of Saxony.⁴ She seems from the subsequent letters to have resided, from time to time, in London, Dresden, Hanover, and Berlin.

LXXVII.†

1713.

Will^m Mure J^r of Caldwell to M^{rs} Mure; on the death of her father Sir Jas. Stewart, Bart. Lord Advocate.

Aberdeen, May 10, 1713.

My Dearest

I had a letter from you on Monday afternoon by the post, while at Inverness, (dated on the 30th of April), & in it ye indeed told me your father was past recovery; but notwithstanding, I still hoped he might be preserved for some time; that I might once more have the happiness of seeing him. But God in his good Providence thought fit otherways to dispose, wherein I & you my Dearest must acquiesce. I heard not of his death till Thursday last, as we were coming through Elgin, where the news reached that morning; and which, though it was what I had all the reason in the world every minute to expect, yet when it came to the point I found it not easy to bear. He is happy; and it ought to be your business & mine to follow the good example he has given us, and to be thankfull to God that in him we have had so good a pattern for our imitation, and so great an encouragement to godliness & true piety in his happy & blessed exite. You remember that on Sabbath before I left you, he desired us that were present to remember that he was going before us to happiness. Such assurance my Dearest will I hope have this effect upon you as not to grieve too much. I am mighty uneasy that I should be from you upon this melancholy occasion, which I pray God may sanctifie to both our advantages.

I shall expect a letter from you at Perth, and if possible shall be with you on Thursday or Friday, which I never more longed for. I am very sensible that this dispensation had been easier to be born had we been together at this time. But since providence has ordered otherways, I must again lay it upon you to take care of your own health, which I

shall look upon as the greatest testimony of your love & affection that ye 1713.
can give to My dearest Life

Your most affect. husband

Will^m Mure.

LXXVIII.

M^{rs} Scott to M^{rs} Mure.

[London] June 26, 1713.

Dear Sister

I hope this will find your family well. I am sorry to think there should be the least coldness betwixt my sister Stewart¹ and you. Pray dear sister have no hand in keeping it up or pushing it further. You know dear sister that every body hath a weak side, and her's is to be fond of her own schemes. May be you have argued against them. You know how small a thing the mother of mischief is; therefor prevent or remedy all mistakes. I should be heartily sorry to see any coldness betwixt you, and her by that means deprived of such a comrade as you. Without all compliment I know not where she could find such another.

As to that paper you mention, I am very glad to have it in M^r Mure's hands. The Treasury business goes very well. That project of the Treasurers paying the public debts was a charitable good national design, and kept my little family I am sure from ruin;—for we were 2000 £ in debt and paying 10 p. c. for it, and thousands of others. I know not what M^r Scot's fate will be. They are now recalling all ministers that are not absolutely necessary; for they are a great charge upon the civill list; above 100000 £ at least per annum.

I hope he shall find M^r Bromley a good friend. I am sure his lady is the most obliging person I ever was acquainted with. They are both very good pious folke; but High church. Yet I must say that the zeal

¹ Lady Stewart of Coltness, &c.

1715. of my high church acquaintance is not so chocquing to me as the libertism of my Low church friends ; in whom I cannot say moderation is virtue, because it proceeds from indifference rather than charity. We are here a sad divided nation. I say it with sorrow that our Dissenters—not all I thank God—behave like people bereft of common sense ; and if they escape the effects of the displeasure they have foolishly excited against themselves, I shall rejoice ; but I greatly fear for them. My service to M^r Mure and the bairns.

M^{rs} Mure
 in Robertson's Court
 in the Lawnmarket
 Edinburgh
 North Brittain.

LXXIX.

Sir Will^m Gordon, Bart. of Dalfelly, M. P. for Sutherlandshire, to Mr. Mure.

London 11 Nov^r 1715.

Dear Sir

By last post I acquainted you with what happened upon Thursday. Only I omitted to tell you, that by vertue of the speaker's warrant, Matthew Prior and Thomas Hailey are now in custodie of the Serjeant at arms. Yesterday morning, after the report was read, which was not finished till after 3 o'clock, the arguments that were urged to delay the furdur consideration of the report so far took as to divide some of our friends from us. At last, with some of the leading men of the other side it was agreed, that if no furdur day was insisted on than Monday, it should be of all sides agreed to. Notwithstanding of which concert, and that Sir Joseph Jekyll did move in terms of the agreement, The P. insisted upon a week longer ; and with the less reason, that they could not

deny, when it was urged to them, that the granting any delay was contrary to the precedents upon the journalls in cases of this nature, even where the grounds of the charge were infinitely short of what the present case afforded; to give any time therefore was an Indulgence only, and could only be claimed by the friends of those who being now beat from their strongest holds are reduced to those only of delay. This having continued under debate for some hours, so provoked those who were for giving the delay till Monday, that upon the question being put for Monday 7-night the House refused it, & resolved to proceed immediately, by 280 against 160. Whereupon M^r Walpool, with a strength of reasoning and power of eloquence peculiar to himself, opened up a charge of high treason against the Lord Bolingbrook, upon the following heads, which I give you to the best of my memorie, and under their correction who have sent fuller accounts. First: That he disclosed the Queen's orders to my Lord Strafford, by enclosing a copie of them to Monsieur Torcy, by the hands of Menager the French minister. 2^d. That in contradiction to the Queen's positive instructions to the Duke of Ormond, he had writ a letter to the Duke to enter into the fatal suspension of arms, and in consequence betray the confederate armie. 3. That he signed an order to the Duke of Ormond, that he should conduct himself according to what signification should be made to him by Marshall Villars the French Generall. 4. That he sent instructions to M^r Prior to advise the French by what means they should be masters of Tournay, in contradiction to the separat treatie he and the ministrie had themselves made a yeare before with France, and to that plan which the Queen had communicated to her Parliament. 5th. That he had sent orders to Sir John Jennings, that his squadron should suffer the French fleet from the Levant to pass undisturbed by the English with their cargoes of corn, &c.; and that three months before the cessation of arms, though the French had after the cessation saised and possest themselves of our leeward Islands; and that he had order'd Sir James Wishart to assist the French and Spaniards in the reduction of Barcelona, in case the French should require the same upon any necessity. And 6th. For a correspondence in

1715. favour of the Pretender, which appears by some letters besides the negotiation of the Abbot Gautier; one of which thereupon, hereto subjoined, will satisfie every man what we were to expect. I have transcribed it from the originall annexed to the Report. For these, besides innumerable instances of high crimes and misdemeanours, he concluded with a motion that he should be impeached. M^r Stanhope haveing seconded him, the house without a division came to a resolution in terms of the motion. My Lord Coningsbie opened crimes of the like nature against my Lord Oxford, and concluded with the same motion, in which he was seconded by Sir David Dalrymple; and after M^r Lechmere, Walpool, Stanhope, M^r Foley, and Harley, had spoke to it, without division the house also impeached him of high treason, and high crimes & misdemeanours. After which the order for preparing the articles and printing the report was agreed to, and Friday appointed to resume the adjourned debate.

From what I have said therefore, the close attendance of the two last important days has not prevailed with me to delay the additional fatigue of satisfying you and M^r Carstairs with this attempt; to whom, M^r Law,¹ and their ladies, as to all our other friends, I hope you shall remember me kindly, who am your aff^{te} Cusin and Serv^t

Will^m Gordon.

Follows the copie of a Memoriall from Monsieur Torcy to Lord Bolingbrook touching the demolition of Dunkirk, delivered at Paris in August 1712:

“It is not our business to examine whether the Queen of England and the English nation were in the right to demand a demolition of the fortifications and the filling up of the harbour of Dunkirk. That is resolved and agreed upon. It may perhaps come to pass in the course of this affair, for reasons easily to be foreseen, that England shall repent having demanded the Demolition of a place, and destruction of a har-

¹ Law of Lauriston? afterwards celebrated for his financial projects.

bour, which might be of great use in conjunctures which perhaps are not very remote." 1716.

I wonder I have not heard from you all this week. I'll take such neglect again in ill part, and make reprisalls.

LXXX.

Will^m Mure, Esq. of Caldwell to M^{rs} Mure.

Chanrie, Augt. 30, 1716.

My Dearest

This will acquaint you with my progress¹ since I left you. We came in Coach to the Ferry on Friday; and though we were once overturned yet none of us had any misfortune. We came that night to Perth, where the Master of Ross & Lady Betty met us. On Saturday we came to Dunkeld, and were all night with the Duke of Atholl. On Sunday, after Sermon, we left the Ladys there and came to the Blair. On Monday we made a long journey and went to Glenmore, where my Lord Huntley's fir Woods are. On Tuesday we came to Kilraboche's² house, and yesternight came here, which is the first town in the Shire of Ross, and about ten miles from Balnagoun where we intend to be this night. We have a ferry to cross at Sir Will^m Gordon's house, who I'm sorry we shall not find at home. His brother Saunders came north a day before, least we should not find conveniency upon the road for so great a company.

Not having as yet entered upon business, its impossible for me to know how soon I may leave this country; but as I shall have occasion of the post once a week, about this day eight days I shall write when I think I may be able to turn my face Southward. We have had a very pleasant journey, and excellent weather as ever I saw. Their harvest here,

¹ On the Northern Circuit probably.

² Hugh Rose of Kilravock, Sheriff of Ross-shire.

1717. though upon the coast, is only beginning. My horses have held out very well. I long much to have the satisfaction of having a line from you, which, if ye have directed to the care of the postmaster at Inverness, will probably find me; though if it be not wrott before this comes to hand I think ye need not do it after. You may assure yourself that I shall be where my inclinations are as soon as possible, and shall trifle away no time in this country. Remember me to the bairns. I am still & ever shall be yours. Adieu.

Chanrie

Aug. 30, 1716.

LXXXI.

Earl of Dundonald to M^r Mure.

Hampton Court, Aug. y^e 10th 1717.

Sir

I am very much out of countenance of being so long in answering yours of July 27th, especially considering how good you was to write me so long a letter about all my affairs. Before I came here I think I was bussey doing nothing, & now I have been here closs waiting this three weeks; and this morning is the first opportunity I have had; so I hope you'll be so good as to excuse this neglect of mine; & don't be discouraged of this from writing to me, for I hope I shall never treat you thus again. Nothing is more obliging to me than to hear from you.

I think the petition of June 28 is mightily well drawn, and luckily for us that we have gott such a handle of their strange procedures, which I think shou'd give the Lords a very bad impression of them; and by consequence wound their cause very much. I send you enclosed some remarks I have upon the presbytery's answers. What M^r Wood represents is true matter of fact; that M^r Montgomerie & M^r Pedie,

being commissione from the Presbytry, I think it was after dinner 1719. when there was a good many present, but we were, as I remember, speaking of M^r Matthew Crawford, with regret of the averseness of the people, and I pressing the presbytry to continue their endeavours & good offices to dispose the people, they promised they would; which I am sure they hav'nt forgot, and I can't enough wonder how the Presbytry should go in this affair, and that their friends has'nt so much interest as to keep them from exposing themselves at such a rate. I own I am heartily sorry for it that it's come to this, but now I beg of you that nothing may be left undone, that we may have the victory when we have such an extraordinary good cause.

L^d Eglinton & I always do well together; but settling the point soon has allways been my design. They make a noise about my giving presentations to other ministers before M^r Crawford; they don't consider at the same time how illegally and against all law they do, in the presbytry's tendring ministers to accept, except they have a popular call; if this is not against law I know nothing. The vacancy of Dreghorn parish is the fault of the presbytry, which I can easily make appear; so they should let alone those wipes about presentations; for if I were so ill-natured as some are, till they accepted of M^r Crawford, or his death, they should want. Now I am sure I have tired you. With my service to M^{rs} Mure I am D^r Sir

Your most humble serv^t

Dundonald.

My wife gives her service to you and to M^{rs} Mure. Pray give my wife's service and mine to L^d Pollock, to M^r Maxwell and to his lady.

1719.

LXXXII.

M^r Mure to Lord Dundonald.

Caldwell, April 22, 1719.

My Lord

I shall most willingly obey your Lordship's commands in wryting frequently, would ye but use the freedom as either to answer or not, as best suits your conveniency ; for I very well know that frequently your affaires are such as will easily apologise for any omissions of that nature ; and I'm sure ye have been taken up in such a manner of late that would have excused a much greater neglect. I'm heartily glad of the good hopes ye have of the miscarriage of a contrivance which every body looks upon as very extraordinary. We cannot comprehend how the court should unite in a project so palpably to the prejudice of the prerogative, nor how the supreme Judicature could give their assent to what appears so plainly contrary to law and justice. However, your friends are pleased with the honourable part you have acted in it, and cannot be sorry at the attempt, (if it proceed no further), seeing its to this they owe the satisfaction they propose in your residing at home, which I hope will prove to your own benefit and comfort, and I'm sure to the advantage of this country.

These stories of invasions and other incidents have put the projects of Elections out of head for these six or seven weeks bypast ; and besides, the plan of hereditary peers being upon the anvil, people did not know but hereditary commoners might succeed, which would prevent all trouble from candidates. But if these things continue on the former footing, so that we live to see another election for the Shire of Renfrew, I'm ready to think that your lordship's friendship may give it to either of the gentlemen who now suit for it, or neither of them as ye think fit. M^r Hamilton's interest does not as yet extend to above four or five, and I cannot reckon Sir Rob^t Pollock much above that number. His voting for the Court of Enquiry, the Septennial act, &c. having probably lost him some of those who formerly were his friends.

I hope by this time your affair with L. Foster is over, and consequently your friends assured of the satisfaction of having you amongst us very soon; which will be very agreeable to, my Lord Your
most obedient and most humble Serv^t

Will^m Mure.

The right hon^{bl}
The Earl of Dundonald
at his House in Soho Square
London.

LXXXIII.

M^{rs} Scott to M^{rs} Mure of Caldwell.

Hanover, Sept^r 8, 1719.

Dear Sister

You are much mistaken if you think your letter a tryal to my patience. I think myself obliged to you for the particular account you give me of all things. I am glad your country is so fertil in a year when heat and drought hath burnt up the grass and fruits elsewhere. In some places the boors sell their Cows for 2 Crowns a head, having neither grass nor fodder. Here buck wheat and pease is double price; the Earth not producing peck for bolls that grew last year. The rye and barley is fallen to their old price, which is however a half higher than when I was first here. Indeed housekeeping is now as dear as at London.

I have had two letters from my brother lately, (which is not his ordinary), very much pressing M^r Scott settling in Scotland. Does he think if there were a vacancy on the bench that it is but ask and have? That is always disposed of to the Creatures of our Scotch Secretarys; and Sir James Stewart's brother in law needs not expect any favour. Besides, your account of our country gives no desire to live in it. I could say more, but (under the rose) I have met with some coldness in my friends that cures me of some of that uneasiness which absence from them gave.

1719. I thank God who raises friends to folks when those fail them in whom they most trusted.

I think I am now free of all those narrow ways of thinking I formerly had. I look upon myself only as a Pilgrim in the world. No matter where I lodge, providing it is not out of the way homeward. My lot seems for some time determined to this place. Lina¹ is now settled here, and that no doubt calls for my stay till Luty² is ready for the university. Mr Mure would hear from Sir James that the King had done Lina the honor to take him for page. He enters with some advantage, for the King has praised him, and the last night he was in his livery made him be called from the other end of the table, and looked to him, saying to those who sate next that his livery became him well. Lina is touched with the praise, and I think will continue to deserve it. His governour and preceptor are both pleased with him. It is pity he had not always been with me, for he hath been terribly neglected. I wish every body had the same notions of being a parent that you & I have. I assure you I am far from thinking it an easy task. My mother's way was very good, and she used to inculcate her instructions by little stories, which I to this hour remember, when the dry moral single would have been forgot. If you can give your daughters a liking to reading you'll do them good office. Nobody knows what may happen to them in this world. I am sure it was a happiness for me that I took pleasure in that. How much idle company hath it kept me from! How many worse diversions even than reading Romances, (such as Balls and Masquerades), have I neglected from pure love to a book. As for Romances I think it ill spent time that is employed about them; but then railling at them does not cure the itch of reading them. It must be done by showing the absurdity of them. But I hope ere your daughters grow up they will be out of request; for people of sense think of them now as they should be thought of.

Now, if I may give you my advice, there is two things I would

¹ Caroline her younger son.

² George Lewis.

advise to avoid. Were they not epidemick faults in Scotland, I should 1719.
 not think you needed a caution about them. First, never make your
 children's duty their punishment. How often have I heard Children or-
 dered to read a double lesson; yea even a double portion of Scripture,
 because they were naughty. It is no wonder that they dislike their book
 when it is made a scarecrow to them. When Master & Miss is good,
 then they must have the play, and not learn. Is not that to say learning
 is a pittance fit only for ill bearns? I did just the contrary with Lute.
 When I was angry I threatened to take him from school, and he would
 always be good. We have likeways a way of talking to our children as
 if they were not rationall creatures, and entertain them with such absurd
 storys, as if they were not capable of better. I think it very wrong; for
 so soon as a child comes to distinguish one word from another, that is to
 say, chiding from good words, they are capable of receiving instruction,
 and may be taught to subdue their little passions; for they are willfull, ob-
 stinate, untractable, cholerick, and impatient, as well as older folk. Never
 laugh at nor applaud that in your child you would not have done by it
 when in its riper years. We are apt to call little malice and revenge wit and
 spirit; and what fruits such seeds sown in infants produces we dayly see.
 Next, never make our Scotch distinction with your children of Religion
 and Morality; there can be no Religion where morals are wanting, for
 they are Religion in act; and I may say there can be no morality where
 the fear of God is not; for tho' our modern Freethinkers pretend much
 to a purity of manners, I never knew any that made any scruple to gra-
 tify their desires, how immoral soever, when with safety they durst. The
 saying of old was: Believing in God and working righteousness; and I
 would not have them separate.

How scandalous is the animosity that is among our relations. Mr
 Robert Stewart treats the D. of A.¹ worse than the Archangel did the
 Devil. It is a good example to follow, and no doubt was inserted for our
 use, that he brought no railing accusations against him, but only said: The

¹ Duke of Argyle.

1721, Lord rebuke thee, Satan. I always had a liking for M^r Robert; and cannot without real concern see him blemish both religion and reason by his fits of passion. Pray tell me what his quarrel is to Argile. For my part I have no concern in the matter; only I cannot think ever M^r Stewart received any personal disobligation from him, nor can any personal injury justify his excessive resentment. Was I in Scotland I should put him in mind of what he told me did affect him much; which was M^r Carstaires fencing the table in the Grey friars church, and after having debar'd flagitious sinners, he debarred those who gave themselves over to wrath and bitterness. M^r Stewart was sensible he was too prone to that; and will he now add implacable Anger to his former failings? Was he here, no minister would admit him to the table. We have lately had an instance of that. A very honest angry man falls out with¹ . . .

LXXXIV.

M^{rs} Scott to M^{rs} Mure.

Hanover April 8th 1721.

Dear Sister

Yours of Feb^r 27 old st. came last week to my hand. It was to us a great pleasure to hear that your family is well & thriving, & that you have not forgot your sister. I never had those letters you mention, nor any from my brother, save one in August last, wherein he was pleased to find fault in a very wrong place, to wit my Education of Luty; which if I may judge by the success was irreproachable. I did not immediately answer, because I was displeased, and anger hurrys us too far. I since have writ my thoughts on our common way of educating our children in Scotland, but I have had no answer. May be I was more plain than

¹ The rest is torn off. The lady's opinion even of the religious condition of Hanover seems to have greatly improved, with the improvement of her own circumstances and position in that city.

pleasant. Believe me, dear Sister, children are sooner capable than we 1721. imagin; and I am persuaded that many a one owes the misfortunes of their life to the impressions of a foolish, a fond, or a rugged nurse. Therefore dear Sister let your Son converse as little as possible with your domesticks. What can he learn from them fit for a gentleman that one day may make a figure in his country. Take care not to put about him a tutor of a crabbed pedantick stamp, but one who has good nature and good manners, and a persuasive way of teaching. I have all reason to thank God who blest my endeavours to form Luty's mind; he improves daily, & succeeds in all his exercises. Last summer he carried the prize at shooting with pistol from all y^e courts foreign ministers in the King of Poland's presence. Last winter he carried the gree, as we say, at a ball at Court, where he dance't with great applause. I should think these things poor accomplishments to value a son upon; but God be thank't I have better things to praise him for, as his exact performance of civil & religious dutys, & applying himself to every thing he ought to learn. Charles does very well as an idle Page.

Dear Sister, it would be a great pleasure to meet you at London. If Mr Mure carry his Election,¹ it will be a sort of triumph over his opposers, which I confess is a pleasure I am sensibly toucht with. I wonder if my brother thinks of standing for Clydsdale. He managed in my opinion his interest ill last year, and lessened himself in the eyes of all men by taking a pension in such a juncture. I grieved for it, but it was done, and my speaking signified nothing. It might have offended him, and that would not bring things to a right situation. They said "he had betray'd and sold the rights of his Shire for 200 £ a year. If he needed it, then they ought to have chosen a more substantial representative; if not, then it was in him the meaner action,"—with a great deal more not worth repeating, but all very vexatious to me. Pray take no notice of this to any body, for it is no pleasure to speak the sentiments of enemies against those we love and esteem.

¹ For Renfrewshire. See Introductory Memoir, p. 28.

1721. I have oft desired of my brother to know what Lady Closeburn and her daughters are doing, but I never had an answer. If I should be so happy to meet with you at London, you would not I hope refuse to wait on the Dutchess of Montrose. There is such lying in the world, that an honest man has much ado to stand his ground; but the great comfort is, God almighty who is the God of truth will sweep away the refuge of lies, and bring forth the upright man righteous as y^e noon day. M^r Mure is not the first man made a party-man without his being of any; and any that sells or gives up himself to a party, only because of the head or members of it, must be very void of sense or honesty. If a good thing is propagate, no matter by whom, I, like a good dog, would follow the right scent, whoever managed the chace. I have great reason to praise y^e D. of Montrose's civility. He promised Lina a company, if ever his son get a regiment; and afterwards told him, whether L^d William lived or dyed, upon his honour he would provide for him.

Adieu dear Sister.

My service to M^r Mure and the bairns.

To M^r Mure
at Caldwell.

LXXXV.

Anonymous to M^r Mure of Caldwell.

Pasly, 22 Nov^r. 1721.

D. Sir

I have of late been intending every post to write to you, but this is so throng a time I could not find leisure. I was so unlucky when at Hamilton as to miss his Grace; but I left Sir John's letter with David Kennedy, and talked over the affair with him, with a design to let him

see how the honour of my lord's¹ memory, and consequently that of his family, was interested in the event of that election; of which he seemed to have a very just notion; and besides the respect he had for yourself, he said there were weighty considerations with him to speak on it to the Duke with a very hearty concern; and he did not in the least doubt but that his Grace would use his endeavours with his friends to favour your pretensiones. I believe I shall be at Hamilton again in a few dayes, when I shall know what is done. Meanwhile I have the pleasuro of thinking that Sir Jas. Hamilton and Aikenhead² will be as sure cards as any in y^r hands; but I would not have you nottice this to anybody. I returned by Glasgow, and was two hours with Blaythswood³ at his own house, where we talked over all that we had heard in relation to M^r Hamilton's claim, and you may depend upon it that Blaythswood has the same opinion of those measures that you have. He told me that he had sent by Schawfield⁴ a state of the severall interests in this shire to the D. of Argyll, with a design to let his Grace know them exactly, that he might not be imposed upon by false representations; that he desired Schawfield to tell the Duke, that unless you struck out Sir Robert⁵ he would carry it. He shewed me the scheme he sent, and it was very just. In short, he told me people might amuse you and Sir John Houston⁶ with stories, but he was persuaded in the issue all would join you, and there could be no fear of the success. But to make all sure he promised by the next post to write to Schawfield such a letter as his Chief might see; and withal to suggest to him how improper it was for the D. of Argyle to interfere with the D. of Hamilton in the election of Clydesdale; that the event of Sir James Stewart succeeding was still uncertain; and that it was certainly an impolitick and disobliging measure for his chief to take at this juncture, so long as there seemed any hopes of gaining D. Hamilton, and consequently all the Tories he had any interest in, at so critical a time. 1721.

¹ Probably Lord Dundonald, (see back No. XXXL) who died the year before.

² Hamilton of. ³ Campbell of. ⁴ Campbell of.

⁵ Sir Robert Pollock of that ilk. ⁶ Of that ilk.

1722. When Blythswood gets his answer he'll let me hear, and you shall quickly thereafter know of it. Meanwhile, let me beg the favour of hearing what passes with you in relation to Jas. Hamilton's story; and what are said to be the measures above for carrying the ensuing Elections.¹ . . .

My best wishes and duty to M^{rs} Mure. I ever am D. Sir

Yours most unalterably

Adieu.

To M^r William Mure
Advocate
at his house
in Edinburgh.

LXXXVI.

The Rev^d James Bradfute² to M^{rs} Mure of Rhoddens³ on the death of her son.

Dunsyre, April 16th, 1722.

Dear Madam

The sickly circumstances of my own congregation not allowing me to pay you a visit at this time, I had a struggle with myself whether I should write to you on the deplorable loss of an eldest son;⁴ because I was sensible I could not furnish better or so good reflections on this sad subject, than you'll get from your pious neighbours or will occur to yourself. But that I might not be wanting to shew what sympathy I was capable of, I have adventured to say anything rather than be silent. Allow me therefore to tell you that you do not mourn alone, (and we use to say that our joys are doubled and our sorrows divided by communication); for not only the neighbouring gentry and quality do mourn the loss of a just & kind neighbour, a person of steady advice and tried in-

¹ Mr. Mure was the successful candidate for Renfrewshire, but died a few days after his Election. ² See Introductory Memoir, p. 28, note.

³ See Introductory Memoir, p. 27. ⁴ See note to previous Letter.

tegrity, and one who was capable of sopiting the differences among themselves; but our Civil State hangs its head on this account, and our Zion especially mourns for the loss of such an one as your son was; for she has lost one of her own loving and best beloved sons, who had the courage to speak for Religion, and the art of doing it with good manners to those of his acquaintance in this vitiated age. 1722.

I reckon its far too narrow & selfish in me only to grieve the loss of even such a good brother. I mourn over his loss as a minister of the Church of Scotland, who wants one of her faithfull councillors in these disputing and jarring times; that we have lost a gentleman who was an example to his neighbourhood of devotion and sobriety, when the most part are averse, at least indifferent in the matter of religion. I lament the death of a gentleman that shews himself without Bigotrie in opposition to these, more than the death of several ministers; because he has more access; his words make a greater impression; and his example is more influential, particularly upon those of his own rank, than that of a Churchman, whose character is easily blemished by smaller spots, and of whom it is ordinarily said, that they have no other thing to do than to preach & pray for their stipend.

May you be helped to behold the favourable circumstances of the Lord's Providence, that your son died in his own country and is buried in the sepulchre of his fathers, which was counted a particular happiness in the earlier times; but more, that he died lamented by all, especially by good people.

I judge 'tis even ground of comfort to you that our dear friend was taken off before he was cloathed with a more general character, and so more exposed to many snares and temptations which he was formerly unacquainted with.

But the great source of consolation to all serious Christians are the sure & inward supplies of God's grace. You have good ground to hope that your son is admitted to better company, to be a member of a far more illustrious court. He does not think it hard that he is taken away from you, or even from his dear Consort & tender children; and after-

1722. wards you'll not think it hard (when once you shall see the whole will of Providence unfolded) that he is taken off some months or years before yourself. That the Lord, the fountain of all goodness, may preserve and bless you & your remaining children, is the very earnest prayer of Dear Madam

Your aff^{te} Son

James Bradfute.

LXXXVII.

Religious Vows by the Laird of Caldwell.¹

1712—1722.

Being convinced how much it is my true Interest speedily to close in with the offers of pardon and reconciliation made to Sinners in the Glorious Gospel, and no longer to be mispending my precious time in seeking after Vanities & pursuing trifles, I therefore take this occasion anew to bind myself to the Lord; and hereby I do renew more explicitly the engagements I have already come under to be his, in my former covenanting with him.

1. I hereby in his Strength avouch & take the Lord to be my God, & my all sufficient portion.

2. I Declare myself intirely satisfied as to the method and contrivance of man's Salvation in & through our Saviour, and I do desire to depend upon him alone, as he is offered in the Gospel, for pardon and reconciliation with an offended God, And for the Salvation of my poor Soul.

3. I chearfully embrace this occasion of the holy Sacrament; wherein I not only commemorate his Death, but also accept of Christ, & the benefits of the new covenant, represented by his body broken & blood shed, which are here given to, & received by, the true believer.

¹ See Note to Part II. vol. i. p. 5, of this collection.

I resolve, through God's strength, for the future to be living in a 1723. Dependence for all things upon him, and to resign myself & all my concerns to his free & absolute Disposal; to be more mortified to the World, and to be more Conscientious in the Duties of Prayer, reading the Scriptures, Self examination, Repentance, hearing of the word, & in the religious performance of all other Duties.

O heavenly Father, pardon my failings and imperfections, & work in me effectually, both to will & doe for thy names Sake, in & through Jesus Christ my Saviour.

Will. Mure 1712

Will. Mure March 1713

Will^m Mure March 1714

Will. Mure 1717

Will. Mure 1718

Will. Mure 1719

Will. Mure 1720

Will. Mure 1721

Will. Mure 1722

LXXXVIII.

M^{rs} Scott to M^{rs} Mure of Caldwell.

Berlin, Feby. 2^d, N.S. 1723.

My dear Sister,

I had no mistake of your silence, (you had too good an excuse); tho it made me very uneasy to be ignorant how it was with you. I was very sensibly toucht with your misfortunes, not only from my sincere love for you, but also from y^e great value I had for your worthy husband. The short acquaintance I had with him gave me a great opinion of his understanding and excellent temper. You have dear Sister all y^e mitigations such a loss can have. Cousin Will. Stewart was so kind as to

I.

2 I

1723. inform me of y^e state his affairs was left in. You have indeed a great charge upon you; but the estate & children could not be in better hands; and you have a helper sufficient, who I hope will give you health & strength to perform your task; for I look on the educating of children as a very great task, when I consider the consequences of y^e mistakes parents may commit. I am sure you take care to breed them up in y^e fear of God. But give me leave to make here an observation from my own experience, which is, that terrifying children with God's power and Justice does not allure them half so much as setting before them God's great goodness and mercy in the Redeeming us from Sin and Eternal Misery. This was my fathers way; the other my Uncle Coltness's. The threatenings made for a time more strong impressions; yet they were not so lasting; because nobody likes to dwell on what is frightfull. Another thing I would recommend is, never to correct in anger, nor show your resentment by calling names. Children do not forget these little affronts easily; and in some spirits it creates a dislike both of the reproof and of y^e reprovor. Never indulge them when young in those things you would not have them do when old. How many honest natures are spoilt by allowing a child's prevaricating, & laughing at its little trickiness and cunning!

I have had little health since I came here. My times are in God's hand, and he I hope will prepare me for his good pleasure. I heard of your little son's death by Sir James, not by Harry.¹ In four years I have had but one letter from him, and y^e was writ at your desire. I confess I did not answer it. I was ill, and I thought he would not think my letter worth 17 pence. There's little or no friendship in the world. We forget y^e only new command our Lord left his followers: Love one & other. Farewell dear Sister. I desire to hear oftner from you.

To Mistress Mure.

¹ Her brother; who afterwards took the name of Barclay. See Note to p. 263.

LXXXIX.

Lieut^t George Mure¹ to the Widow "Lady Caldwell."

1726.

Lisbon, Aug^t 19, 1726.My D^r Sister,

I wrote you before I left Portsmouth, but have not had an opportunity since, notwithstanding we have been in different ports in Spain, where the inhabitants received us but very unkindly, and seemed very much alarmed at our fleet. They with some difficulty allowed the officers to come on shoar; but no souldiers. After some days stay there, we left 4 of our men of warr to cruise off the Grovine, and came here six days agoe with the rest. We are bound in two days for Cadize in Spain, and then to cruise for some time, in order if possible to apprehend the Spanish Gallions. If we are so lucky to meet with them we will declare warr; but if not we will returne as we came. This is my own opinion, for every thing is yet kept secret. I believe from Cadize we will water in Giberalter; but whether we shall winter in the Straights I cannot possibly discover yet. I have been very well since we left England, and was so luckie as to be on board Sir John Jennings's own ship, where Coll. Disney also is. We have all possible accommodation, she being a ship of 90 Gunns and 700 men. But yet you know my sentiments of a seafaring life; and what makes me more uneasie is, the three Colonels here are using all the interest they can to gett us on the Establishment as marines, which will be good for none but them and the Captains. But I hope they will be disappointed. But if that fails, I believe we will be put on the English establishment; for Col^l Disney has very good interest at present. But nothing of this kind can be done till the Parliament in England sits. I'm glad we cannot well be left at Gibraltar or Portmahone; which makes me very easie where we go; for we are now on board as marines, and mustered as the Ships company, and sailors

¹ See Introductory Memoir, p. 27, Note 3.

1726. discharged at Portsmouth in our place ; so they cannot want us till they come home, at least we flatter ourselves with this.

What this expedition is designed for I cannot yet discover, for we can never pretend to land with a parte of three Regiments, and I am sure nothing will trouble us at sea if they can help it. I believe the Court thought that a sight of such a fleet upon the Spanish coast would frighten that King into our measures. But I believe he will not be so easie allarmed ; for he knows we can do him no harm if we miss the Gallions, which they report on that coast he has ordered to stay at the Havana till next year. This is a pretty place, but as nasty at ten o'clock at night as Edinborough. I am heartily sorry I cannot give you a direction, so you must rest contented with my hearty and best wishes to you and family, and am my D^r Sister

Yours to command

Geo. Mure.

To M^{rs} Mure of Caldwell ;

to the care of the postmaster in Glasgow,
p^r London, North Brittain.

XC.

M^{rs} Scott to the Lady Caldwell.

Leyden,¹ Nov^r 8, 1726, N. St.

My Dear Sister,

I hope Charles has left you and has set out for London. I am in great pain to have him in some sort of settlement. Sir James is very pressing that I go for London. But at present that is impossible. I cannot go up nor down stairs, I am yet so weak. Besides it would put me to much charges in mournings. The greatest comfort I had in my

¹ From a previous letter, not here inserted, she appears to have fixed her residence at Leyden for the education of her children. She died in the following year.

present affliction¹ was to think I might retire from y^e world, never see 1727.
 courts more, nor have any dealings with great folks. What my brother
 urges me to do renverses all my scheme, and engages me in what I hate.
 But whenever I can be of use to my children I shall not spare my pains.
 Most of my time I would desire to pass with you. I was once in hopes
 to have sold the heaviest and bulkiest of my furniture here. But tho the
 folks like it, and I offered it 900 guilders cheaper than I bought it for,
 yet they grudged to give the money. I have here two coaches which I
 cannot sell. I must bring the one (which is a very handsome Berlin)
 over. It will be good for Scotch roads, because it does not easily over-
 turn. It shall be at your service if you like it. The other I must leave
 to any body; but I shall take out the glasses, which are very fine. I
 never saw a place like this when you are to sell. Because you are to go
 away they bid almost nothing. The little appearance of getting any
 thing done at Court makes those disapointments the more sensible. My
 plate must go for bullion. The Ostend Company hath so lowered y^e
 price of China, y^t what cost me a crown, and cheap off it, has now been
 sold for a five pence. This all is a loss to me; but I cannot make things
 better, and so it signifies nothing to complain. I wish you dear Sister
 all health and happiness. It is said here y^t Lord Pollock has demited,
 and Sir James his brother has his gown.

Adieu.

XCI.

Lieutenant George Mure to the Lady Caldwell.

Gibraltar, May 17th, 1727.

My D^r Sister,

I had the pleasure of yours, dated 1st of March, which is the only
 one I have had from Brittain since I left it. I doubt not you have had

¹ Mr. Scott's death?

1727. very different accounts of us in your news, which makes me give you as short a detail of affairs at present as possible. Nothing remarkable happened till about 26th Aprill; before which the enemy was entirely taken up making their approaches, and raising new batterys, which, notwithstanding of all we could do to hinder, they perfected, and upon 26th Aprill began to play upon us with 64 piece of fyne cannon, with such furie, that in 4 days time they dismounted most of our gunns, & demolished almost all our batterys. But we had some spare gunns, and what we more want we take out of our men of warr, which now we have again mounted, and our batterys very well repaired with gabines & fascines, which we have all to bring from Barbary. Things have been done with greatest expedition and diligence, beyond what is possable to express, considering the difficultys we lay under. We have for some days past had the better of the fire; we have dismounted all their gunns but 27, and demolished all those batteries, which were to do them justice exceedingly well done. Some of them are so near us, that we kill them a great many men with small armes in the night time from one of our batterys which now flanks them;—they are come so near. Whether they will make any batterys yet nearer or not, which they must do before they make a breach, we cannot tell; or if they will make a generall attack which to be sure they will never attempt without a reinforcement. This we hear they dayly expect, but their coming depends upon France being our friends or not. You will be surprised when I tell you that since the 26 Aprill the enemy has fired every day above 4000 cannon into the workes and toune, and yet we have but three officers killed, and not above 100 souldiers killed and wounded; although the garison is now about 6000 stronge, including ingeniers and gunners; and by the best account we have the enemy was above 15000 stronge at first, but now are not above 9500; the rest they have lost by desertion or killed. The number of the last it is imposable to know, for they burrie them in the trinches as they are killed, without letting their own men know of it. This information we dayly have from their own deserters, who come into us as fast as they can have an opportunity; the number is above 70 that

is come into us already. We are, with 7 other regiments, now encamped, 1731. and have been so three weeks past; for the enemy has made the end of the toun next to them too warme for us, having demolished a great part of it with their Booms. They have about ten mortars constantly at work, which do a great deal of mischief wherever they come.

I wish I could get a letter from the Master of Ross to Lord Mark Kerr who now is here. What I desire is, that if our Capt. Lieut^t, who is a friend of Lord Mark's, gets the first company that happens, either in L^d Mark's reg^t or ours, as I know he has a promise of, in that case I may have the buying of the Capt. Lieut^t; for it is not to be expected I can rise any other way, being amongst the youngest lieutt^s. I begg you'll give me all your news; what you have been doing this spring. Give me a long letter and as often as possable, which is the greatest satisfaction I can have at this distance. The hearty and best wishes attend you and family from, Dearest sister,

Your most aff^r Brother,

Geo. Mure.

XCII.

Lieut. G. Mure to the same,

Gibraltar, Nov^r 20, 1731, O. S.

My D^r Sister,

As soon as I arrived here I gave you an account of my disappointment on my not going on the expedition, but am now very glad of it; for three days ago our fleet returned here, having stayed only three days at Leghorn, in which time the Spanish troops were all peaceably received, so that our officers scarce gott on shoar. Upon Sir Charles Waggers arrivall there he had an express from Seville, with his Majesty's Picture sett with diamonds, to the value of 5000 £; and the Captain of one of

1731. our men of warr, who carried the first news of the peacable introduction of the troupes, received a Ringe worth 700 £. This two days past the two regiments on board under Brig^r Clyton are all landed here again, to their great disappointment.

Notwithstanding of the seeming friendship betwixt us and Spain, they are carrying on their works with all diligence before this place, which seems to desyne a great deal more than to cutt off a communication, for soon they can command the bay, at least where the saffe anchorage is; so that the place can be of litle or no use to us. But time must discover what this will end in.

I have now again wrote to the Master of Ross, that he would use his interest with the generall to procure an exchange for me into the dragoons. I know, if he speaks to Col. Disney, it will easily be done; I paying the difference, which I am willing to do. I am very uneasie here, not having my health since I came; & as I know, were I at London, I would find no great difficulty to gett an exchange, I have also writ to the M^r of Ross to procure me if possible the King's leave to come home, which he can by writing to the D. of Argyle. My best wishes always attend you & family, and I am Dear sister, yours unalterable while

Geor. Mure.

XCIIL

Religious Vows of Anne Stewart Lady Caldwell.¹

O Lord I am com this day to thee, as I can through the help and assistance of thy frise graces, to make an exprecesse Covenant with thee for all that God in his infinit marcey hath done for my recovery from that lost estate I was in by natur. For as thou in thy great goodness brought me to this world by Christien parrents, of whom I may have the comfort-

¹ See Note, Part II. Vol. 1, p. 5; and p. 248 supra.

abell asurinces of their being with the lord, so also by them I was 1741.
 instructed in the prinseples of my holy religion, which taught me that
 there was no recovery but by fleing to the blood of Christ for exceptence
 with God. So I com this day, to give up my self and all that is mine
 to him to be at his dispossall. And as thou by thy sovren pliesour hath
 been pliesed to deprive me of that comfortfull helper that thou in thy
 goodness bestowed on me; and hath brought me to that estate in
 which by thy word I have warent to clame a closer relevation to thee,—
 for God hath promised to be a husband to the widow and father to the
 fatherless; so O Lord God almighty I com this day with that clame
 to thee, that thou would be so to me and mine, and make me intierely
 resined to thy will in all things, whatever way thou art pliesed to dispose
 of me and mine. And as I am com this day to give myself to thee, so
 O Lord I give my fyve children to thee, and bege for Christ seak that
 they may be sanctified by thy grace, and made insterments to sarve thee
 in this present evill world. As they have been given to God in baptizem,
 so I pray O Lord, that when they come to the years of discretion, they
 may enter themselves in Covenant with God, never to depart from thee.

And I pray O Lord thou would in thy infinit marcey give me graces
 to performe this engagment, and also all former engagments; which
 bear dait 9th of March 1699, and Ap^t 3, 1701; as also Jan^r 3, 1703, and
 Diss^r 12, 1703, Ag^t 11, 1716; which, if my evill heart deceive me not,
 I give my consent to, them and this, with my heart and soull.

Anne Stewart July 1722.

Anne Stewart June 1724.

Anne Stewart April 1725.

Anne Stewart June 1726.

I this day, 27th of July 1728, renew all the above, still depending
 on God's strength and graces in Christ Jesus to perform all, and to go
 to his tabell to morrow and fulfill it.

Anne Stewart.

Anne Stewart April 29, 1729.

Anne Stewart June 1730.

1741. Glasgow Diss^{bre} 1730.

To morrow being to go to the tabell of my Lord, and now being entered into the tarm of years that iucloids old eyes, I desire now O Lord in a perticler maner to dedicat y^e after part of my life to God's services, that from hence furth my time may be speant in larning to dy, and this all, O Lord, by thy sevinge help & assistance.

Anne Stewart.

Agust 5, 1735.

This being a solemb feast throw all this land, I take this ocaion to renew all my former ingagments to God, by subscaiving myself his devoted servent for ever and ever.

Anne Stewart.

Anne Stewart, July 3, 1736.

This day being a preparation day to my going to morrow to thy tabell, to renew all my former ingagments to my God; so, this day, throw Gods assistance, I desire with all my soull humbelly to do so. O Lord my God assiste me.

Anne Stewart, 4 August 1739.

Anne Stewart, 31 May 1741¹.

The following fragment was surreptitiously printed in one of the few numbers of the short-lived *Periodica lset on foot* in Edinburgh in 1818, under the title of *Constable's Magazine*. The authoress, Miss Elizabeth Mure, (see *Introductory Memoir*, p. 41,) died at Caldwell, aged 81, in the year 1795. The Essay consequently may have been composed by her towards the end of the last century. But the subject connects itself so closely with the earlier portion of her long life, as to point out the latter part of the present series of documents as its most appropriate place in the collection.

¹ She survived till towards the middle of the century.—See note to Part II. vol. i. No. XIV.

This lady had the principal charge of the Caldwell property during the minority 1700-90. and early youth of her nephew, the compiler's father. Her memory is still fondly cherished by the more aged tenantry of the estate, which she greatly helped to relieve, by her prudent and skilful stewardship, from the burthens entailed on it by the extensive improvements and liberal expenditure of the previous proprietor.

XCIV.

Some remarks on the change of manners in my own time. 1700-1790.

Had we a perticular account of the manners of our country, and of the changes that has taken place from time to time since the reign of William the III^d, no history could be more entertaining; but those changes has been so little marked, that what knowledge we have of them we owe it more to the essay writers in Queen Anne's time than to any of our historians. Addison, Pope, Swift, lairns us the manners of the times they wrot in. Since that period the information we have had from our parents, and our own observation, may instruct us. It were to be wished that some good author would make his observations on this subject during his own life, which if carried down would contain both useful and entertaining knowledge.

Nobody that has lived any time in the world but must have made remarks of this kind, tho' its only the men of genius that can make the proper use of them, by representing the good or ill consequences the changes may have on society. Those I have lived myself to see I wish to remember and mark for my own use. I'm sensible that in order to make those remarks properly, its necessary one should have been more in the world than I was during the times I write off, as the manners in the chief towns would be something different from those in the country; but as our fashons are brought from the Metropolis, the people of fashion in the country cannot be far behind.

My observation eannot go much farther back than the 30, which

1700-90. period I reckon verged on the age of my Grandfather, who was one of those born betwixt the 60 and 70 in the last centry, many of whom remained beyond the time above mentioned. Their manners was peculiar to themselves, as some part of the old feudle system still remained. Every master was revered by his family, honour'd by his tenants, and awful to his domestics. His hours of eating, sleeping, and amusement, were carefully attended to by all his family and by all his guests. Even his hours of devotion was mark'd, that nothing might interrupt him. He kept his own set by the fire or at table, with his hat on his head; & often perticular dishes served up for himself, that nobody else shared off. Their children aproach'd them with awe, and never spokk with any degree of freedom before them. The consequence of this was that except at meals they were never together; tho the reverance they had for their parents taught them obedience, modisty, temperance. Nobody helpd themselves at table, nor was it the fashion to eat up what was put on their plate. So that the mistress of the family might give you a ful meal or not as she pleased; from whence came in the fashion of pressing the guests to eat so far as to be disagreeable.

The 1727 is as far back as I can remember. At that time there was little bread in Scotland; Manefactorys brought to no perfection, either in linnen or woolen. Every woman made her web of wove linnen, and bleched it herself; it never rose higher than 2 shillings the yeard, and with this cloth was every body cloathed. The young gentlemen, who at this time were growing more delicat, got their cloth from Holland for shirts; but the old was satisfied with necks and sleeves of the fine, which were put on loose above the country cloth. I remember in the 30 or 31 of a ball where it was agreed that the company should be dress'd in nothing but what was manufactur'd in the country. My sisters were as well dress'd as any, and their gowns were strip'd linen at 2^s and 6^d per yard. Their heads and ruffles were of Paisly muslings, at 4 and sixpence, with four peny edging from Hamilton; all of them the finest that could be had. A few years after this, wevers were brought over from Holland, and manefactorys for linen established in the West.

The dress of the ladys were nearly as expencive as at present, tho not so 1700-90. often renewed. At the time I mention houps were worn constantly 4 yards and a half wide, which required much silk to cover them; and gould and silver was much used for triming, never less than three rows round the peticot; so that tho the silk was slight the price was increased by the triming. Then the heads were all dress'd in laces from Flanders; no blonds nor courss-edging used; the price of those was high, but two sute would serve for life; they were not renewed but at marrige or some great event. Who could not afoard those wore fringes of thread.

Their tables were as full as at present, tho' very ill dress'd and as ill served up. They eat out of Pewder, often ill cleaned; but were nicer in their linen than now, which was renewed every day in most Gentlemens familiys, and allwise napkins besides the cloth. The servants eat ill; having a sett form for the week, of three days broth and salt meat, the rest megare, with plenty of bread and small bear. Their wages were small till the Vails¹ were abolished; the men from 3 to 4 pounds in the year, the maids from 30 shillings to 40. At those times I mention few of the maids could either sew or dress linen; it was all smouthed in the mangle but the Lady's headdresses, which were done by their own maids, and the gentlemen's shirts by the housekeeper. They in general employd as many servants as they do at present in the country, but not in the towns; for one man servant was thought sutficient for most familiys, or two at most, unless they kept a Carrage, which was a thing very uncommon in those days, and only used by the Nobles of great fortune. The prices of provisions were about a third of what they are now; beaf from 1½ to 2 pen. per pound; Butter 2 p^{ce} ½ peny; Cheese 3 fardings or 1 peny; eggs 1 p. the Dozen; Veal 5 shillings the whole; a hen 4 pence; Geese and Turkies 1 shilling. Nether was the provisions much raisd till after the Rebellion in the forty five, when riches increased considerably.

Before the union, and for many years after it, money was very

¹ Customary fees, from the master or his guests, at particular seasons.

1700-90. scarce in Scotland. A country without Trade, without Cultivation, or money to carrie on either of them, must improve by very slow degrees. A great part of the gentlemens rents were payd in kind. This made them live comfortably at home, tho they could not any where ellse. This introdused that old hospitality so much boasted of in Britan. No doubt we had our share in it according to our abilitys; but this way of life led to manners very different from the presant. Nothing could affect them more than the restrent young people were under in presence of their parents. There was little intercours betwixt the old and young; the parents had their own guests, which consisted for the most part of their own relations and near nighbours. As few people could afford to go to town in the winter, their acquaintance was much confin'd. The Children of this small Society were under a necessity of being companions to one another. This prodused many strong friendships and strong attachments, and often very improper marriages. By their society being confined, their affections were less difused, and center'd all in their own small circle. There was no enlargement of mind here; their manners were the same and their sentiments the same; they were indulgent to the faults of one another, but most severe on those they were not accustomed to; so that censure and detraction seemed to be the vice of the age. From this education proceeded pride of understanding, Bigotry of religion, and want of refinement in every useful art. While the Parents were both alive the mother could give little attention to her girls. Domestick affairs and amuseing her husband was the bussiness of a good wife. Those that could afoard governesses for their Children had them; but all they could learn them was to read English ill, and plain work. The chief thing required was to hear them repeat Psalms and long catechisms, in which they were employed an hour or more every day, and almost the whole day on Sunday. If there was no governess to perform this work, it was done by the chaplan, of which there was one in every family. No attention was given to what we call accomplishments. Reading and writing well or even spelling was never thought off. Musick, drawing, or French, were seldom taught the

girls. They were allow'd to run about and amuse themselves in the 1700-90. way they choiced even to the age of women, at which time they were generally sent to Edin^r for a winter or two, to learn to dress themselves and to dance and to see a little of the world. The world was only to be seen at Church, at marriages, Burials, and Baptisams. These were the only public places where the Ladys went in full dress, and as they walked the street they were seen by every body; but it was the fashion when in undress allwise to be masked. When in the country their employment was in color'd work, beds, Tapestry, and other pieces of furniture; imitations of fruits and flowers, with very little taste. If they read any it was either books of devotion or long Romances, and sometimes both. They never eat a full meal at Table; this was thought very undelicate, but they took care to have something before dinner, that they might behave with propriety in company. From the account given by old people that lived in this time, we have reason to believe there was as little care taken of the young men as of the women; excepting those that were intended for learned professions, who got a regular education through schools and Colleges. But the generality of our Country gentlemen, and even our Noblemen, were contented with the instruction given by the Chaplain to their young men. But that the manners of the times I write of may be shown in a fuller light, I shall give Mr Barclays¹ relation of the most memorable things that past in his father's house from the beginning of the century till the 13, in which year he died.

"My brother was married (says he) in the four, at the age of twenty one; few men were unmarried after this time of life. I myself was married by my friends at 18, which was thought a proper Age. Sir James Stewart's² marriage with President Delrimple's second Daughter brought together a number of people related to both families. At the signing of the eldest Miss Delrimple's Contract the year before there was an entire hogshead of wine drunk that night, and the number of people at Sir James Stewart's was little less.

¹ Her uncle; a younger son of Sir Jas. Stewart, Lord-Advocate, who took the name of Barclay.

² Eldest son of the Lord Advocate.

1700-90. "The marriage was in the President's house, with as many of the relations as it would hold. The Brides favours was all sowed on her gown from tope to bottom and round the neck and sleeves. The moment the ceremony was performed, the whole company run to her and pulled off the favours: in an instant she was stripd of all of them. The next ceremony was the garter, which the Bridegroom's man attempted to pull from her leg; but she dropt it throw her petticoat on the floor. This was a white and silver ribbon which was cut in small morsals to every one in the company. The Bride's mother came in then with a basket of favours belonging to the Bridegroom: those and the Bride's were the same with the Liverys of their familys; hers pink and white, his bleu and gold colour. All the company dined and suped together, and had a ball in the evening. The same next day in the Advocate's. On Sunday there went from the President's house to Church three and twenty Cupple, all in high dress: M^r Barclay then a boy led the youngest Miss Delrimple who was the last of them. They filled the lofts of the kirk from the Kings sate to the wing loft. The feasting continued every day till they had gone throw all the friends of both familys, with a ball every night."

As the baptisam was another public place, he goes on to describe it thus. "On the forth week after the Lady's delivery she is sett on her bed on a low footstool; the bed coverd with some neat piece of sewed work or white sattin, with three pillows at her back coverd with the same; she in full dress with a lapped head dress and a fan in her hand. Having informed her acquaintance what day she is to see Company, they all come and pay their respects to her, standing or walking a little throw the room (for there's no chairs). They drink a glass of wine and eat a bit of cake and then give place to others. Towards the end of the week all the friends were ask'd to what was called the Cummer's¹ feast. This was a supper, where every gentleman brought a pint of wine to be drunk by him and his wife. The supper was a ham at the head and a pirimid

¹ A corruption of the French term *commère*.

of fowl at the bottom. This dish consisted of four or five ducks at 1700-90. bottom, hens above, partridges at tope. There was an eating posset in the middle of the table, with dried fruits and sweetmeats at the sides. When they had finished their supper, the meat was removed, and in a moment every body flies to the sweetmeats to pocket them. Upon which a scramble ensued, chairs overturned and every thing on the table; wrassalling and pulling at one another with the utmost noise. When all was quiet'd, they went to the stoups (for there was no bottles) of which the women had a good share. For tho it was a disgrace to be seen drunk, yet it was none to be a little intoxicate in good Company. A few days after this the same company was asked to the Christening, which was allwise in the Church; all in high dress; a number of them young ladys, who were call'd maiden Cummers. One of them presented the Child to the Father. After the Cerrimony they dined and supped together, and the night often concluded with a ball."

The burialls is the only thing now to be taken notice off. It was allwise on foot. "The magistrits and town Council were invited to every person's of any consideration; 1500 buriall letters were wrot (says Mr Barclay) at my Fathers death. The Assembly was sitting at the time, and all the Clargie were asked; and so great was the Crowd, that the magistrats were at the grave in the Grayfriars Church-yard before the Corps was taken out of the house in the foot of the Advocate's Closs. A few years before this it had ceased to be the fashion for the Ladys to walk behind the Corps, in high Dress with coloured Cloaths; but formerly the Chesting¹ was at the same time; and all the female relations ask'd, who made part of the prosession."

At this time acts of devotion employed much of their time; see the same Gentlemans account of a Sunday past in his father's house: "Prayers by the Chaplin at nine o'clock; all went regularly to Church at ten, the women in high dress." He himself was employd by his Father to give the Colection for the family which was a Crown. "Half after twelve

¹ Also called Coffining, of the body.

1700-90. they came home; at one had prayers again by the Chaplin; after which they had a bit of cold meat or an ege, and returned to Church at two; was out again by four, when every body retired to their private devotions, except the Children and servants, who were conveyed by the Chaplin and examined. This continued till five, when supper was served up, or rather dinner. A few men friends generally partaked of this meal, and sat till eight; after which singing, reading, and prayers, was performed by the old gentleman himself; after which they all retired."

Whether the genius of a people forms their religious sentiments, or if religion forms in some measure the manners of a people, I shall leave the wise to decide. I shall only observe, that while that reverence and Awe remained on the minds of man for masters, Fathers, and heads of Clans, it was then that the Awe and dread of Deity was most powerful. This will appear from the superstitious writing of the times. The fear of Hell and deceitful power of the Devil was at the bottom of all their religious sentiments. The established belief in witchcraft (for which many suffer'd) prevailed much at this time; Ghosts too and apparitions of various kinds were credit'd; few old houses was without a Ghost chamber that few people had Courage to sleep in. Omens and Dreams were much regarded even by people of the best Education. These were the manners of the last Century, and remained in part for 30 years in this.

The change of manners in the new generation was very remarkable. The Union with England carried many of our nobility and gentry to London. Sixty of the most considerable people being obliged to pass half of the year there would no doubt change their Ideas. Besides, many English came to reside at Edin'. The Court of Exchequer and the Bourds of Customs and Excise were mostly all of that nation; at least all the under officers were. These were people of fashion, and were well received by the first people here. As this intercourse with the English opened our Eyes a little, so it gave us a liberty of Trade we had not before. From the Union many of our younger Sons became marchants and went abroad. It likewise became the fashion for our young men of fortune to

Study for some years in Holland, after which to make a tour thro' France. 1700-90. On their return home they brought to Scotland French politeness grafted on the self importance and dignity of their Fathers. May we not suppose it was at this time our nation acquired the Character of poverty and pride?

About the 24, a weekly Assembly for Dancing was set up at Edinburgh. This with privit balls carried on by Subscription took place of marriages, baptisams, and burials. Their society now came to be more enlarged, but it required time to have a proper effect. The men's manners, tho' stiff and evidently put on, yet were better than the weman's, who were undelicate in their conversation and vulgar in their manners. As the awe and reverence for parents and elder friends wore off, they brought into company the freedom and romping they had acquired amongst their brothers and neer relations. Many of them threw off all restraint. Were I to name the time when the Scotch Ladys went farthest wrong, it would be betwixt the 30 and 40. I'm at a loss to account for this, if it was not owing to our young noblemen bringing home French manners; and least they should be led into marriages, made their addresses to those only that were in that state. No doubt the contrast betwixt the young men educated abroad and ours who were closs at home would be very great. Besides, the manners of the Ladys might lead the men to more freedom if they were so disposed, as they had not yet learnt that restraint so necessary where society is enlarged. Yet this was far from being generally.

There was still in the country a taste for good morals, which was improved by a set of teachers established among us, most of whom had their education abroad or had traveled with young Gentlemen. As every body at this period went regularly to Church, I may justly mention ministers as teachers: Professor Hamilton and the two M^r Wisherts at Edin^g; Professor Hutchison; Craig, Clark, and Principal Leishman in the west;¹ these taught that whoever would please God must resemble him in good-

¹ See notes to pp. 7 and 8 of Part II. vol. i.

1700-90. ness and benevolence, and those that had it not must affect it by politness and good manners. Those lectures and Sermons were attended by all the young and gay. They were new and entertaining and matter for conversation and critisizm.

In well regulate familys there was still kept up a reverance for parents and for elderly friends; and when the young was admitted to their society, there was a degree of attention pay'd the old, yea even servility, that this age knows nothing off; and whoever was wanting in it was unfitt for Company. Nobody in those times thought of pleasing themselves. The established rule was to please your company; endeavour to make them think well of themselves and they will think well of you for doing it.

Society was not yet so much enlarged as to weaken the affections of near relations. This may be easily ascertained by every one now alive that is turned of fifty. Not only brothers and Sisters, but Brothers and Sisters in Law, mothers in Law, and even more distant connections, would leave their own familys for ten or twelve days, and attend with the outmost care a friend in a fever or dangerous disorder. These were the Nursskeepers for the first 30 years of this centry, who by every method endeavour'd to lessen their distress, nor left them night or day till recover'd or buried. The intercourse betwixt relations and friends was kept up in another way, which was by small presents, mostly consisting of meats or drink. Any thing rare or good of its kind was in part sent to a friend whatever rank of life they were in. These presents were received with thanks, and return'd in kind on proper occasions. Nather was strangers or people of high rank sought after in their entertainments. It was their Relations, the Friends they loved, that shared their delicacys. Those manners still remain in many places in Scotland. At Glasgow two brothers will vie with one another who will give the most ellegant meal. Tho' this may proceed more from vanity then affection yet I believe it to be introdused by the last.

When this restraint was thrown off every Character appeard in a naturall light, of which there was great variety. Prudes and Cocates,

romps and affected fine Ladys, they were at no pains to disguise, as 1700-90. every one had their own admirers. The regular teatables which commenced about the 20 was the meeting of all the young and gay every evening. There they pulled to pieces the manners of those that differed from them; every thing was matter of conversation; Religion, Morals, Love, Friendship, Good manners, dress. This tended more to our refinement than any thing else. The subjects were all new and all entertaining. The bookseller's shoppes were not stuffed as they are now with Novels and Magazines. The weman's knowlege was gain'd only by conversing with the men not by reading themselves, as they had few books to read that they could understand. Whoever had read Pope Addison & Swift, with some ill wrot history, was then thought a lairnd Lady, which Character was by no means agreeable. The men thought justly on this point, that what knowledge the weman had out of their own sphere should be given by themselves, and not picked up at their own hand in ill choicen books of amusement, tho many of them not without a morral, yet more fitted to reclame the desolate then to improve a young untented mind, that might have passed through life with more happiness and purity then they could with the knowledge those books contain'd. Nather was there any Sceptics in these times. Religion was just recovered from the power of the Devil and fear of Hell, taught by our Mothers and Grandmothers. At this period those terrors began to wear off and religion apear'd in a more ammiable Light. We were bid draw our knowledge of God from his works, the Chief of which is the Soul of a good man; then judge if we have cause to fear. The Christian religion was taught as the purest rule of morrals; the believe of a particular providance and of a future state as a support in every situation. The distresses of individuals were necessary for excersising the good affections of others, and the state of suffering the post of honour.

The intercouress of the men with the weman, tho less reserved then at present, was full as pure. They would walk together for hours, or travel on horss back or in a Chaise, without any imputation of imprudence. The Parents had no consern when an admirer was their guide; nather

1700-90. had they cause. The men show'd their attachment by corecting their faults, informing them what the world thought of them, and what was most agreeable to the men if they choiced to please them.¹

About the 40 riches began to inress considerably. Many returnd from the East and West Indias with good fortunes who had gone abroad after the Union. These picked up estates thro' the Country, and lived in a higher Style then the old Gentry. The rebellion in the 45 still more inressed our riches. From this time the Country took a new form. Whether the dread of Arbitrary power disposed us for more liberty, or if another cause, I shall leave the more knowing to determine, but surely it had powerful effects on the manners. It was then that the slavery of the mind began to be spocken off; freedom was in every bodys mouth. The Fathers would use the Sons with such freedom that they should be their first friend; and the mothers would allow of no intimasies but with themselves. For their Girls the outmost care was taken that fear of no kind should inslave the mind; nurses was turned off who would tell the young of Witches and Ghosts. The old Ministers was ridiculed who preched up hell and damnation; the minds was to be influanced by gentle and generous motives alone. These methods of instruction has been on the inress since the time mentioned above. What may be the effects none knows. May not even the love of Liberty become the disease of a State; and Men be enslaved in the worst way by their own passions? The word meniall becomes of leat years to be much used; every degree of denaying on's self to please others is meniall; and for fear of the imputation of this we are in hazard of tricking ourselves out of the finest feelings of humanity; Devotion, Love, and Friendship; as in each of them theres a degree of self denayall. Nobody will at present share a family diner with the friend they love for fear of being meniall. Nather will they attend them when in destress for the same cause; but satisfie themselves with dayly inquiring after them.

¹ The above passage, as compared with what is said in p. 267, can hardly have been intended for the place in which it now stands. But the MS. generally betrays a certain laxity of arrangement, indicating that the Essay had not received the last finish of its authoress.

About the same time that teatables were established, it was the 1700-90. fashion for the men to meet regularly in Change-house, as it was called, for their differant Clubs. There they spent the evening in conversation, without much expence; a shillings reckening was very high; and for people of the first fashion it was more generall from four pence to eight pence the piece, paying besides for their tobacco and pipes which was much in use. In some of those Clubs they played at Backgamon or Catch honours for a penny the game. All business was transacted in the forenoon and in the Change-houses. The Lawiers were there consulted and the bill payd by the employer. The Liquor was Cherry in Muchken stoups. Every new Muchken was chalked on the head of the Stoup. It was increadable the quantity that was drunk sometimes on those occasions. Every body dined at home in privit, unless called to some of the entertainments mentioned above; but the Teatables very soon intredused supping in private houses. When young people found themselves happy with one another they were loath to part, so that supping came to be the unniversal fashion in Edin^r; and least the family they visited might be unprepared, they sent in the morning to know if they were to drink tea at home, as they wished to wait on them. Amongst friends this was alwise considered as a supper, and any of their men acquaintances ask'd that they could command to make up the party. The acquaintance made up at public places did not visit in this way; they hir'd a Chair for the afternoon, and run throw a number of houses as is the fashion still. Those merry suppers made the young people find a want when they went to the country, and to supply the place of them was introduced Colations after Supper; when the young people met in some one of their bed chambers, and had either tea or a posset, where they satt and made merry till far in the morning. But this meeting was carefully consealed from the Parents, who were all ennimys to those Collations. Those manners continued till the sixty, or near it, when more of the English fashions took place, one of which was to dine at three, and what Company you had should be at dinner. These dinners lasted long, the weman satt for half an hour after them and retired to tea; but

1700-90. the men took their bottle and often remained till eight at night. The women were all the evening by themselves, which put a stop to that general intercourse so necessary for the improvement of both sexes. This naturally makes a run on the Public places; as the women have little amusement at home. Cut off from the company of the men, and no family friends to occupy this void, they must tire of their mothers and elderly society, and flee to the public for relief. They find the men there, tho' late in the evening, when they have left their bottle, and too often unfitted for every thing but their bed. In this kind of intercourse there is little chance for forming attachments. The women see the men in the worst light, and what impression they make on the men is forgot by them in the morning. These late dinners have entirely cut off the merry suppers very much regrett'd by the women, while the men pass the nights in the Taverns in gaming or other amusement as their temper leads them. Cut off in a great measure from the Society of the men, it is necessary the women should have some constant amusement; and as they are likewise denied friendships with one another, the Parents provide for this void as much as possible in giving them complete Education; and what formerly begun at ten years of age, or often later, now begins at four or five. How long it is to continue the next age must determine; for it is not yet fixed in this. Reading, writing, music, drawing, French, Italian, Geography, History, with all kinds of needle work are now carefully taught the girls, that time may not lie heavy on their hand without proper society. Besides this, shops loaded with novels and books of amusement, to kill the time.

A SERIES OF TACKS OR LEASES, AND OTHER CONTRACTS
BETWIXT LANDLORD AND TENANT, 1586—1853.

XCV.

The Lord Sempill to Robert Mure of Caldwell; astricting his lands of Shuterflat 1586.
to the Bigert Miln—1586.

Be It Kend till all men be thir presentis, me Robert Loird Sempill, Forsamikell as I haif nocht presentlie ane miln upon my landis of Schuterflat, Thairfor, for certane gude ressonis and considerationis moving me, To haif astrictit, and be the termes heirop astrictis, my saidis landis of Schuterflat, with the haill growthe being zeirlie yairvpoun, to the mill off my weilbelouit fathir in law Robert Mure of Cauldwell, callit the Bigert Miln, wnto the tyme I haiff big ane miln of my ain upon my forsaidis landis; Commanding chargeing and ordaining my haill tennentis and occupiars of my saidis landis, present and to be yairvpon heireftir, To pass with yair growthe of cornis, meill, and beir, to the said Miln of Bigart, zeirlie and ilk zeir to cum, and to na vthir miln, and to satisfie and pay thair multures and dewes yairfoir, as suckin¹ thairto, as giff the said stuff wer ground at my owine miln giff ony wer yair, and as my tennentis of Castel Sempill, and suckine yairof, gangis and payis at my miln yairof; With full and expres power to the said Robert Mure of Cauldwell, his airis and successoris, in caise the saidis tennentis or ony

¹ Bound or astricted.

1598. of yaim failze ony zeir heireftir heirintill, to hold courtis as my baillies of the saidis landis, cause and compell the saidis tennentis to the effect foir-said, as I myt or may do thairintill myself, with all power requisite in the lyke caisses. And yairfoir makes creates & constitutes the said Robert Mure of Cauldwell my veray lawfull and wndouttit baillie of my saidis landis of Schuterflat, with power to him to hold courtis at all tymes neidfull and conwenient yairvpon, and to ordaine decrie and decerne vpon all maneris and controuersies amangis my tennentis yairof, and to make & constitute clarkis and officiaris as he thinks expedient, and vtherwise to vse the said office of bailliarie in all respects, with all power requisite, as ony my baillies of me or my predecessoris vsit or myt haif done befor the dait heiroyf.

In witness of the quhilk, I haif subscribit yir presentis with my hand at the Cauldwell, the sevint day of December the yeir of god 1570 sexteine yeiris, befor yir witnesses. . . .

XCVI.

Tack of part of Knockewart, Ardrossan Parish, by the Laird of Caldwell to Henry Boyd.

6th April 1598.

Be it kend till all men be thir present letteris, Me Robert Mure of Caldwell, To have set and in tak and assedatioun lettin, and be ye tenor heiroyf Settis, and in tak and assedatioun for ye dewties underwrittin lettis, To my tennent Henry Boyd in Knockewart, all and hail the equall halff, being ye north half of my fyve pund land of auld extent of Knoke-wart, with the pertinentis, by and within ye bailzearie of Cuninghame and Sheriffdome of Air, quhilk was occupeit of before be ye said Henrie; And that for all ye dayis space zeiris and termis of my lyftyme; And his entry thairto to be and begin at ye dait heiroyf, and frathyne furth to indure during ye said space of my lyftyme, with all and sundrie com-

moditeis fredomeis and liberteis perteineing thairto; with commoun 1598. pasture, fre ische and entrie, moss, muir, medow, and quhatsumeuir belonging to ye seme; To be peaceablie bruikit, joisit, labourit, and manurit be him at his pleasure dureing ye said space, frelie quietlie weill and in peace, but obstacle or impediment quhatsumeuir to be movet be me or quhatsumeuer vthir in my name; Payand thairfoir zearlie ye said Henrie, to me and my factouris in my behalf, twentie bollis ferme meill, ten bollis ferme beir, zearlie, betwix Zuill and Candilmess; twa bollis teind meill and twa bollis teind beir lykwayis zearlie betwix Zuill and Candilmess; And fourscoir staneis kane cheis zeirle, at ye termis of Midsomer, Lambess, and Hallowmess, Being equally devydit at ye saidis thre termis; and of ye Lambes kane twentie staneis thairof to be stane weightis; Beginnand ye first termis payment of ye saide ferme and teind meill and beir betwix Zuill and Candilmess nixtocum, and of ye said kane cheise at ye termis of midsomer lambess and hallowmess lykwayes nixtocum, in yis instant year of God ane thewsand fyve hundreth foirscoir auchteine zeiris.

And considering ye said half toun and landis of Knokewart to be of large boundis, & thairfoir to be of necessitie that ye said Henrie to have greit plenischeingis for paying of the dewties foirsaidis, Thairfoir I, be ye tennour heirof, bind and obleis me to delyuer to him fiftie bollis vittal aittis betwix and ye fyfteint day of februar nixtocum, To be redelyuerit be ye said Henrie to my airis executouris and assignayis at ye isch of this present tak, or quhatsumeuir tyme sooner it sal happin him to leve ye possessioun of ye saidis landis on payment of the dewteis aboue writtin for ye sem; Quherto ye said Henrie bindis him selff his airis executouris and assignayis. In witness whairof I have Subscryuit thir presentis, and also the said Henrie, with our handis as followis, at ye Caldwell, ye sechs day of Aprill, ye zeir of God ane thewsand fyve hundreth foir score auchteine zeiris, Befoir thir witnesses: Alex^r Mure my brother, Alex^r Montgomerie merchand burgess of Irvine, and Andrew Knox, with othirs.

1631. I Henry Boyid with my hand at ye pen, led be ye notar underwrittin at my comand.

Ita est Joannes Muir Notarius publicus, de mandato dicti Henrici scribere ut asseruit nescientis, teste manu propria.

J. M.

XCVII.

Common tack or lease to the tenants of Caldwell, of the service dues stipulated in their separate tacks or leases; with agreement for some additional service dues; Nov^r 14, 1631.

Att the place of Caldwell, ye fourteen day of November, In anno 1600 and threttie ane yeirs, it is appointed aggried and finally contractit and endit be the parteis underwrittin, they ar to say, ye Ryte Honorable Robert Mure of Caldwell on the ane parte, Andrew Stinson in Polleike, Johne Watt in Nethertoun, Johne Robissoune yair; Johne Cochran in Knockmaid, Anthonie Gemill yair, Bartie Derroch yair; Johne Stinsoun in Fyft parte, Thomas Stinsoun yair; Robert Cochran in Duniflat, John Cochran yair, Robert Stinsoun yair, Thomas Glen yair; Johne Fultoun in Bigart, Robert Fleming yair, Robert Andersoun yair, William Caldwell yair; Adam Caldwell in Hiegaitt, Gilbert Andersoun yair, Robert Andersoun yair, Robert Andersoun younger yair; Johne Wilsoun in Ramsheid, and Gilbert Andersoun in Caldwellsyd, his men and tenentis on the other pairt,—in the maner forme and effect efter following: That is to say the said Robert Mure of Caldwell Settis and in tak and asse-datioun letts &c. to ye saidis men and tenentis, and ilk ane of them, thair cottars and subtenentis of na hier rank or degrie nor themselfis, all and haill ye Serveice conteined in thair takis, and alslyk ye serveice eftir specifeitte; and that for all ye dayes yearis and space of thair takis, and immediatlie eftir ye entrayes, quhilk was and began at Mertimess last bypast 1600 and threttie ane yearis, and fra then furth to indure; and ye saids serveice to be peicablie bruikit, joyisit, and occupyitt, be the saidis

tenentis and ilk ane of them and yair forsaidis, during ye space con- 1631.
teaned in thair takis as said is.

For ye quhilk tak above specifiette, ye forsaidis tenentis and ilk ane of them respective for yair awin partes, binds and obleiss them thair aires executores and assigneyis, to thankfullie content and pay to ye said Robert Mure, his aires executores & chalmerlandis in his name, ye silvir dewtie vnderwrittin : viz. ye said William Stinson twentie merkis mony yearlie ; Johne Watt in Nethertoun ten merkis mony yearlie ; Johnc Wilsoun ten merkis mony yearlie ; John Cochran in Knockmaid twentie merkis mony yearlie ; Anthonie Gemill twentie merkis mony yearlie ; Bartie Darroch twentie merkis mony yearlie ; John Stinson twentie merkis mony yearlie ; Thomas Stinson twentie merkis mony yearlie ; Robert Cochran ten merkis mony yearlie ; Johne Cochran ten merkis mony yearlie ; Robert Stinsoun ten merkis mony yearlie ; Thomas Glen ten merkis mony yearlie ; John Fultoun twentie merkis mony yearlie ; Adam Caldwell ten merkis mony yearlie ; Gilbert Andersoun ten merkis mony yearlie ; Robert Andersounes elder and younger equallie betwix them twenty merkis mony yearlie ; Togither with vther twenty merkis mony equallie betwix them for ye Ramsheid mailling yearlie ; John Wilsoun twentie merkis mony yearlie ; Gilbert Andersoun twentie merkis mony yearlie ; And that yearlie and ilk year at twa terms in ye year Whitsonday and Mertimess, that is be equall portiounis ; Beginand ye first terms payment quhilk was and began at Mertimess last bypast In anno 1600 & threttie ane years, quhilk is ye term of yair entrie to ye said tak ; and sua furth yearlie and termelie during ye space of said tak.

And farder ye saids haill tenentis binds and obliss them and ilk ane of them and thair forsaidis, to labour teill and harrow evirie haill serveice halff ane aiker of land ilk ane of them for yair awin parties pro rata ; And evirie haill serveice ane man and ane horse ane day to leid fuilzie yearlie ; and ilk ane of them ffour laidis of collis to ye Biggert hill or Pollik yearlie ; and to sett ye saidis collis in ane lymkill ; and ye saids tenentis and ilk ane of them and yair forsaidis, ilk ane of them for yair awin partes pro rata, to leid ye said lymkill to ane of ye said Ro^t Muir his lands of

1631. Caldwell, and that betwixt Beltan and harvest yearlie; Together with leiding of collis to serve the said Robert Mure of Caldwell his hous, and also with leiding and carriing to ye said Robert Mure of Caldwell beiff, herring, and salt yearlie to his larnire, and wyn in hoggheids and barrills to his wyn selleris. The saidis tenentis and yair serwands sall have yair meitt and drink quhen they ar doing ye saidis serveice.

And furdre ye saidis tenentis binds and obleiss them and yair forsaidis to ryd with ye said Robert Mure of Caldwell to Burialls, or onie vther his lawfull occasiounis, in onie ilk within twall mylis to yair awin houss ilk ane for yair awn parteis; provyding always that he charg them not in quartering, the tym. And the saidis tenentis obleiss them and yair forsaidis, and ilk ane of them for yair awn partis, by time to send ane horss and man ilk sabbath day, to carrie ane gentlewoman to the kirk; and that when the said Robert Mure or his forsaidis dwells in y^e place of Caldwell.

Lykas it is heirby speciallie provydit and aggried upon betwix ye saids parteis, that give it sall happin ye said Robert Mure of Caldwell rather to have ye serveice contained in thair taks nor ye silver dewtie respective above specififyete, the said Robert Mure giving them lawfull warning twentie dayes before onie terme of Mertimess heirefter,—then and in that cais, and after ye said terme of Mertimess that premonitioun beis maid, the saidis tennentis binds and obliss them and yair forsaidis, to pay to ye saidis Robert Mure and his forsaidis, ye serveice contained in yair taks; they beand fried of ye saidis silver dewarties in ail tym yairefter.

Lykas it sall not be leissum to ye said Robert Mure of Caldwell to suite payment of ye said serveice silvir at ye said terme of Mertimess that it shall happin them to enter in payment of ye serveice contained in yair takes; and that becaus ye saids tennentis payes ye serveice silvir aforehand. Mairover it is heirby aggried vpon be conditioun of thir presentis, that give it sall happin ye said Robert Mure of Caldwell or his forsaidis, to compell onie of ye saidis tenentis to do onie manir of vther serveice nor that quhilk is speciallie expressit in maner above writtin, that then and in that caiss the saidis tenentis sall be free of ye forsaid serveice silver for

that yeare quhilk it sall happin him to compell onie of ye saidis tenentis 1631. to mak onie serveice mair nor is above expressit.

And for ye mair securitie they are content and consentis that thir presenteis be insert and registrate in the Buiks of Counsell, Commissary buikes of Glasgow, or Sheriff Court buiks of Renfrew, to have ye strength of ane act and decreit of eyther of ye saidis Judges, and lettres and executorialls of poinding, warding, and horning, on ane simple charg of sex dayes allenirle, may pas and be direct heirupon, And to this effect makis and constitutis

yair proc^r &c. In witnes quhairof, writtin be Johne Loubury writer, they have subscribed thir presentes, at day yeare and place forsaid, befor thir witnesses: William Mure of Glanderstoun; William Knox lawfull son to ye Laird of Ramfowrlie; James Schaw servitor to the said Robert Mure of Caldwell, and Robert Blaire in Caldwell Law.

At ye place of Caldwell ye XVII. day of May 1632 Johne Fultoun gaue me nottar command to subscribe this presente contract for him, befor thir witnesses: Johne Spreull in Caldwell Maynes, and James Schaw servitor to the Laird of Caldwell. Ita est Johannes Lowerbury notarius publicus in premissis requisitus testante manu propria.

J. Spreull witness.

Andrew Steinsoun, Johne Watt, Johne Robisounne, Johne Cochran, Gilbert Andersoun, Anthonie Gemill, Bartie Derroch, Johne Stinsoun, Thomas Stinsoun, Robert Cochran, Johne Cochran, Robert Stinsoun, Thomas Glen, Robert Fleming, Robert Andersoun, William Caldwell, Adam Caldwell, Gilbert Andersoun, Robert Andersounis elder and younger, and Johne Wilsoun, with our handis on the pen.

Ita est Johannes Lowerbury, notarius publicus, de mandatis dictarum personarum supra scriptarum, scribere nescentium, in præmissis requisitus; testibus his, manu signo et subscriptione manualibus.

1646.

XCVIII.

Tack of Biggart Mill, Beith Parish, to Robert Fleming.

Nov. 1646.

Att Glasgow ys . . . day of November 1600 and fourtie sex years, it is appoyntit agreeet finallie endit and contractit, betwixt Hew Mure tutor of Caldwell in name and behalf of James Mure of Caldwell on the ane part, and Robert Fleming sone lawful to umq¹⁰ Johne Fleming in Bigert Milne on the uth^r p^{te}, in maner form and effect following; that is to saye: Forsamekle as the s^d Hew Mure tutor of Caldwell, in name and behalf of the said James Mure of Caldwell his pupil, has sett in tack and assedatioun latten, &c. to the said Robert Fleming, his airis extrs &c. all and haill the said milne of Bigert with the milne lands perteing yrto, extending to the . . . three shilling four pence land of auld extent, lyand within the parochioun of Beith and baillarie of Kylestewart, togidder with the multors,¹ with all oyer partis & pertinents perteing and belonging to the said milne, adebtit yrto by the twentie fyve merk land of Cauldwell; extending to the seventeenth peck of multors, with multor beir and dam corne usit and wont; Exceptand and reservand out of this tack the Mains of Caldwell and Staniebutt,² to pay half ane peck the boll for the multors; and that for the space and years of nyn-teen years. The said Rob^t Fleming his entric to the said milne and lands with the pertinents yrof to be in vertue of this put tack at Lambes 1600 and fourtie sex yeares, and to the arable lands yrof at Candelmas yrafter 1600 and fourtie sevin yeares, and to the houses biggings yards and other ptinents yrof at Beltan in the foresaid year 1600 and fourtie sevin yeares. And fra then furth the saids milne, multors, and othirs usit and wont, with the saids houses bigings and other pertinents, pertaining and belonging to the said milne and milne lands yrof, to be peacablie bruikit

¹ Customary charges for grinding.² The laird's home farm.

joysit labourit and posest be the said Robt Fleming and his foresaids 1646. during the foresaid space abovewryttin, with all and haill the easments comodities and richteous pertinents pertaining and belonging to ye said milne and milne lands, togidder wt peattes turffes and divotts within the nether Bigert, as the said umq^b Jn Fleming was in the possessioun of befor.

And for the whilk tack and assedatioun abovewryttin, the said Robt Fleming binds and obleiss him, his aires extrs and assignees, to content pay and thankfullie delyver to the said Hew Mure tutor of Cauldwell, in name & behalf of the said James Mure of Cauldwell, his pupill, his aires extrs assignees and Chalmerlands, and failzing them in his name, nyneteen bolls guid and sufficient ait meill yearlie during the space of this present tack; beginnand the first terms payment thereof betwixt Lambess 1600 and fourtie sex yeares, and Candilmes 1600 and fourtie sevin yeares; togidder with four firlots of teind corne yearlie, usit and wont; six hens, six cappons yearlie, usit and wont; and the said Hew Mure tutor of Caldwell, in name and behalf of the said James Mure of Cauldwell his pupill, binds and obliess himself and his foresaids, to warrant acquit and defend the said tack and assedatioun of all and haill y^e said milne, multors, milne lands, and othirs rechtes and liberties per-teining yrto, to the sd Robt Fleming and his foresaids, during the said space of nyneteen yeares, at all handis haveand entrie yrto and aganis all deidlie as law will; and sall warrand the said milne lands free of all teinds parsonage and vicarage during the sd space of his p^{re} tack.

And also the said tutor, in name and behalf foresaid, grants him to have ressaivit from the said Robert Fleming ane certain sowme of money in name of entreiss, whereof he holds him weill satisfeit and payit, and simpliciter discharges him the sd Robt Fleming yrof for ever. And also y^e said Robt Fleming obleiss him and his foresaids, to pay yearlie auch-tein shillings of grassum yearlie, and shall pay publick burdens with the rest of the tenants of Bigert yearlie. And to all and sundrie thir premiss both parties obleiss them to oyers hinc inde; and consente thir prnts be registrat in the buiks of counsell and sessioun or Comissare of

1649. Glasgow, that lettres & executioun of punding, and othirs neidfull, may pass yreupon on ane simple charge of six days onlie; and constitutes their lawfull procrs, &c. In witness qrof, wrytten be Thomas Robiesone, both y° sds partiess have subscriyvit thir presentis with y° handis the day year & place foresaidis, Befor thir witness: Thomas Parke Burgess of Glasgow and James Pattersoune burgess of Edinburgh.

Hew Mure.

Witness to the subscriptione of y° sd Robt Fleming, att Cauldwell the 14 day of June 1649, the said Thos Robiesone, and David Pollock, servitor to the said James Mure of Cauldwell.

Robt Fleming.

Thos Robiesone Witness.

David Pollock Witness.

In the subsequent transcripts the legal or conventional forms, and other matters of commonplace, have been omitted or greatly abridged.

XCIX.

Tack of Pollick, Dunlop Parish, to William Stevenson.

June 14, 1649.

Att the place of Cauldwell, the fourteine day of Junii 1600 and flourtie nyne yeirs, It is appoyntit, &c. betwixt thir parties, Hew Mure tutor of Cauldwell, in name and behalf of James Mure of Cauldwell his pupill, and William Stevinsone in Polleik, in maner forme and effect following: Forsameikle as ye said Hew Mure, in name and behalf of the said James Mure, Hes sett in tak &c. to ye said William Stevinsone and Janet Cochrane his spous thair aires and executors, All and Hail that sixtein shillinge auchtpennie land of Polleik, presentlie posest be ye said William Stevinson, with meiths and marches, lyand within the parishioun

of Dunlope and Shirefdome of Renfrew, and that for the years and space 1649. of nyntein yeirs; his entrie to y^e airable land thairof, quhilk was and began at Candlemas 1647 yeirs, and to y^e houses &c. at Beltan yrafter 1647 yeirs, and fra then furth ye saidis lands &c. to be peacablie bruikit, friely quietlie weill and in peace, but ony impediment or againe calling in y^e contrair quhatsomever.

For ye quhilk tak the said William Stevinsone and his said spouse, binds and obleiss them their aires executouris and assigneyes, to content and thankfullie pay to ye said Hew Mure in name and behalf of James Mure his pupill, and to ye said James Mure, his aires his chalmerlandis and factours in his name, the sowme of nyne scoir nyne merkis vsuall money of Scotland of silver maill at twa termes in ye yeir, Witsonday and Mertimes, be equall portions, beginning the first terme's payment thairof at Witsonday 1647 yeirs; with twa sufficient stirkis at Beltane yeirle; ten pundis money for the pryce of vthir twa stirkis yeirle at Witsonday; twentie merkis money yeirle of service silver; thrie pundis twelf pennies of grassum yeirle; half ane furnishit tedder yeirle, ane stuik of officers corne yeirle; aucht scoir creillis of peatts yeirle vsit and wont, casten won led & stackit at the place of Caldwell; ane koyes fodder yeirle, four capounes, aucht hens yeirle vsit and wont; ane quarter of freshe butter yeirle; ffour dossine of eges yeirle; ane kitt of cream yeirle; six threive of ait stray yeirle; Togidder with ye particular service conteinet in ane contract betwixt vmquhille Robert Mure of Cauldwell and the tenentis and possessoris of ye Baronie of Cauldwell, of ye dait ye fourtein day of November 1631 years; the quhilk service ye said William Stevinsone obleiss him and his forsaidis dewlie to performe during ye said space of this present tak; Togidder with stentts and taxatiounes that sall happin to be impossit be kirk or king with nighbour and vthers yeirle; with multors to ye milne vsit and wont.

And sall keepe and observe ye acts of ye court buik of Cauldwell alredie made or to be made during the said space; And sall not sett the saidis lands in haill or in part to ony persone be subtak or assedatioun without libertie grantit be ye said James Mure his forsaidis; and sall not

1649. teill ye saidis lands above thrie yeiris cromptis, and lett it lye thrie yeiris cromptis vnteillit; and the said William sall keepe the foddie and fuilzie vpon the ground; with libertie to ye said William Stevinsone to intromett with sa meikle of the lyme crage as sall be guiding to ye lands of Pollick allenerlie; with libertie to ye said James Mure's forsaidis to give libertie to any of the tenentis of Cauldwell to cast peattis in Pollick moss, ye saidis tenentis satisfieand the skaith done by them in away taking of the saidis peatts. And the said Hew Mure, in name and behalf of the said James Mure, obleiss the said James Mure and his forsaidis to warrand acquyt and defend this present tak &c.; and als to warrand the saidis lands to be frie, without payment of ony teinds, parsonage or vicarage. And discharges ye said William Stevinsone and his forsaidis of his entress silver for granting thir presentis. And it is agreit betwixt the saidis parteiss, that gif it sall hapin the said William Stevinson to depart this morttall lyf befor the expyryng of this present nyntein yeiris tak, then and in that cais, the said Janet Cochran his spous, and the bairns procreat betwixt them twa, sall bruik and possess the saidis lands with the ptinents y^e haill years and space of this pnt tak that sall be fund to be rostand unexpyred; and after y^e expyryng of his present nyntein yeares tak, Thomas Stevenson, eldest lawful sone to y^e said William Stevenson, sall be accepted as kyndlie tenant in-and to the saidis lands, he payand entress dewtie yrfor.

And consentis thir presentis be registrat in the buiks of consall and Sessioun, commissaries of Glasgow, & Sherif court buiks of Renfrew &c.

In witness quhairof, wryttin be Thomas Robiesone Notar, the saidis parties hes subscribit thir presentis with thair hands att day yeir and place forsaidis, befor thir witnesses: Ro^t Fleming mylar at Bigert milne and David Polloke servitor to ye said James Mure of Cauldwell.

Att Paslay ye 29th of October 1649 yeires, W^m Stevinsone and Janet Cochran his spous, parteis on ye ane part above-wryttin, gave power and command to ws notaries vnderscryband, to subscribe this above wryttin contract for them, becaus they cannot wryt themselves, before thir wit-

nesses, Robert Alasone of Brandiscrofts, & Hendrie Wilsone in Halling- 1649.
law, Jⁿ Jamesone in Brandiscroftis, James Fergusone merchant burges
of Paslay..

Hew Mure.
Robert Fleming witnes.
David Polloke witnes.
Rob^t Wilsoun witnes.
Henrie Wilsoun witnes.

*Ita est Thomas Robiesone notarius publicus, in premissis requisitus
teste manu propria.*

*Ita est James Quhyte connotarius, in premissis requisitus et man-
datus quibus supra, teste manu mea.*

C.

Tack of Little Mains of Caldwell, Neilston parish; to Robert Stevenson,
Oct^r 22, 1649.

Att the Place of Cauldwell, the twentie twa daye of October 1600
and fourtie nyne yeires, it is appoyntit &c. betwixt Hew Mure tutor of
Cauldwell, in name and behalf of James Mure of Cauldwell, and Robert
Stevinsone in Cauldwell, fforsameikle as the said Hew Mure, in name
and behalf of the said James Mure hes sett in tack to the said Robert
Stevinsone his aires and executoures, and Janet Kenny his spous, All
and Haill the Litle Mains of Cauldwell presentlie posest be ye said Ro-
bert Stevinsone, and quhilk was formerlie posest be vmquhile Jeane
Knox Ladie Cauldwell; Togidder with the meikle womanhous, litle cham-
ber on the end of the womanhous, meikle stable on the end of the said
litle chamber, with the byre and litle barnes; Togidder also with ye ser-
vice of ploughing, harrowing, and fuilzie leiding, accustomed yairto; And
that for ye haill years and space of sevin years cropts. His entrie to ye

1649. saids lands with the pertinentis to be and begin at mertimes 1600 and fourtie nyne years, and to ye houses yards grass and pasturage at Beltane 1600 and fyftie years. Reservand out of this present tak and asse-datioun the Biggings presentlie posest be Patrick Spreull, with ane yaird callit Cochrane's yard, and ane aiker of land callit the Well hill aiker, quhilk is posest presentlie be ye said Patrick Spreull, with the houses that Gilbert Cochrane dwells in, and litle chamber on the end thair of, and malt kill, with ane kow's grass to be keiped and hirdit to ye said Patrick Spreull, and ane horse's grass to ye said Hew Mure tutor, during the space of this present tak. And fra then furth &c.

For the quhilk tak above wryttin, the said Robert Stevinsone and Janet Kenny his spouse, bind and obleiss him, his aires, &c. to content and pay to the said Hew Mure tutor of Caldwell all and hail the sowme of Twa hunderth and twentie five merkis money of Scotland yeirlie, during the space of this present tak; beginand the first years payment tharof at Mertimes 1400 & fyftie years. And sua furth yearlie at the termes of Martinmas; Togidder with multours to ye milne vsit and wont. And als the said Robert obleiss him and his forsaidis to keep & leave the fuilzie and fodder vpon the ground of the saidis lands during the forsaid space, because he resavit the same at his entrie; and sall not away put any of the samyne aff the ground of ye saidis lands; And that under the paine and penaltie of ten pundis money toties quoties. And als sall uphold and keep the forsaidis houses in all guid estait as they ar presentlie. And ye saidis houses to be sightit at the entrie, and sicklyk at the expyryng of this tak, and quhat they ar better or worse ilk partie to repair others; And for the upholding of the said houses, the said Hew Mure sall furnishe yeirlie ten thrieve of Ait stra, the quhilk stra the said Robert sall theik yearlie vpon the saidis houses. And the said Robert obleiss him to teill the saidis landis but thrie years croptis, and let it lye thrie years cropts vnteillit; or twa years cropts, and let it lye twa years cropts unteillit; and sall keepe the acts of the court buik of Cauldwell during the space of this tak.

And the said Hew Mure obleiss the said James Mure to warrand

acquyt and defend this present tak, And sall warrand the saidis landis 1649.
with the pertinentis during the forsaid space frie without payment of teinds;
And siclyk sall relieve the said Robert Stevinsone and his forsaidis during
the forsaid space of this present tak of all mantinance and publick bur-
dens that sall hapin to be impossit vpon the saidis lands, that maisters
sould pay for rent conforme to the laws of this kingdome. And to all
and sundrie the premisses both the saidis parties obleiss them to vthers
hinc inde, and consents &c.

In witness quhairof, wryttin be Thomas Robieson Notar, both the
saisd parteis hath subscriyvit befor thir witnesses: to ye subscription of
the said Hew Mure, Ro^t Mure servitor to ye said Hew Mure, and Joⁿ
Dunlop son lawfull to vmquhille Ro^t Dunlope in Comoncraige; and to the
subscriptionne of the s^d Johne Robiesone in Nethertoun, W^m Stinson in
Polick, & R^t Calderwood & James Cochrane in Knockmaid.

Hew Mure.

Att ye place of Cauldwell the seventh of December 1649, Robert
Stevinson and Janet Kenny his spouse, parteiss on ye ane part abov
writtin, gave power and comand to subscribe this abov wryttin con-
tract for them, becaus they can not wryt themselfis.

Robert Mure witness.

Ita est Thomas Robieson Notarius publicus, in premissis requisitus,
ex mandato dictorum qua supra scribere nescientium, ut asseverant, teste
manu propria.

Johne Killock witness.

CI.

Tack of Mains of Caldwell, Neilston Parish, to John Wilson.

Oct^r 22, 1649.

Att the Place of Cauldwell, the twenty twa day of October ane
thewsand six hundreth and fourtie nyne zeires, It is appoynted betwixt

1649. thir parties, Hew Mure tutor of Cauldwell in name and behalf of James Mure of Cauldwell, and Johne Wilsone in Mains of Cauldwell. Forsameikle as ye said Hew Mure hes sett &c. to ye said John Wilsone, his aires and executouris, all and haill the lands of Rodingheid, half of Dinsmoure, Mains muir of Cauldwell, with the haill pertinentis presentlie posest be ye said Johne Wilsone, Togidder with the haill houses of Rodinghead & meikle barne; with the houses of the muir callot Greinsyd, with ye yardis pertaining to ye saids houses, lyand within ye parishion of Neilstoun and shirefdome of Renfrew; and that for the space of twelf years croptis; the said Johne Wilsone his entrie to ye arrable land thair of to begin at mertymes 1649, and to the houses biggings yards grass and pasturage vpon the first day of May 1650; and fra then furth the saidis lands &c. to be peaceblie bruikit joysit labouret lymed and manured be ye said John Wilsone &c.

For the quhilk tak the said John Wilsone bind and obleiss him, his aires executours and assignays, to content and pay to ye said Hew Mure tutor of Cauldwell &c. the sowme of ffour hundreth merkis vsuall money of Scotland of mail yearlie; Togidder with multouris to ye milne yearlie vsit and wont. And the said Johne Wilsone obleiss him and his forsaidis onlie to teill the saidis landis abon writtin thrie yearis cropts, and let it lay vnteillit thrie yearis cropts, or twa yearis cropts and let it lye vnteillit twa yearis cropts; Except only the vnmanureit lands yat he sall lyme, quhilk is beuttie and mossie land,—the said Johne Wilsone sall have libertie to tak four yearis croptis eftir the first lyming thair of. And als the said John Wilsone obleiss him and his forsaidis to keipe the fodder and growand stuiff vpon the ground of ye saidis lands, and sall not away tak ye saymne, and that vnder the penaltie of fourtie pundis money toties quoties; and siclyk obleiss him and his forsaidis to vphold and keip the saidis houses biggings &c. in timber thack and rigings during the present tack. And becaus the said Johne Wilsone ressavit the fulzie of Rodingheid at his first entrie to ye said lands, quhilk was then sichtit be ye birliemen of Cauldwell, the said Johne sall leave the fulzie at the expyring of this present tak, quhilk sall be sightit be ye birliemen; And quhat ye

said fulzie sall be fund better or worse, ilk partie obleiss them to repair 1649. others; with libertie lykwyss to ye said John Wilsone to sett to his sones the lands above wryttin, or a part thair of, or the landis of Ramsheid, during the said space of this present tak; the said Johnne Wilsone and his said sones alwayes being both obleist for the payment of ye rent yeirlie of the saids landis, and for the observing and fulfilling thir conditiones.

And gif it sall hapin ye said Johnne Wilsone to depart this mortall lyfe before ye expyryng of this present tak, it sall be lawfull to his executouris to renunce and overgive the saidis landis above wryttin; And gif his saidis executoures doeth not renunce the saids landis within ane year efter his deceis, then and in that caise the forsaidis executoures sall be obleist to keipe and observe this present tak during the space thair of above conteanit. Reservand libertie out of this present tak to ye tenents of ye fyve merk land of Cauldwell, to cast barfoil within ye manis muir, the saidis tennentis laying downe againe the grein turf.

And the said Hew Mure obleiss him to caus the tenents of Cauldwell to leid thrie scoir and aucht laids of coillis¹ to a lyme kill to ye said John Wilsone in sumer 1650; and also to leid lyme thereafter vpon any parte of ye lands above wrytten; the said John Wilsone paying the pryce of ye coillis, and furnishing the tenents in meat and drink for thair work, conforme to vse and custome before in othir years. And Lastly the said John Wilsone obleiss him and his forsaidis to keep and observe the acts and statutis of the court buik of Cauldwell during the said space. And the said Hew Mure tutor of Cauldwell &c. obleiss the said James Mure &c. to warrand the saidis lands frie without payment of ony teinds. And siclyk sall releive the said John Wilsone and his forsaidis of all maintenance and publict burdings that maisters sould pay &c.; and consentis thir presentis be insert and registrat &c.

In witness quhair off, wrytten be Thomas Robiesone Notar, both the saids parties hes subscribit thir presentis with thair handis, Att day zeir and place ffor saidis; Before thir witnesses: to ye subscriptione of

¹ Coal seems to have been worked on the Caldwell estate from a very early period; but none of the older mineral leases have been preserved.

1657. ye said Hew Mure tutor, Ro^t Mure his servitor, & J^a Dunlope, sone lawfull to umqhill Ro^t Dunlope in Comoncraige.

Hew Mure.

Robert Mure witnes.

Att Paisley ye 29 of October 1649, Jn^o Wilsone, ane of the parteis abovwryttin, gave power and command to subscribe this abovwryttin contract for him, becaus he can not wryt himself, befor thir witnesses: W^m Robiesone in Leithland, James Carswell in Bardram, James Hamilton burges of Pasley, & John Reid in Thirdpart.

Johne Reid witnes.

James Carsewell witnes.

Ita est, Thomas Robiesone notarius publicus, in premissis requisitus, teste manu propria.

Ita est Joannes Quhyte connotarius, in premissis requisitus.

From the date of this document downwards, numerous leases of almost every subsequent epoch are preserved in the original repositories. The selection has been made with the view, partly of maintaining the chronological series, partly of showing any special peculiarities of custom or contract which may from time to time occur, in different districts.

CII.

Tack of part of Knockewart, Ardrossan Parish, to John Neill.

December 12, 1657.

Att the place of Cauldwell, the twelf day of December 1600 and fyftie sevin years, It is appoyntit &c. betwixt thir parteis, William Mure of Cauldwell on the ane part, and Johne Neill in Knockewart on the vther part, &c.; Forsameikle as the said William Mure hes Sett in tak to the said John Neill, his aires and executores, All and Haill the half of the south syd of Knockewart, extending to ane twentie fyve shiling land of the fyve pund land of Knockewart, presentlie posest be the said Johne Neill, lyand within the parishion of Ardrossane and Shirefdome of Aire,

And that for the haille years and space of twelve yeirs cropts compleit; 1661. His entrie thairto to begin to the arrable land thairto at the dait of thir presents, and to the houses yairds grass and pastourage at and vpon the first day of May nixtocum 1600 and fiftie aucht yeirs; And fra then furth &c.; For the quhilk tak and assedatioun abouwrightin, the said Johne Neill bind and obleiss him his airs &c. to content and thankfullie pay to the said William Mure, &c., the soume of thrie score four pundis Scots money of silver maill yearlie, at twa terms in the year Witsonday and Mertimes be equall portiounes, Togidder with eleuin pundis of teind yeirlie, thrie hens in Januari yeirlie, thrie cappons at Pask yeirlie, twa stains of cheiss yeirlie at Lambes. And the said Johne Neill obleiss him and his forsaidis to keip and vphold the houses and bigings of the saidis lands, and leave them sufficient at the end and expyring of this present tak; And to keep the fodir vpon the ground of the saidis lands during the forsaid space. And the said W^m Mure of Cauldwell obleiss him to allow to the said John Neill and his forsaidis the equall half of all publick burthens; and consents thir presents be registrat &c.

In witness quhairto, wryttin be Thomas Robertsons notar, the saidis parteiss have subscribit thir presentis with their hands, att day yeir and place forsaidis, Befor thir witness: Allan Stewart servitor to the said William Mure, and Patrick Parkhill son to John Parkhill in Neuckfuit.

I Thomas Robertsons notar doe subscribe the premisses for and at command of the said John Neill, becaus he can not wryt, as testifeis my signe & subscription manuall.

Allan Stewart witnes.

Patrick Parkhill witnes.

CIII.

Tack of Whytehouse Lands and Smithy, Beith Parish, to Andrew Smith.

December 23rd 1661.

Att Cauldwell, the 23d day of December 1661 years, it is contractit &c. betwixt Will^m Mure of Cauldwell and Andrew Smith in Whythous

1661. &c; The said Will^m Mure setts in tak to the said Andrew Smith, all and haill the lands of Whythous extending to ane twa shilling land or thairby, with housses biggings &c., lyand within the parishoun of Beith and Shirefdome of Aire, and that for the space of nynteine years and cropts; and for the quhilk tak the said Andrew Smith obleiss him to pay to the said William Mure the soume of fiftie merks Scotts money of mail, with six hens yearlie usit and wont; and sall work all and haill iron work that he sall work to the said W^m Mure, and quhat work the said W^m Mure sall employ him in for his own proper use, for thrie pund scots money the staine weght of made work; and sall shoe the said W^m Mure his twa best horse during the space of this tak for saxteen shilings Scots yearlie, and any bye horses that it sall hapin the said W^m Mure to have for his own use and employment for threttein shilings four pennies Scots money yearlie; and sall pay & disburse yearlie all and sundrie the publick burthings; and sall pay yearlie twa shilings Scots money of vicarag tak deutie. And lastlie the said W^m Mure of Cauldwell farder grants to the said Andrew Smith and his foresaids the benefeitt and privileged of the marriage and brydells¹ within the twenty five merk land of Cauldwell, during the space of this present tack, to be keipit in the Whythous forsaid; And thir presents to be registrat &c. In witness qrof, writtin be Thomas Robison notar, the saids parteiss has sub^t thir presents with yr hands, att day & year forsaid, Befor yir witness: James Hamilton and William Carswell servitors to ye said W^m Mure, and Jⁿ. Stinson in Ramsheid.

Ita est, Thomas Robison notarius publicus, in premissis requisitus, teste manu propria, de mandato dicti Andreæ Smith scribere nescientis.

¹ This provision may perhaps throw light on the circumstance of the Gretna-Green chaplain having been commonly a blacksmith. The smithy was probably in these days the inn or "public" of the district. Accordingly, in January 1654, there is an entry in the Account Book of the same laird who grants this lease, of a payment of £20 13s. 4d. "to Robert Smith, (Andrew's predecessor,) for work and aill."

CIV.

Tack of part of Capelrig, Mearns Parish, to Marioun Robison.

1662.

Feby. 1, 1662.

Att the place of Cauldwell, the first day of Februarii 1600 thrie scoir tua yeirs, It is appoyntit aggreit &c. betwixt thir parteiss, William Mure of Cauldwell with consent and advys of Barbara Cunnyngname his spouse On the ane part, and Marioun Robisone spous to the deceist Robert Pollok at the Kirk of Merns on the vther part; Forsameikle as the said William Mure of Cauldwell, with consent forsaid, hes Sett in tak to the said Marioun Robisone hir aires and executores, All and Hail that part and portioune of the lands of Capilrige quhilk was formerlie posest be Arthour Watstone, lyand within the parishion of Mernes and shirefdome of Renfrew, And that for the space of nyntein yeirs and cropts compleitt.

For the quhilk tak the said Marioun Robisone bind and obleiss hir, To content and thankfullie pay to the said William Mure of Cauldwell the soume of aucht scoire aucht punds vsuall money of Scotland of maill yeirlie, &c.; Togidder with the soume of twentie ane punds fyve shilings money yeirlie, for thrie bolls thrie pecks teind meill for the forsaid lands yeirlie; Togidder alsua with thrie hens and thrie cappouns yeirlie; And the said Marioun Robisone sall pay and deburss the haill publict burthings, and off the quhilk burthings forsaid the said William Mure bind and obleiss him and his forsaid to allow to the said Marioun the just and equal half.

And the said William Mure obleiss him his aires executores and assigneis to build and repair the barne vpon his owne charges and expenses, betwixt the dait heirop and the first day of August nixtocum; And yaireftir the forsaid houses bigings and barns sall be sightit; And the said Marioun obleiss hir and hir forsaid to keip them and leave them in als guid conditioun and estait as she resaves them; at the expyring of

1666. this present tak forsaid. And the said Marioun obleiss hir to keip the foddir upon the ground of the said lands during the forsaid space ; And als sall labour the saids lands by turnes, to witt to tak the outfield land yairof tua yeirs or thrie yeirs, and yairefter lett the samen lye unlabourit tua or thrie yeirs during the forsaid space ; and the fulzie sall be sightit at ye entrie and expyring of this present tak, and quhat it is fund better or worse ilk partie obleiss them to repair uthers. And the said William Mure of Cauldwell, with consent forsaid, obleiss him his aires &c., to warrand the saids lands with the pertinents frie of any farder rent, maill, teind, or uther dewties quhatsumevir ; And lastlie the saids parteiss obleiss them and yair forsaid to keipe and observe to others the haill premises above wryttin during the forsaid space, under the paine & penaltie of twentie punds money by & attour ye fulfilling the premisses above specefeit, and consents &c.

In witness quhairof, written be Thomas Robertsons notar, The saids parteiss hes subscribit thir present with their hands, Att day yeir and place forsaid, befor thir witnesses: James Hamiltoun and William Carswell servitors to the said William Mure, and Robert Pollok at the Kirk of Mearns, & John Pollok sone to the said Marioun Robisone.

Ita est Thomas Robisone notarius publicus, in premissis requisitus, de mandato dictæ Marionæ Robisone, scribere nescientis ut asseruit, Teste manu propria.

W. Caldwell.

J^r Hamiltoun witnes.

W^m Carswell witnes.

John Pollok witnes.

CV.

Tack of Easter Duniflat, Dunlop parish, Ayrshire, to John Cochran, Feby. 1, 1666.

Att Glanderstoun and The first day of February
1600 & sixtie six yeirs, It is agried contracted and endit Betwixt thir par-

teiss, William Muir of Cauldwell with consent and advyss of Barbara 1666. Cunynghame his spous on the ane part, and John Cochran elder in Dunyflat on the vthir part; Forsameikle as the said William Mure of Cauldwell hes sett in tak &c. to the said John Cochran elder, his airs and executors, All and Haill that aucht shiling foure pennie land of Eister Dunyflat, in the parishioun of Dunlope and bailliarie of Cunynghame, And that for the space of Nyntein yeirs and cropts compleit; His entrie to begin to the airable land yairof at Candelmes 1600 and sixtie six yeirs, and to the houses bigings yairds grass pastourage &c. of the samyn vpon the first day of May yairefter; and fra then furth &c.

For the quhilk tak the said Johne Cochran binds & obleiss him to content and pay thankfullie to the said William Mure of Cauldwell, his chalmerlands and factores in his name, The soume of thrie scoir and aucht punds of silvir maill yerlie; ane sufficient stirk yeirle; ten merkis money of service silvir yeirle; threttie shiling six pennies of grassum yeirle; eight punds of moss maill yeirle for Knockmaid moss; ten shillings for half ane stouk of officer's corne yeirle; half ane queyes foddie yeirle; fourtie creillis of peats yeirle; tua pund fresh buttir yeirle; twa dossane of eggs yeirle; half ane kitt of creame yeirle; half ane furnished tedder yeirle; thrie threavs of ait stra yeirle; thrie capons, thrie hens yeirle; ane day with man and hors to leid fullie yeirle; ane man with a hors ane day to leid and jud hay yeirle; ane day with man and hors to leid and jud cornes yeirle in harvest; tua sheirers ane day in harvest yeirle; Togidder with the particular service conteinit in ane contract betwixt the said William Mure of Cauldwell and the tenents and possessoris of the baronnie of Cauldwell, of the dait the sevintein day of December 1661 yeirs.¹ Togidder with the publict burthings stents and taxatiouns that sall hapin to be impossit be King, Stait, and Kirk; Of the quhilk burthings stents & taxatiouns The said William Mure of Cauldwell obleiss him &c. to allow

¹ The contract here alluded to is preserved; but, being identical in all essential respects with No. XCVII. above, has not been here inserted in full.

1666. the just and equall half; With Multoris to the milne yeirlie vsit and wont; and to observe and keipe the acts and statuts of the court buik of Cauldwell alreddie maid or to be made during the forsaid space. And sall not teill the saids lands above thrie yeirs crops, and lett the samein lye vnteillit thrie yeirs crops; And sall keip the foddie vpon the ground; And sall not sett the saids lands to no persone be subtak or assignatioun without libertie grantit be the said W^m Mure.

And the said John Cochrane obleiss him and his forsaid to pay yeirlie tua sufficient bollis ferme aitt meill betwixt Yuill and Candilmes, with the missour of the firloft of Cauldwell; for the quhilk meill ten merkis money sall be allowit for ilk boll yairof. And gif the said meill be not requyred yeirlie in dew tyme as effeirs, The said John Cochrane to be freed and exonerit of the samein. And the said William Mure of Cauldwell discharges the said John Cochran and his forsaid of the entress money for granting yir presents, becaus he hes compleitlie payit the samein; and consents yir presentis be registrat, &c.

In witness quhairof, written be Thomas Robertson notar, The saids parteiss have subscribit befor yir witnesses: James Lennox of Barnshogill, James Hamiltoun and John Steinson servitours to the said William Mure of Cauldwell.

Att Dunyflatt ye tenth day of January 1668 yeirs, John Cochran elder, ane of the parteiss abovwrittin, gave me notar undersubscriband power and command to subscribe the samein for him, becaus he can not wryt himself, befor yir witnesses: Thomas Anderson in Capellie, James Robison in Nethertoun, and Robert Robertson son to the said notar.

Ita est Thomas Robertson notarius publicus, in premissis requisitus qua supra, teste manu propria.

Ro^t Robertson witnes. James Anderson witnes.¹

¹ There is no signature by the laird, who was attainted in November of this year, 1666.

CVI.

1684.

Tack of Glanderstone Dyke, Neilston Parish, to William Patton.

October 20, 1684.

Att Glanderstoun, the twentie day of October 1600 and eightie ffoure yeiris, It is apoynted &c. betwixt William Mure of Glanderstoun, and William Patton in Glanderstoun dyk, called Muirhous of Glanderstoun; That is to say the said William Mure of Glanderstoun hes Sett in tak to the said William Pattoun, his aires executors and assigneys, All and hail that part of Glanderstoun Dyk posest be ye said William Pattoun, lyand within the parishioun of Neilston & Shirefdome of Renfrew; And that for the space of ffyfteine yeiris and cropts compleit. His entrie to the arable lands y^rof to be &c.

For the quhilk tak the said William Pattoun bind and obleiss him &c. to pay the sowme of ffour scoir pundis Scots mony of maill yeirlie at twa termes in the yeare Whitsonday and Mertimes; sex firlots of teind meill to the minister of Neilstoun yeirlie, or to those havand power for vplifting the samyn; twelff hens yeirlie in January; twa days work with ane man and hors when he sall be requyred, except in plough tyme and harvest yeirlie; Togidder with the halff of public burthings yeirlie; and sall keip the lands forsaid clean and frie of guill;¹ and sall leave the houses in als guid stait at his removing as they war at his entrie, and that vnder the pain of ten pundis Scots money of penaltie for ilk breach of the particular obleissiments abov wryttin. And the said William Pattoun sall have friedome, eftir the first thrie yeirs of this tak, to remove and give over the saids lands, he making lawfull premonition conforme to order of law &c.

In witness quhairof, writtin be Thomas Róbertson in Corsburn, The

¹ A noxious white weed, still common in the district.

1693. saids parteiss have subscribit thir presents with their hands att day yeire and place forsaid, befor thir witnesses: Johne Pollok of Greenhill and the said Thomas Robertson wrytter heirop.

Wil. Mure.

Will. Patton.

Johne Pollok witnes.

Tho. Robertson witnes.

CVII.

Tack of Middle Knockmaid, Dunlop Parish, to David Watt.

December 6, 1693.

Att Caldwell, the sixth day of December 1600 and nyntie three yeares, It is appoynted betwixt Barbara Mure of Caldwell heretable proprietor of the lands underwritin on the ane pairt, and David Watt tennent in Muirhouse on the othir pairt, as follows: To witt, the said Barbara Mure of Caldwell setts &c. to the said David Watt his aires &c. all and haill that two shilling and one pennie land of old extent of the said Lady her lands of middle Knockmaid, with houses, &c., lyeing within the parochin of Dunlop and Shirrefdom of Renfrew, And that for all the days space and years of nyntine years. For the quhilk tack the said David Watt Bindis and obleidges him his aires &c., thankfully to content and pay to the said Barbara Mure of Cauldwell her aires &c., the soume of sixtie eight pounds Scotis money, of money rent, threttin pound six shilling eight pennies of service silver; threttie shilling of grassum; Two beltan stirks or ten pound yairfor; Eightie creilles of peates or ffour pound yairfor; ane stuick of officers corne or twentie shilling yairfor; ane noltis fodder or fourtie shilling yairfor; four threaves of oat straw or twentie shilling yairfor; three capones, three hennes or threttie shilling yairfor; ane quarter of butter or threttin shilling 2^d yairfor; four dozen

of eggs or four shilling yairfor; ane furnisht haire tather or threttin 1693. shilling four pennies yairfor; teilling and harrowing ane aiker of land or three pound yairfor; leading a days fulzie man and horse or eight shilling yairfor; yearlie caryeage to the hous or ffourtie shilling yairfor, man and horse to be mentained at the said labour conforme to use and wont; also a kitt of creame 3^s. 9^d;—extending the said money rent and casualities to the soume of ane hundred and nyn pound eight shilling 8^d Scotis money yearly, to be payed at two termes in the yeare &c.

And seing it is the optione of the said Lady either to demand the said casualities or pryces yairof, she binds and obleiss herselfe, in caise at any tyme heireftir she shall think fitt to requyre the saids casualities rather then the pryces yairof, that she shall give timeous advertisment to the tennent to provyd the same. And farder the said David Watt binds and obleidges him and his forsaidis to cary his haill grindable cornes to the milne of Biggart to be ground yaireat, and pay the ordinar dewes yairfor, and doe all usuall service to milne and milne dam proportionable to the rest of the tennents; And to eat the foddie upon the ground, and keep the saids lands, the infield land yairof in its ordinare rudes, and the outfield to be laboured three and lye three yeirs yairefter; and to relieve the Lady of the equall half of all burdeins; And to observe the statutes of the court book of Caldwell made or to be made; And at the expyring heirof to leave the saids houses and land without warning or other proces of law, and the saids houses in sufficient habitable conditione as houses ought to be; And dureing the present tak not to sett any pairt of the saids lands without the Lady's consent. And Lastly, the said David Watt obleiss him and his forsaidis, gif he be requyred, to pay two bolls good and sufficient ferme meall yearlie betwixt Yule and Candelmes, with the mete and measur of Caldwell; for the quhilk bollis the said David shall have allowed to him yearly, quhen it sua hapens to be laid in, ten merkis for ilk boll yairof out of the forend of his said tack duty. Quhilk tack &c. the said lady obleiss hir to be good and sufficient to the said David; and further discharges the said David Watt of his entress money payd for granteing heirof, Consenting to the registration heirof &c.

1699. In witnes quhairof, (writtin be John Willisone Writer in Neillstone), they have subscribed thir presents, day moneth place and year, befor thir witnesses : the said John Willisone and John Pollock Officer in Caldwell.

Barbara Mure.

Da^d Watt.

Jo^a Willeson Witnes.

John Pollok Witnes.

CVIII.

Tack of Drumgrain, Neilston parish, to John Craig ; August 29, 1699.

The twentie nynth day of August ane thousand six hundreth and nyntie nyne yeirs, Before M^r Robert Sempill of Fergusslie, Shireff Depute of the Shireffdome of Renfrew, and Bailie Depute of the Regalitie of Pasley, sittand in Judgement, compeared Robert Ffork wryt^r in Paisley and Neill Snodgrass wryt^r y^r, Procrs speciallie constitut for the afterdesigned William Mure of Glanderstoune and John Craige in Drumgrain, who gave in the tack underwryttin, desyreing and Requyreing the samen to be insert & registrat in the sds court books, that letters and execution of horning and othirs needfull may pass hereupon &c. Whilk desyre the sd Judge finding reasonable, decerned and ordained, and hereby decernes and ordaines the sd tack to be insert and registrat in the sd court books ; and has interponed, and hereby interpones his decreit and authoritie yrto to the effect forsaid ; Off the qlk tack the tennor follows :—

Att Glanderstoune, the tenth of September 1600 nynetie six yeirs, It is appointit agreid and contractit, betwixt thir parties, William Mure of Glanderstoune on the ane pt, and John Craige in Drumgrain on y^e other pt, In manner forme and effect following : That is to say I, y^e sd W^m Mure does sett &c. to the sd John Craige, his airs excrs and assigneys, all and haill the lands of Drumgrain in the parish of Neilstone and

Shyre of Renfrew, formerly possest be the deceased William Sampson, 1703. with houses yeards, &c.; and that for the space of nyntein years, with freedom att the first three yeirs, and he giving legal premonitione of the samen. Ffor the quhilk tack ye sd John Craig oblidges him &c. to content and pay to me the said Will^m Mure and my forsaid, the soume of six scor pundis Scots yearly at two termes in the year, &c. Together with threttie loades of Coalls, nyne loades of peittis yearly, when demanded, with two persones a day at the casting of them; As also a yocking of land yearlie of his three horses with Robert Gemmill; If not massouring together I shall provyde a fourt horse, when I requyre the plewgheing; with two dozen of hennes yearly in January. As also he is to pay the half of the whole publick burdins; and shall keip the sd land free and clean of guill; and is to keep the houses in as good conditione, and to leave them soe, as they wer at his entrie to the samen; And not to take any land to plough by its ordinair course. And the said parties binds themselves, under the penaltie of twentie pound &c.. As witnesses thir presents, wryten be me the afrsd William Mure of Glanderstoun day and place aforsaid, before Captⁿ James Mure of Ballybreoch, and Peter Muir, wright, witness to ye samen, &c.

Extractum per Me

Ja^s M^cAllister &c.

CIX.

Tack of Biggart Mill, Beith parish, to John Fleming. December 27, 1703.

Att Caldwell place, the twenty seventh day of December 1700 and three yeers, It is appoynted &c. betwixt M^{rs} Barbara Mure Lady Cauldwell, with consent of John Mure alias Fairly, of Caldwell, her husband upon the ane pairt, And John Fleming Millar at Biggart milne on the other pairt: That is to say, The said Lady Cauldwell, with consent of her said husband, hath set in tacke to the said John Fleming, All and

1703. haill the ferme milne and milne land of Biggart, and that for all the dayes yeirs and space of Nyntein yeirs and cropts; And the samen milne and milne land and others forsaid, with the astricted multers sequells and bannick, and vther dewes, dew and payable be the tennents of the twentie fyve merk land of Cauldwell conforme to vse and wont; To witt the se-ventein peck of multers (except only the Mayns land, Stainy butt, Bog-syde, and Holhouse)¹ with dam corne and multer beir used and wont. The Maynes land, Stainybutt, Holhouse, and Bogsyde, to pay half ane peck of each boll for the multers; Together with all services privilegedes and comodities belonging to the said milne and milne lands as the said John Fleming possessed the samen formerly; Togither with peits divots and fuele within the Neither Biggart lands, and ane moss roome in the Nether Ramsheid mosse conforme to vse and wont.

For the which cause the said John Fleming Binds and obliges him his heirs &c., to content and pay to the said Barbara Mure Lady Cauldwell &c., Nynteine bolls good and sufficient oat ferme meall yearly with the meassour used and wont; Item three firlots teynd cornes yearlie, sex capons and sex henns yearlie, Eighteen shilling scots of grassum yeirly, Three shilling four pennies Scots of viccarge teynd yeirly, ane dossan of eggs yeirly usit and wont, with peitts yeirly to dry the Maines land corne, when the same is in the masters hand unsett to tennents; and the heall publict burdons imposed or to be imposed upon the saids lands during the said space, he and his forsaid getting the just and equall half yairof allowed with the tennents of Biggart and Ramsheide yeerly; And the said Lady Cauldwell Binds and obliss her and her forsaid to warrand the said milne and milne lands to the said John Fleming to be free of payment of teinds great and small; And the said John Fleming Binds and obliges him and his forsaid to answer the courts to be holdin be the said Lady Cauldwell and her said husband, with the Baillies of the Manor place of Cauldwell, and to obey the acts and statutes made or to be made, being lawfullie warned therto; and to flitt and remove themselves from the said milne and milne lands &c. without warning or process of law to be sought

¹ See Note 2 to No. XCVIII.

against them, or else to pay the superplus rent of the said lands therefor 1712. yeirly; and not to sett the saids lands without consent of the said Lady. And also in case the said Lady desyre to requyre payment in money for the saids casualities &c., the said John Fleming obliges him and his forsaid to pay the samen at the rates and pryces as the rest of the tenants does. And herto both the saids parties binds and obliges them &c. to observe under the penaltie of twentie pound of money forsaid. And alsoe the said Lady Caldwell with consent of her said husband, discharges the said John Fleming and his forsaid of ther enterie given out be him for granting hereof; consenting thir presents be registrat &c.

In witness quhairof thir presents writtin be John King Wryter in Beeth are subscribed.

Barbara Mure.
John Mure.

J. King witnes. A. Boyd witnes.

CX.

Tack of Fifth Part of Knockmade, Dunlop Parish, to John and James Stinson.

May 17, 1712.

Att Calldwell, the seventein day of May 1700 and twellve years, Itt is agreid &c. betwixt William Mure of Calldwell and John Stinson elder in Fifthpart and James Stinson his youngest son viz. The sd. William Mure of Calldwell setts to the said John and James Stinson, all and haill that eight shilling four penny land of the lands of Fifthpart of old extent; being part of the Fyve pound land of Knockmade; and libertie, for their own use, of Knockmade moss, and passage thairfrae, he paying the scaith; with houses, biggings, yeards, tofts, crofts, moss, moors, meadows, pairts, and pairtinents, within the parochin of Dunlop and Shireffdom of Renfrew; and that for all the dayes and space of nyn-tein yeirs and cropts; with a freedom to the sds John and Jas. Stinson att the first sevin years; and sua furth to be peacably bruiked &c.

1712. For the whilk tack, the saids John and James Stinsons binds them &c. to content and pay to the said William Mure his factors and chamberlands, the sum of 79 pounds three shillings Scots; together also with plewing and harrowing half ane acker of land or threty shillings therfor; half a dayes fullzie leading man and horse or four shilling therfor; half a day's hay leiding man and horse or four shilling therfor; half a day corne leading man and horse or four shilling therfor; ane shearer in harvest or six shilling yrfor; three capons, three hens yearly or threty shilling yrfor; four dussen of eges or four shilling therfor yearly; three threive of thack straw or fyftine shilling therfor yearly; Att the sd work man and horse are to be maintained according to use and wont; The Cassualties and money rent, extending in hail to the sume of auchty foure pounds Scots money, to be payed yearly at two termes &c. And seeing it is in the option of the said Will^m Mure to demand the saids casswalties as formerly they were in use to be payed, or the particular rates and prycess yrof abovementioned, the said Will^m Mure oblidges himself, in caise he shall rather desyre the saids casswalties nor to exact the prycess yreof, to give the tennants tymouss advertisement to provide the samin. In like manner the said John and James Stinsons binds them and their forsaides to bring their hail grindable cornes to the Milne of Bigert to be ground theirat, and doe all servise use and wont proportionably with the rest of the tenants to milln and milln dam; and also to eat the fodder upon the ground, and keep the guided land in its ordinair rudes, and the outfield land to be labourit three yeirs and lye lea three years; and to free the said master of equall half of all cess and publick burdings; and to give sute and presence to the hail courts to be holden be the saids masters and their baillies, and observe the act and statuts yrof; and at his removal to leave the houses as houses ought to be; and oblidges him and his forsaides not to sett the lands without the masters liberty.

And the said John and James Stinsons oblidges themselves to enclose the hail meadow that belongs to the said mealling with a ditch five foot broad and four foot deep, or with a ston dike five quarters high; and also to keep nighbours att the saids work be sight of the laird and

birlawmen, and that within two years next to com, under the penallty of 1731. twentie pund Scots; and the ditch to be planted with saughs, and their yearnds to be planted with trees,¹ which the said master is to furnish. And the said William Mure to warrand the said tack frae all teinds parsonage or viccarage. In witness qrof they have subscriyvit thir presents wryten be John Robertson in Nethertoun, befor thir witnesses &c.

CXI.

Tack of Nether Knockmaid, Dunlop parish, to Robert Cochran.

October 7, 1731.

Att Caldwell the 7th day of Oct^r 1731 years; It is agreed &c., betwixt M^r Anne Stewart, Sole Tutrix and Curatix to W^m Mure her only son, and Robert Cochran in Knockmaid, as follows; that is to say: the said M^r Anne Stewart has sett to the said R. Cochran and his heirs, secluding assigneys and subtacksmen, all and hail that eleven shilling 1 penny land of Nether Knockmaid, within the parish of Dunlop, &c. (excepting and reserving that part of the said lands called the Fingart) with liberty for his own use allenarly of the Knockmaid moss and passage thereto and therefrom, he paying the skaith; and that for all the years and space of nineteen years;—For the whilk tack the said R. Cochran binds him, his heirs, &c., to pay to the said M^r Anne Stewart the sum of 116 pounds one shilling 8 pence, Scotts money, yearly; and that at two terms, Whits^r and Mart^r; and also to carry and leid home yearly, to the House of Caldwell or Glanderstoun, sixteen loads of coalls if required; and to pay in eight henns also yearly, for which henns he is to gett allowance out of his said rent at the rate of four shillings Scotts the piece; And the said Rob^t Cochran binds him,

¹ A customary obligation in the leases at this epoch. Hence the groups of old timber trees now visible about the farm buildings.

1742. &c. to bring his whole grindable corns to the Biggart milln; and to eat the fodder on the ground; and keep the croft land in its ordinary rudes, and labour the outfield land three years and lett the same lye other three years; and to give sute and presence att all Courts to be holden on the Estate of Caldwell, and be liable to the acts and statutes thereof; and to keep and maintain the Houses on the said lands, and to flitt and remove without any process of warning, &c.

In witness whereof both partys have subscriyved these presents before these witnesses, M^r William Leishman Governour to the said William Mure, and Archibald Carmichael W. S. writer hereof.

Anne Stewart.

Robert Cochrane.

William Leishman, Witness.

Arch^d Carmichael, Witness.

CXII.

Tack of part of Netherton, Dunlop parish, to John Robertson.

Dec^r 20, 1742.

Att Caldwell, the Twentieth Day of December, 1742 years, It is agreed, &c. betwixt William Mure of Caldwell and John Robertson in Nethertone, as follows: viz. the said Will^m Mure sets in tack to the said Jⁿ Robertson, his heirs and executors, excluding assignies or subtacks-men, without the consent of the landlord, All and hail the portion of the lands of Nethertone presently possest by the said Jⁿ Robertson, with liberty for his own use of Knockmaid moss, and passage thereto, he paying for what damage shall be sustained thereby; and that for all the years and space of thirty eight years; his entry to the arable lands to be at Candlemas next, &c.

For the which Tack the said J^r Robertson binds himself to pay the 1742.
sum of one hundred and forty pounds of Scots money by equal portions ;
also to pay, upon the delivery of the said tack, the sum of one hundred
merks Scots money to the said Will^m Mure, in consideration of this
Tack being granted for two nineteen years. He is also to bear the
ordinary casualties as useall ; that is, to plough and harrow ane acre
of land, or pay three pounds Scots therefor yearly ; half a dayes foilzie
leading, man and horse, or four shilling therefor ; half a dayes corn
leading, man and horse, or four shilling therefor ; half a dayes hay
leading, or four shilling therefor ; ane shearer in harvest one day, or six
shilling therefor ; man and horse to be maintained according to use and
wont at said works ; Three capons, three henns yearly, or thirty
shilling therfor ; Three threeve of thatch straw, or fifteen shilling
therefor.

Further, the said John Robertson binds himself, &c. to pay all the
cesses, scool fees, and other publick burdens imposed or to be imposed
on the said lands ; also to bring eight loads of coalls yearly from any
of the neighbouring coall heughs, as desired, to the house of Caldwell ;
also to carry and grinde all his grindable corn at the Biggart miln, and
pay the ordinary dues, and do all the service, as use and wont is, to miln
and miln dam ; He is also to plow the outfield land only three years,
and let it ly lea other three, and at his removall to leave the houses in
good tenantable condition.

And the said William Mure binds himself, that the half charges
shall be sustained by the possessors of the other Netherton mailing, and
of the Fifthpart mailing, in building and keeping up ane march dyke or
ditch, as farr as the said mailings marches with the said John Robertson's
mailing.

In witness whereof, written by James Cochran, schoolmaster in
Netherton of Caldwell, are subscribed before these witnesses, John Pollock,
officer in Caldwell, and William Ness, servant to the said Will^m Mure,
&c.

1769. There occurs a hiatus of some extent in the preserved series of regular leases for the middle of this century. The one which follows is the earliest extant in which rent is made payable according to the English standard of money. This practice seems, however, from other incidental data, to have crept in about the year 1746. Soon after that date there is also observable the rapid fall in the value of money alluded to in p. 261 of this volume,—and consequent rise of rents; for, from the middle of the seventeenth century, down to the corresponding period of the eighteenth, the leases offer little or no variation in the commutation prices of payments in kind.

CXIII.

Tack of West Ouplay, Neilston Parish, to John Stevenson.

November 9, 1769.

At Caldwell the ninth day of Nov^r 1769 years, tis agreed between Will^m Mure of Caldwell and John Stevenson in West Ouplay, to this effect: the said Will^m Mure setts to the said John Stevenson, those parts of his former West Ouplay mealing formerly possessed by him in grass, lying W. and S. of the houses; his entry to begin at Mart^r 1770, and from thence for the space of 18 years. For the which Clauses the said Jⁿ Stevenson binds himself, &c., to pay the sum of one pound two shillings and six pence sterling per acre for the croft and meadow according as they shall measure; and the sum of fifteen shillings sterling for the yards and all the rest of the other lands above described according as they shall measure. He is to pay all cess or other public burthens imposed or to be imposed; also six hens unto the house of Caldwell yearly, or, if not required, four pence stirling for each hen. He is to eat the fodder on the ground and have no payment for the dung at his removal. He is to plow only one third of said lands at a time, and never longer than three years; and let each part lye in pasture double the time that it was plowed. He is also to pay five shillings stirling for each sheep yearly that he may keep on said lands, over and above

the rent mentioned. He is to keep the houses in good condition, and 1791.
leave them so at his removal. He is to keep all the fences in good sufficient
repair at his own charges, and if he neglects to do so, or to weed the
thorns and dress the ditches, the said Will^m Mure shall be at liberty to
employ workmen for that purpose, whom the said John Stevenson obliges
himself to pay. The said Will^m Mure on the other part obliges him-
self to divide the Crofts into two, and putt hollow drains thro' the same
at his own charges; also to divide the other lands into five separate
enclosures with sufficient fences, at his own charges; also to give ten
chalders of lime at the kiln for the upper part of said lands to each
arable acre thereof; and four chalders more over and above to each acre
of the spritty part that never has been plowed, and to plow these himself
for the first time at his own charges. The said Will^m Mure is farther to
furnish at the kiln eight chalders of lime to each acre of the said crofts,
the half of which is to be paid by the said John Stevenson, who is also
to be at the charges of leading the whole quantity. In witness wherof
they have signed these presents, &c.

CXIV.

Tack of North Biggart, Beith parish, to David Cunningham.

October 18, 1791.

At Caldwell, the 18th October 1791, It is agreed, between Will^m
Mure Esq^r of Caldwell and David Cunningham in North Biggart,
that the said W. Mure has set to the said D^d Cunningham, his heirs, &c.,
secluding assignees and subtenants, all and hail the farm of North Big-
gart, for the space of twenty years, from and after the term of Martin-
mas 1790, which is declared to be the said D. Cunningham's entry to the
arable lands, and the entry to the meadow at Candlemas thereafter, and
to the houses and grass at the first of May. For which cause the said

1791. D^d Cunningham binds him, &c. to pay to the said W. Mure, Esq^r the sum of 82 £ sterling of yearly tack duty;¹ as also to pay to the house of Caldwell eight good and sufficient hens yearly, over and above the tack duty; as also to pay the cess, school fees, and statute road money, imposed or to be imposed on the land, according to 100 £ Scots of valuation. The rent to be paid in two equal portions at Beltan and Martinmas termly during this tack, with sixteen pounds sterling of penalty for each term's failzie. David Cunningham binds him, &c. never to plow but one third of the arable lands in any one year, and but two years at a breaking up, and to rest four years in pasture. The fences are to be made tenantable by the Master, and upholden by the tenant, and left tenantable at the end of the tack. The tenant is to uphold all the houses upon the farm, and leave them tenantable at the end. If the tenant chooses to divide any of the lands for his conveniency, the master is to give thorns for such ditches, the tenant to leave these tenantable.

The master reserveth full liberty to sink pits for coal, and make roads to such pits, the tenant being allowed at the rate of ten pounds Scots per acre yearly for such pits, roads, &c. The master also reserveth full liberty for himself and his tenants to quarry out limestones at the Biggart height for the use of their farms, they paying skaith above ground to the Biggart tenant, and paying nothing for the lime rock. The whole fodder to be consumed on the farm. The tenant pays for no dung at his entry and is to receive payment for no dung at his removal. The tenant is to hold no sheep on the farm.

It is agreed that the said D^d Cunningham shall flit and remove, at the end of this tack, without any process of warning by law or otherwise, &c.

In witness whereof these presents, wrote upon two pages of stamped paper, are subscribed at Caldwell the 18 day of October 1791.

¹ The rent of this farm, according to old rentrolls formerly cited, was, about the year 1650, £250 Scots, or £31 sterling. It pays in the present year, 1853, about £180 sterling; the arable surface being now also less, owing to ground taken off for plantations, roads, &c.

CXV.

Tack of Lochend, Beith Parish, to William and Robert Blackwood.

1802.

March 8, 1802.

This Tack, entered into betwixt Will. Mure of Caldwell, Esq., and William Blackwood farmer in Lochend and Robert Blackwood, witnesseth that the said William Mure hath set to the said William and Robert Blackwood equally, and their respective heirs, secluding assignees and subtenants, All and Hail the farm of Lochend, lying within the Parish of Beith and County of Ayr, and that for the space of eighteen years from and after the term of Martimas 1801 as to the arable lands, and Whitsunday 1802 as to the houses, grass, &c. Providing and declaring notwithstanding that the said Wm. and Robt. Blackwood, their heirs, &c., shall have full power and liberty, at the expiry of 9 years after their entry, to renounce this tack and the possession of the lands, they always making lawful premonition in presence of a notary public to the said William Mure. And it shall also be lawful to the said Will^m Mure to remove the said William Blackwood and Robert Blackwood at the end of the said nine years, he making lawful premonition. Reserving always to the said Will. Mure, his heirs, &c., full power to work coal, limestone, freestone, whinstone, and all metals and minerals on the said lands, and for that purpose to set or draw pits, to open quarries, and to erect engines and machinery upon the said lands; and also to make the necessary roads of access to the said works, the said tenants being paid for what surface damage the said lands may sustain, as the same shall be ascertained by two neutral men.

For which tack the said Will^m and Robert Blackwood bind and oblige them jointly and severally, and their respective heirs, to content and pay to the said W^m Mure the sum of sixty five pounds sterling yearly, and that at two terms of the year Martimas and Whitsunday by

1802. equal portions, with a fifth part of one term's payment further in name of liquidate expenses and penalty for each terms failure, and also to pay cess, schoolmaster's salary, road money, and all other public and parish burthens, minister's stipend excepted.

And further the said W. and R. Blackwood bind themselves to cultivate and manure the said lands in a regular and proper manner, and not to have above one-third part thereof in tillage at any one time, and not to take therefrom above two crops running, and along with the second crop to sow down the lands with grass seeds; after which they are to be allowed to rest four years before they are again broken up, the first of which four years they are to be cut for hay. But it is hereby declared that the said tenants shall be at liberty to take three crops running from off the said lands, provided the second be a broad leaf crop,¹ and to the raising of which the whole dung on the farm at the time shall have been applied; but altho' the tenants follow this rotation they are not to plow more than one third part of the farm in any one year, as aforesaid. And also declaring that the tenants do hereby become bound to raise annually one fourth of an acre of turnip at least, for winter feeding for their cattle. And it is hereby expressly agreed that the tenants shall lime at least one third part of the lands at the rate of eight chalders of lime per acre the first throughgang, and another third part at the same rate per acre in the second throughgang, and the remaining third part at the same rate per acre before the expiry of the lease. And in the event of the said tenants labouring any part of the lands otherwise than before condescended on, then they oblige themselves, &c. to pay to the said Will^m Mure Three pounds sterling yearly of additional rent for the said lands, and so in proportion for whatever part they shall till or labour out of the course, or in a manner different from what is here pointed out; and that not by way of penalty, but as agreed rent for the saids lands. And the tenants bind themselves to pay the said W^m Mure sixteen shillings sterling per chalder for each chalder of lime which they cannot instruct

¹ This is the first lease in which conditions relative to green cropping are introduced.

to have been laid on the said lands in terms of the foresaid obligation. 1802. And further the said tenants bind themselves to leave one third part of the lands in three years old lea, and another one third thereof in two years old lea, but without prejudice to them to have these two thirds in older lea, if the rotation of crops they adopt render it proper. And in the last year of the tack of the said lands the proprietor shall be allowed, if he thinks proper, to sow grass seeds thereon along with the crop, which the tenants shall harrow in and roll at their own expense, and preserve from being pastured upon thereafter. And for every beast that shall be found grazing on the said sown grass, the said tenants shall be obliged to pay five shillings sterling in name of grass mail each twenty four hours, as often as any bestial shall be found thereon; and their being seen by one witness shall be held as sufficient proof of their having been twenty four hours thereon.

And the tenants shall be obliged to clean and scour the ditches annually, and to trim and dress the hedges twice a year; and wherever breaches occur in the fences they shall, where the fence is of stone, build up the slaps; and where it is a hedge, plant young thorns and rear the same. And in case the proprietor shall be of opinion that the tenants do not perform the above obligation in a masterly manner, he shall be at liberty to employ men to scour the ditches annually, dress the hedges twice a year, and fill up breaches or slaps in the fences, at the tenant's expense, without any authority or order of law whatever, the proprietor being hereby declared sole judge of that matter. And the tenants oblige themselves to repay such expense at the first term occurring after the deburment thereof, which expense shall be ascertained by the proprietor's signed account, and oath thereto if required. And the tenants oblige themselves to keep the houses and fences in proper and tenantable repair at all times, and to leave them in the like good condition at their removal. And further they oblige them not to sell any dung or fodder from off the said lands, but shall cause the fodder to be consumed and the dung laid thereon; and shall leave the whole dung or fuilzie made on the farm the last year of this tack on the accustomed place at their re-

1853. moval; And shall keep no sheep on the said lands, or for each sheep the tenants shall pay sixpence sterling in name of grass mail, each twenty four hours. And the tenants oblige themselves to flit and remove from the lands and others hereby set at the terms of the ish or expiry of the lease, without any warning or process of law.

And lastly, both parties oblige themselves to fulfil &c., under the penalty of Fifty pounds to be paid by the party failing for each failure to the party observing or willing to observe.

In witness whereof these presents are subscribed at Glasgow the 8th day of March 1802.

CXVI.

Tack of Cowdon Moor, Neilston parish, to William Craig; 1853.

It is contracted, &c. betwixt Col. Wm. Mure of Caldwell, M.P. and William Craig, farmer in Cowdon Moor, in manner following: that is to say, the said Col. W. Mure has set to the said W. Craig and his heirs, but expressly secluding assignees and subtenants legal or voluntary, all and whole the lands and farm of Cowdon Moor, as presently possessed by the said Wm. Craig, lying in the parish of Neilston and shire of Renfrew; and that for the term of nineteen years, from and after Martinmas 1852 as to the arable lands and meadows, the first of April 1853 as to the yards, and the 12th of May following as to the houses, pasture lands and other pertinents; but reserving to the proprietor: First, full power at all times, by himself or tenants, to search for, work, and dispose of all metals, minerals, &c. and to sink pits, erect machinery and buildings, and make roads, railways, &c., on paying surface damages to the tenant at the sight of the Birleymen of the Barony of Caldwell; Secondly, the game, including hares and rabbits, with power to the proprietor, or others having his permission, to hunt and kill the same without

being liable in any damage to the tenant; Thirdly, the woods and plantations on the farm, with power to thin or remove the trees and replant the ground without compensation, and to plant such additional ground as the proprietor may think proper, the tenant being entitled to yearly compensation for the ground so planted, to be ascertained by the aforesaid Birleymen. 1853.

For which causes the said Wm. Craig binds himself, his heirs, &c., to pay to the said Wm. Mure the yearly rent of £80 sterling, in addition to a sum equal to the price of 2680 imperial pounds of the best fresh butter, beginning the first term's payment at Martinmas 1853, and the next at Whitsunday following, with interest from the time that each payment falls due, and a fifth part more of liquidate penalty in case of failure. And it is agreed that the price of the said butter is to be the average rate obtained for fresh butter of the best quality from the shopkeepers of Paisley between the first day of May and the first day of November, and that the price is to be ascertained by a reference to three respectable tradesmen in that town, to be named mutually by the said Col. W. Mure and by a majority of his tenants whose rents are regulated by the price of butter. And farther, the tenant engages to deliver 8 good fat hens yearly at the House of Caldwell, or, in the Landlord's option, the value thereof in money, according to the Glasgow market rate at the time; and to pay the whole public and parish burthens (except Ministers' stipend, and landlords' income tax and poor-rates) imposed or to be imposed on the lands during the lease.

And the tenant obliges himself and his foresaids to cultivate the lands agreeably to the rules of good husbandry, for which purpose he shall, before breaking up any ground from lea, either lime the same at the rate of not less than four chalders, or manure it with good horse or cow dung, at the rate of not less than 40 cubic yards per imperial acre; and shall not crop in any one year more than one-fourth of the arable part of the farm, taking always the oldest lea first; and from the fourth so cultivated not more than two white crops shall be taken successively, to be followed by one crop of ryegrass and clover, after which the ground

1853. is to be pastured for five years. But the tenant may take a green or drilled crop from any part of the ground broken up in the second year of the rotation; and in that case he shall manure it with the green crop at the rate of 40 cubic yards of dung per imperial acre, and at sowing for the succeeding white crop shall top-dress the ground with three chalders of good lime per acre, unless it has been limed at that rate before being broken up; and in the case of land to be so green-cropped and manured, it shall not be necessary to apply dung on the lea in the manner above prescribed. And the landlord shall have power, in the spring of the last year of the lease, to sow with grass seeds such parts of the lands as are then in tillage; and in case the landlord or his overseer shall not give directions to the tenant as to said seeds, then the tenant shall himself sow down such lands with a sufficient quantity of red and white clover and ryegrass seeds, for the price of which he shall have a claim against the landlord; and the said seeds shall be harrowed and rolled in by the tenant free of charge, and the ground shall be afterwards preserved from the trespasses of cattle. And in case the tenant shall contravene any of the above stipulations, he shall pay £5 for each acre ploughed out of its course, and for each acre not cultivated, limed, or manured, in manner above specified; which additional payment shall not be considered as penalty, but as stipulated rent subject to no modification. And the tenant further engages to consume by his cattle the whole fodder raised on the farm, except ryegrass hay, and apply the whole dung to the ground yearly, and carefully to collect and leave on the dungstead the whole manure made on the lands during the last year of this set, on his then receiving the price put thereon by the Birleymen of the estate.

And the Proprietor agrees to enlarge the byre, and build a new boiling house during the ensuing season; and as the tenant was bound by his former tack to leave the whole houses, gates, and fences in a tenantable and fencible condition, he now accepts of them as such, and obliges himself to keep and leave them, including the new buildings, and also the drains in the lands, in a like good condition at the expiry of this tack. And the tenant engages to keep the outside of the woodwork of the

doors and windows at all times well painted with white lead and oil, and 1853.
to be at half expense in maintaining march fences with his neighbours ;
and the proprietor shall be entitled to order the houses, fences, drains,
&c. to be inspected when he pleases, and to cause repair any thing found
out of order, the tenant being bound to repay the expense at the first
legal term thereafter.

And the tenant agrees to turn off and inform on all trespassers or
poachers on the lands, and not to allow any dog harboured by him to
roam in the fields ; and if any such dog is found ranging on the estate
at a distance of more than 200 yards from the owner, such dog may be
lawfully destroyed by the landlord or his servants. And the tenant
obliges himself to preserve the plantations on the farm from trespass of
bestial, under the penalty of two shillings for any beast found thereon,
toties quoties, besides paying the damage done to the fences and trees.

And the tenant obliges himself to attend the Baron Courts of Cald-
well, and to obey the lawful acts and statutes thereof, and to remove with
his family and effects at the expiry of this lease, without any warning.
And both parties consent to the registration hereof in the Books of
Council and Session ; &c.

END OF PART FIRST.

2

3

Alfred M³ of Monroe

4

James ²³~~2~~

5

Margaret Boyd
Margaret Boyd

3





10.

Kilmarnock May
25th 1680

That also to give Liberty to Lord Cornall Corstean
to put a boat on the loch at Calball and to sweat
himself by taking of fishes or any other way he pleases

Durvell

11

It is agreed that I am yours.

Will. Corstean.

I am your Affectionate
Friend
Durvell

18
W. H. M. 1680
J. B. L. 1680

